A PREHISTORIC INVENTORY OF THE UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY

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Went by Auto from Swanton to St. Johnsbury, Vt. Upon our arrival there, made inquiries as to Indian Camp sites, relics, & etc. Mr. R.A. Moore of St. Johnsbury told us that very little could be found until we arrived at Newbury on the Connecticut River. Mr. Moore had made some collections of relics - said he had found few at St. Johnsbury and knew of nothing in that vicinity to warrant investigation.

Mr. Moore told us of a camp site at Newbury of a place called the "Ox Bow", a bend in the river. Said he had been there some years ago and bought relics of some of the farmer boys. He also told us of a place at Bradford and a place at Fairlee. Mr. Moore said he had looked for relics at the mouth of Wells River and at White River Junction and had seen or heard of very little being found in those places.

Aug 13th

We went to Newbury and looked over the Ox Bow so called. The place we were directed to was the north side of the point on land owned by Miss Lang. We found chippings in the bank but saw no relics. We followed along the bank for half a mile, the greater part is covered by bushes next to the water. In a planted piece of land next south of that of Miss Lang we saw chippings and I picked up the ends of two white quartz points. Saw nothing more. We could not do much hunting among the crops without doing damage so was obliged to give up a more extensive hunt.

Visited the places named by Mr. Moore at Bradford and Fairlee and found them each in grass fields which prevented our doing any testing. At Newbury we found a small collection of arrow points collected by Mr. Lang from his farm where we hunted. These we purchased. Should say that the Connecticut River was a good place to work and survey and so far as I could learn little has been done there. Mr. Moore also told me that the best places were Bellows Falls and below there.

E.O. Sugden

[Ernest O. Sugden of Orland, Maine, was first a surveyor and then field director for Warren Moorehead during Moorehead's New England expeditions from 1912 to 1920. Sugden's unpublished field notes are still curated at the R.S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology in Andover, Massachusetts, which granted permission to reproduce them here.]

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 61 years after Ernest Sugden recorded his field notes, I too tried to find out what was known about the prehistory of the Connecticut River valley, and unfortunately I had to agree with his conclusions that it was "a good place to work and survey" but "little has been done there." That was in 1978 when I was an undergraduate at U.N.H., and thankfully the situation has improved in the last 13 years. The good news is that we now have substantially more information on Connecticut Valley sites. The bad news is that there is still no synthesis of this data. The document you have in hand is only a partial remedy. This manuscript provides an inventory of almost all the *recorded* prehistoric archaeological sites in the Connecticut River drainage basin in Vermont and New Hampshire. Please recognize that this document is only a descriptive working inventory. I am working on the synthesis of these sites, but in the interim, I thought it might be of some use to other archaeologists in the region to share what I have compiled so far.

The only previous published inventory was prepared by Bert Salwen in the late 1960s as a planning document for some for grandiose flood control schemes (Salwen 1970). Much of the information presented by Salwen was obtained from Howard Sargent, who had conducted an initial survey of the Connecticut valley from Canada down to Walpole, NH in 1951 and 1952 (many of the site forms in the NH site files date from this early survey). At the time Salwen's report was compiled, the single radiocarbon date from Sumner's Falls was the only such date from the entire basin.

My inventory was compiled through the assistance of many colleagues. First, Giovanna Peebles made it possible through the first rate Vermont State Site Files and collections inventories that she has shepherded over the past decade and a half. In making use of these files, I build on the good work of people like David Skinas and Stephen Loring. I am also grateful for the assistance of those who have conducted projects in the valley and shared manuscripts and unpublished information with me, including Pete Thomas, Jim Petersen, Doug Frink, Charlie Bolian, Andy Greene, and Howard Sargent. I am also grateful to those who have shared their collections with me, particularly Art Whipple and Bob True. Unfortunately, there are many more collections out there waiting to be inventoried.

I have tried to include information on all the sites of any substance. There are a few "sites" I have left out that have state numbers but for which the information is minimal. The site descriptions are arranged from south to north by county, alternating between New Hampshire and Vermont (Grafton County is divided in half to maintain geographic balance). Within each county, the sites are arranged by town and watercourse. I have not included any location maps or site maps, but the text describes the general location of each site. This inventory is intended to be a general introduction to the sites in the region — if you need to know exact site locations, please go to Montpelier or Concord. For sites excavated by others, I have only briefly summarized the information that has been distributed — refer to the published reports for additional details. I welcome updates and corrections as appropriate. There are several sites for which the primary data is as-of-yet unpublished: for ones that I have been analyzing, don't hesitate to get in touch with me to find out more about them. Feel free to cite this manuscript if you wish. I only ask that you send me any new or updated information on Connecticut Valley sites as it becomes available.

CHESHIRE COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

At least a dozen sites have been found along the Asheulot River in southeastern New Hampshire, primarily through the efforts of avocational archaeologist Arthur Whipple of West Swanzey, NH. Mr. Whipple has identified sites and artifacts identifiable to all periods of prehistory in Swanzey and Winchester, including projectile points and other chipped stone, pottery, steatite fragments, and features such as hearths.

TOWN OF WINCHESTER

Forest Lake Site (NH41-18)

Forest Lake is located about 2000 feet east of the Ashuelot River a little over a mile north of the village of Winchester. On a small knoll on the west side of the lake, Art Whipple found this small Archaic site.

Snows Farm Site (NH41-9)

This Woodland period site is on the east side of the Ashuelot River just east of the railroad bridge. The sandy knoll next to the river contained evidence of prehistoric occupation on two separate terraces. Pottery sherds, a triangular black chert projectile point, quartz debitage, and fire-cracked rock were recovered.

Sand Dune Site (NH41-15)

A sandy blowout on the east bank of the Ashuelot River 300 yards below the Monadnock Speedway exposed a large stone-lined hearth along with a quartz small stemmed point, quartz debitage, and a sandstone abrader. A Late Archaic occupation is indicated.

TOWN OF SWANZEY

Hanrahan Farm (Ice Pond) Site (NH41-8)

This site is on a sandy knoll on the east side of California Brook just below Ice Pond on the east side of Route 10 about 1000 feet upstream from the brook's confluence with the Ashuelot River. When Mr. Whipple first filed the form for this site in 1977, he indicated that artifacts had been found years ago but could no longer be found, although he had found fire-cracked rock and charcoal on the knoll. During my analysis of his collection, he told me that he had since found a second loci on the Hanrahan site. Flakes of Onondaga chert and white quartz were identified in the material he showed me.

Perry's Sand Bank Site (NH41-10)

About 4000 feet further up California Brook from NH41-8, another sandy knoll produced this multi-component site. Mr. Whipple reports that Ernest Perry has projectile points, scrapers, a gouge, a celt, and pottery from the site, and his own collection includes projectile points and two end scrapers. The site form states that he found a triangular quartz point - I did not see that one, but I did record a large Otter Creek point and a smaller stemmed or corner notched specimen. Middle to Late Archaic and Woodland period components are suggested.

Unnamed Site (Whipple #16)

This is an isolated find of a Meadowood side-notched projectile point made of mottled Onondaga chert. It was found in the village of West Swanzey on the West Swanzey on the east bank of the Ashuelot River about 1000 feet downstream from the mill dam.

Whipple Site (NH41-7)

The most notable find in the Ashuelot Valley is Mr. Whipple's 1975 discovery of a relatively intact Paleo-Indian site in West Swanzey. Subsequently named the Whipple Site, it became the focus of dissertation research by Mary Lou Curran, with the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, over several years in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Although portions of the Whipple site were destroyed by looters following its discovery, other intact loci were meticulously excavated in one of only a few systematic professional investigations at a Paleo-Indian site in the Northeast. Not only was a full suite of fluted points and other lithic tools and debris recovered, but several caribou bones were identified in direct association with the Paleo-Indian assemblage. A number of radiocarbon dates were obtained from this site, and they average to approximately 10,600 B.P. (Curran 1984)

A small Early Woodland occupation was also uncovered on the periphery of the Paleo-Indian area at the Whipple site. This locus produced several Meadowood projectile points and preforms, a stone-lined hearth, and some burned bone (Curran 1990, personal communication).

Yale Forest Sites (NH41-7B & 7C)

Two closely spaced sites were found on a terrace above the Asheulot River about 300 yards south of the Whipple Site. Locus A was located under the powerline and produced three stemmed projectile points, two scrapers, two cores, and debitage - all made of rhyolite - plus some sherds of pottery. Locus B was located in the woods off the edge of the power line about 100 yards from Locus A. It produced two stemmed points made of rhyolite and some steatite. I have examined two of the stemmed points and they appear to be Middle Archaic Neville and Neville Variant types. Mr. Whipple has previously identified other points from this site as Stark Stemmed. Despite the presence of pottery, no Woodland period projectile points were identified. The rhyolite present at these two sites includes fine grained light tan to buff speckled and banded

material that closely resembles sources known from the Lakes Region of central New Hampshire.

Airport/Sewer Plant Site (NH41-13)

Currently located on the east side of the Ashuelot River, this site is on the west side of a cut-off oxbow channel. It was identified when topsoil stripping exposed five hearth features - one of them stone lined. One broken quartz point, a quartz scraper, and quartz debitage were also found.

Ash Swamp Brook Site (NH41-11)

This multicomponent site was also exposed by topsoil stripping and has largely been destroyed by sand mining. It was located on the west side of Ash Swamp Brook right at the Keene/Swanzey town line, which places it about 1000 feet upstream from the confluence with the Ashuelot River. Mr. Whipple identified two hearths that the stripping had exposed and he recovered an end scraper, a broken quartz biface, and sherds of pottery. He also found a stemmed projectile point made of purplish rhyolite with white phenocrysts, which I have identified as a Middle Archaic Stark point.

Wilson Pond Site (NH41-1)

The one site in the Ashuelot Valley not recorded by Art Whipple, the Wilson Pond site consists of a small gouge and a small ovate quartz "knife" found by a Dr. L.P. Young of Keene State College. Howard Sargent reported the site in 1956.

TOWN OF HINSDALE

Fort Hill Site (NH41A-5)

Just upstream from the mouth of the Ashuelot River, the Connecticut River cuts a narrow winding channel through a prominent ridge. On this ridge in New Hampshire 100 feet above the river, Walter Needham found pottery sherds and what appeared to be the remnants of earthworks. It was brought to the attention of Peter Thomas, then a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Thomas' excavations for his dissertation research confirmed the identification of this as a contact Period aboriginal village. Excavations were conducted over a four year period, including two years of the U-Mass Amherst field school, and volunteer work by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

Historical records document that the site was occupied by the Squakheag Indians (also known as Sokokis) during a six to eight month period between the Fall of 1663 and the Spring of 1664. At this time, the Squakheag were in alliance with the French and in active conflict with the Mohawk. A number of Squakheag bands joined together and established the fortified settlement

at Fort Hill for protection from Mohawk raids. The site was naturally surrounded on three sides by steep banks, and a palisaded trench was constructed on the fourth side.

Removal of the plow zone by the archaeologists uncovered approximately 100 aboriginal features including very large storage/trash pits and remnants of the palisade. Abundant evidence of food remains was recovered by flotation, including domesticated dog bones, fish bones, mussel shells, and numerous charred seeds. Both aboriginal artifacts and Euroamerican goods were found. The latter included an iron pot fragment, an iron hatchet, kaolin pipe fragments, glass beads, gun parts, and Jesuit rings. According to Thomas the aboriginal pottery found bears a much closer resemblance to Pennacook ceramics (from the Merrimack River Valley) than to wares made by coastal groups.

Wantatastiquet Site

This site has not yet been assigned a state site number. Arthur Whipple found pottery fragments on a small terrace near the Connecticut River in the Wantatastiquet Mountain State Forest. This location is just south of the Chesterfield town line and across from and about 3200 feet south of the mouth of the West River in Brattleboro.

TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD

Chickering Farm Site (NH41A-1)

Arthur Whipple found this small site near the Connecticut River in West Chesterfield about 100 yards above the public boat landing next to a small brook. The site produced a large stone lined hearth, burned clam shells, and quartz debitage.

TOWN OF WALPOLE

Cold River Site (no number)

Collector Johnny Manarite, from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, found a chipped and ground stone hoe at the mouth of Cold River where it joins the Connecticut. This is across the river from VT-WD-20, a Late Archaic site reported by Maurice Crandall. The hoe is approximately 16 cm long and 10 cm wide at the bit end.

WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT

TOWN OF VERNON

The Vernon Oxbow Site (VT-WD-10)

This site is located at the upstream end of the large oxbow at Vernon, a short distance north of the Massachusetts border. Walter Needham and John Gale collected large numbers of artifacts from the site after its exposure as a result of flood erosion in 1936. They estimated that they recovered artifacts from an area of 20 to 30 acres. Jim Petersen examined portions of Needham's collection in the late 1970s during his research on Connecticut Valley ceramics while a student at UVM. In addition to 22 sherds, the collection included numerous projectile points, glass trade beads, copper beads, a copper "thunderbird", celts, gorgets, nutting stones, and bifaces.

More recently, two burials have been uncovered on the oxbow. In 1990, a skeleton was found eroding from the riverbank, and in 1991, a farmer grading a former hedgerow between fields exposed another burial (David Skinas, personal communication 1991).

WD-71, 72, 73, & 74

These four sites were discovered in October 1986 by the University of Massachusetts (Amherst) during a Phase I highway survey along Route 142 approximately one mile north of the village of North Vernon. All four are located on narrow terraces above th Connecticut River. All artifacts and records at currently housed at UMass-Amherst. Phase II evaluations were conducted at these sites by the University of Maine at Farmington, but I have not yet reviewed that data.

WD-71 was first identified when a quartz flake was recovered from one of a transect of shovel test pits excavated along the edge of the highway. Subsequent surface survey in the plowed field identified another quartz flake, a felsite scraper, and a rhyolite flake about 125 feet from the shovel test pit find. WD-72 consists of three prehistoric artifacts from a single shovel test pit. A quartz flake, a quartzite biface fragment and a worked quartz cobble tool were recovered from the undisturbed B horizon soils 25-29 cm below the surface. WD-73 was the most productive of the four sites. Five shovel test pits produced three rhyolite flakes, one rhyolite biface fragment, one hammerstone, and 11 fire-cracked rocks. WD-74 contained five prehistoric artifacts in two shovel test pits. These included three quartz flakes, one quartz crystal flake and a quartz biface fragment.

TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO

The West River Site (WD-3)

The area at the mouth of the West River in Brattleboro, VT was the favorite collecting grounds of Mr. Gerald Coane, in the late 1950's and early 1960's. He amassed a fairly large collection of

projectile points, assorted chipped stone tools, ground stone tools, and pottery, all attributed to the general locale around the mouth of the West River. His artifacts are now at the Putney, VT Historical Society. A brief inventory and photographic record of the collection was made by Stephen Loring in 1978 for the Division for Historic Preservation.

Coane's collection contains a variety of diagnostic projectile points attributable to the Late Archaic, Middle, and Late Woodland Period. Particularly noteworthy in the collection from WD-3 is a probable Kirk Corner-Notched point, one of a very small number of Early and Middle Archaic artifacts recognized to date in the Upper Connecticut River Valley.

The Windham Court Site (WD-34)

More specific locational data on occupations at the mouth of the West River were obtained in 1984 during a survey conducted in advance of an elderly housing project by the University of Vermont. WD-34 was identified on a terrace several hundred yards north of the mouth of the West River.

Although widespread historic disturbances were evident, two small areas of intact, buried deposits were identified (and subsequently avoided by the construction). Sixty-four 40-cm shovel test pits were excavated on a grid with 25-foot intervals, and a 1m-square was excavated next to one of the positive shovel test pits. Seventeen of the 64 test pits contained evidence of prehistoric occupation. However, only five of the 17 produced prehistoric artifacts from an undisturbed context within the B-horizon soils. No features or diagnostic artifacts were found. The absence of pottery and the degree of vertical drift of artifacts within the profile led the excavators to suggest an Archaic period occupation.

A total of only 29 items of prehistoric association were recovered from undisturbed contexts. Twelve of these were fragments of quartz shatter and seven were pieces of fire cracked rock. The remaining nine pieces included six quartz flakes, two quartzite flakes, and one quartzite scraper. This small collection of lithic debitage and tool fragments is curated at the University of Vermont.

Brattleboro Petroglyphs (VT-WD-7

Benjamin Halls 1858 *History of Eastern Vermont* (pp. 585-592, as excerpted in Huden 1971) tells us that a rock containing petroglyphs was found on the south bank of the West River "100 rods" west of its confluence with the Connecticut River. This large rock was under water part of the year when Hall's account was written, and it has since been permanently submerged by the dams on the Connecticut. Huden (1971) reproduces a drawing of the petroglyphs that was originally published in Willoughby's *Antiquities of New England Indians*. The figures in the illustration include a mammal, a bird-like figure, a vaguely anthropomorphic figure, and some other lines and marks.

TOWN OF DUMMERSTON

Williamsville Station Site (WD-24)

This site is a flake scatter located on the eroding north bank of the West River, just east of the Newfane town line and downstream from its confluence with the Rock River. Ben Day, with the Vermont Fish & Game Department, found flakes here on two separate occasions in 1964 and 1966. No diagnostic artifacts were found, and he left the flakes in place.

TOWN OF TOWNSHEND

VT-WD-41

In 1985, the C.A.P. at U.V.M. conducted a cultural resource survey for the Corps of Engineers at Townshend Lake (Thomas & Bourassa 1986). This site was found on a bedrock ridge next to the West River in West Townshend. Seven quartzite flakes and a piece of bone were recovered from five test pits spread out over 56 m along the ridge. Two areas of possible burned soil were also noted in the test pits.

TOWN OF JAMAICA

Salmon Hole Site (VT-WD-2)

This famous site has been known for years but has never been systematically investigated. Located in Jamaica State Park, information on the site was first published by Tom Daniels in 1963. He describes the site (p.16) as "a very large campsite (or a small village site)... Here have been found burials, and several hundred artifacts, including javelin points, arrowheads, stone celts, fragments of clay pottery, and a metal trade knife."

Gerald Coane also collected from this site and reported that there were hearths and middens and "five layers of compressed ashes". Coane's collections are curated at the Putney, VT Historical Society and include at least two quartzite projectile points attributed to the Salmon Hole site (these were photographed by Stephen Loring in 1978). These two square shouldered, contracting stem points appear to represent variants of the Middle Archaic Stark Stemmed type. While they do not exactly correspond with Dincauze's (1976) type descriptions, they do fit well with Coe's analogous Morrow Mountain II type (1964:39).

The site was field checked in the 1980's by Giovanna Peebles and by personnel from the C.A.P. Peebles field visit in April of 1981 identified an extensive flake scatter scattered over several hundred feet along the river through the park. Almost all of the material was fine-grained grey quartzite, with the occasional chert and milky quartz. Thirty three pieces were recovered and are curated at the Division in Montpelier. In the late fall of 1981, Peter Thomas and the field crew from the Ball Mountain Lake survey visited WD-2. They recovered a lanceolate chert projectile point, a quartzite biface tip, and two quartzite flakes. In the spring of 1982, they visited the site

again and found a corner-notched chert projectile point. All of the material recovered by C.A.P. personnel is curated at U.V.M.

"Upper" Salmon Hole Site (VT-WD-30)

This site is about a mile upstream from WD-2 and downstream from Ball Mountain Lake. It was reported by Jan Warren from U.V.M. while the C.A.P. was in the area conducting the Ball Mountain Lake survey (see below). A number of quartzite flakes were seen eroding out of the bank of the river and all but one were left in place. In 1982, Peter Thomas visited the site and collected a large Levanna point, a broken biface, and five flakes. All but one of the flakes were made of quartzite, and all of this material is curated at U.V.M. In 1984, Giovanna Peebles and Shelley Hight visited the site and observed a number of grey quartzite flakes on the surface. One flake that had been modified into a graver/scraper was collected and is stored in Montpelier.

West River "Overhang" Site (VT-WD-35)

Moving upstream from WD-30 towards the Ball Mountain Lake dam, Peebles and Hight discovered this site on the 1984 field trip mentioned above. The site consists of a bedrock ledge and overhang that form a shallow shelter that looks west to the West River. A single grey quartzite flake was found on the surface at the overhang, but no testing was conducted.

Ball Mountain Lake Sites (VT-WD-31, 32 & 36)

A number of sites along the West River are known from a series of contract projects that U.V.M. did in the early 1980s around Ball Mountain lake, which is one of the Corps of Engineers flood control projects (sites WD-25 through 29 are in Londonderry, and WD-31, 32, & 36 are in Jamaica). In 1981, they conducted a survey and inventory for the Corps and found five sites above the dam (Thomas et al. 1982). In 1982, they conducted another survey in conjunction with a proposed hydroelectric development of the Corps facilities (Thomas 1982) and found two more sites. Additional hydro survey was conducted in 1984, which resulted in the addition of another site to the inventory. This site (WD-36, discussed below in the Town of Londonderry section) also had a Phase II study performed, and it was determined to be eligible for the National Register. A mitigation plan was then prepared (Thomas 1985) in conjunction with the FERC licensing process. As I recall, the license was issued in 1989, but the project has not yet moved forward.

The second survey in 1982 produced two sites in Jamaica. WD-32 was identified in the area of the proposed power house and tail race area. A total of three quartzite flakes were found (one each in two shovel tests and one on the surface). Forty seven additional negative pits were dug. Site WD-31 was found during the testing of terraces along the reservoir. At this site, a total of 13 quartzite flakes were recovered from a single shovel test and from 50 cm extensions around it. These finds are in the general locale of reported finds of arrowheads (site FS-4) by persons unknown in the past.

Site WD-36 was found during survey of another terrace upstream of WD-31 in 1984. A Phase II study was conducted, and site WD-36 was found to be a small, well preserved campsite of

probable Late Woodland age. Over 2,000 flakes were found (almost all of it a high quality quartzite) along with four projectile point fragments and a hearth remnant with calcined bone fragments. At least two of the point fragments appear to be from triangular points. The site is buried beneath many cm of recent alluvium and does not appear to have been plowed or otherwise significantly disturbed. A total of 6.5 square meters has been excavated so far, and as mentioned above, data recovery excavations will be conducted if the hydroelectric facility is developed.

TOWN OF LONDONDERRY

Ball Mountain Lake Sites (VT-WD-25 through WD-29)

Sites WD-25 through WD-29 were found during the 1981 Ball Mountain Lake survey for the Corps. WD-25, 27, and 28 each consisted of a single flake found in the plowzone of a shovel test pit. WD-26 was identified by seven positive shovel tests out of 30 in the site area. These positive tests produced 55 artifacts, including a broken projectile point and 54 pieces of debitage (46 quartzite, one chert, and 7 quartz). These finds came from the plowzone and from the B-horizon. WD-29 produced material from four shovel tests and a 1 x 1 m unit. Four chert flakes, a chert biface fragment, and a ground slate fragment were recovered.

Davis Farm Site (WD-80)

This is an isolated find of a large stemmed projectile point high in the hills of north Londonderry. Charlotte Davis found this black chert point (probably Late Archaic) in her garden at about 1300' ASL.

TOWN OF STRATTON

Grout Pond Site (WD-84)

David Lacy found this site in the upper reaches of the Deerfield River drainage in 1986 while on survey for the Green Mountain National Forest. Located on Grout Pond in the Town of Stratton, the initial survey identified a quartzite Levanna point, a "goodly" amount of quartzite flakes, and a single chert flake. In 1989, Lacy conducted additional testing at the site, excavating eight 1 x 1 m squares, usually at 5 m intervals. The three squares closest to the original find were positive, producing additional quartzite flakes and a small number of chert flakes. Lacy concluded that the site is small single component hunting camp or stopover (the pond is visible from the top of Stratton Mountain and is located on one of the routes from the Connecticut drainage into the Lake Champlain/Hudson drainage).

TOWN OF WESTMINSTER

Carlton Greenwood Site (VT-WD-21)

Moving back to the main valley of the Connecticut River, this is the southernmost site documented from the Crandalls' collecting activities. At this location upstream from the confluence with Mill Brook, a stemmed quartzite point, a pitted hammerstone, and a flake scatter were found.

Westminster Farm Market Site (VT-WD-20)

The Crandalls found this apparent Snook Kill phase site between the railroad tracks and Route 5 just south of North Westminster. Three broad square-stemmed points were found that look like what Funk calls Genessee points. One is a grey slate-like material, one is dark chert, and the other is Cheshire quartzite. A celt and a square-based biface were also found.

Independently, Art Whipple of Swanzey, New Hampshire has also found artifacts in this area, which he calls "site #15". At the base of a 20-foot cut bank on the river bank Art found found two end scrapers. One is made of very dark quartzite and has a sharp graver spur on one side of the bit edge, and the other is a very small scraper made of black chert. On top of the 20-foot bank he found a notched pebble "netsinker".

TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM

Bellows Falls Petroglyphs (VT-WD-8)

The Bellows Falls petroglyphs below the bridge have been reported on by many and are perhaps more well known than the Brattleboro petroglyphs (WD-7) because they are still visible. In Benjamin Halls' 1858 *History of Eastern Vermont* (pp. 585-592, as excerpted in Huden 1971) the Bellows Falls petroglyphs are described as being on two rocks and consisting of groups of variously ornamented heads. Hall notes that one of the heads has six rays [horns? feathers?] projecting from it and four others have a pair of projections. Huden (1971) reproduces Halls' drawing of the petroglyphs as well as a 1958 photograph of them. I have not gone to see them myself, so I cannot tell you how they look in 1991.

VT-WD-23

The Crandalls reported finding a celt along the Connecticut River north of Bellows Falls. Little else is known about this find spot.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN

NH28-1

This unnamed site was recorded by Howard Sargent as being a located on a level terrace on the east side of the Connecticut River about 50-75 feet above the river. This location is also opposite the cluster of known sites in Springfield, Vermont around the mouth of the Black River. A drill, a scraper, and a projectile point were reported to have been found here.

NH28-2

Further to the north along the river, this small site is located on the north bank of Oxbow Brook at its confluence with the Connecticut River. Howard Sargent recorded that the quartz flakes from this site are curated at the R.S. Peabody Foundation in Andover, Massachusetts. Perhaps this site was visited during one of Warren Moorehead's campaigns through New England in the the early 1900's.

The Red Flake Site (NH28-6)

The Red Flake Site was found in 1982 by Tom Blais during his surveys and salvage of eroding river banks along the Connecticut River in the Springfield, Vermont area. Less than a mile upstream from the deeply stratified Skitchewaug Site (VT-WN-41) described elsewhere in this report, the Red Flake Site also has produced buried and possibly stratified prehistoric deposits. Between 1982 and 1985, Blais salvaged a number of hearth features as they eroded from the river bank. Pottery sherds, calcined bone, and charred nut fragments were recovered from the feature fill and nearby, along with flakes of quartzite and several varieties of high quality chert (including some of a distinctive red variety). Some of the pottery displayed distinctive dentate stamping suggestive of a Middle Woodland period occupation. Blais' investigations of the eroding bank documented multiple pottery-bearing occupation layers extending several feet below the surface. Like the Skitchewaug Site, this site is also experiencing severe erosion, which is exacerbated by the water level fluctuations of the Bellows Falls hydroelectric pool.

TOWN OF CLAREMONT

Hunter Site (NH28-3)

This is situated on the north side of the mouth of the Sugar River at its confluence with the Connecticut River in Claremont, NH. It was first identified by Howard Sargent in 1952 while on his Connecticut Valley survey accompanied by William Young of Springfield, MA. The New Hampshire Department of Transportation funded salvage excavations by Sargent in 1967 prior

construction of a new bridge across the Connecticut River. Sargent also excavated an additional smaller area next to the new bridge in 1970.

The excavations revealed that the Hunter Site extended over three separate terraces, and all three contained buried, stratified cultural deposits. On the lowest terrace at least 7 separate strata were identified in deposits 11 feet deep. Early, Middle, and Late Woodland Periods are all represented, often by multiple levels for each period. An area of 22,500 square feet (2,090 square meters) was excavated and numerous artifacts and features were recovered, including house patterns, burials, and charred plant remains such as maize. Some radiocarbon samples have been dated, and many more datable samples are available. Only brief descriptions of the site have been published to date. However, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

Union Church Site (NH28-5)

This site is the location of an isolated projectile point find on a high terrace south of the Sugar River. A boy out riding his bike found the point on the surface. He brought it to school to show his teacher in Cornish, NH, who also happens to be my sister, Ruth. I examined the point and identified it as a classic Meadowood Side-Notched and, appropriately, it is made of typical mottled New York Onondaga chert. The tip has been extensively resharpened, but the base retains its distinctive form.

TOWN OF CROYDON

Interlaken Site (NH29-2)

Howard Sargent recorded this site at the north end of Long Pond on the grounds of Interlaken Camp in 1952. Located at the eastern edge of the town, Long Pond drains eventually to the Sugar River. Sargent reported that the site produced "scattered chips and [a] quartz core" which apparently are curated at the R.S. Peabody Foundation in Andover, Massachusetts.

Green Acres Site (NH29-4)

Howard Sargent reported quartz chips, worked quartz, and fire-cracked rock from this site at the north end of Spectacle Pond. Spectacle Pond also drains to the Sugar River.

TOWN OF SUNAPEE

Russell's Inn Site (NH29-1)

First reported in 1949, the Russell's Inn site is located at the northern end of Lake Sunapee in the village of George's Mills. Conveniently located near Howard Sargent's house, he has had the opportunity to direct investigations there. Systematic study of the site began in 1979 and

continued as a series of summer fieldschools and workshops throughout the 1980s (Sargent 1989)

With the exception of the Early Archaic, the site has produced artifacts from all prehistoric time periods. The possible Paleo-Indian component has not produced any fluted points, but a number of scrapers, gravers, and cores typical of other known Paleo-Indian sites have been recovered. In addition, this component contains a dark grey chert, in contrast to the quartz and rhyolites of the later components (Sargent 1990). Chronologically, the next component present is the latter part of the Middle Archaic, which is represented by Stark and Merrimack projectile points. Squibnocket points indicate a Late Archaic component, and "Early Woodland points" of an unspecified type have also been reported (Sargent 1985).

Sargent (1989) reports that evidence for a Middle Woodland occupation on the site is widespread:

> Pottery and stone tools found about 60 feet from the edge of Lake Sunapee were characteristic of the Middle Woodland culture period. There were clusters of fire-cracked rocks in ancient hearths, scattered bits of burned bone, and a wide array of stone flakes left from the efforts of unknown arrowsmiths, or flintknappers.

The Late Woodland period is represented by what Sargent has identified as a house feature. Three hearths were found in a row (Sargent 1989), and pottery fragments from the two end hearths fit together to form one-third of a small vessel decorated with incising . Sargent identifies the decoration as dating to circa AD 1300, and notes that the area around the presumed structure has also produced other Late Woodland collared and incised sherds, as well as "a few small Levanna-type points" (Sargent 1985).

Sargent Site (NH29-5)

Just west of the Russell's Inn site at the north end of Lake Sunapee, Howard Sargent found a ground stone semi-lunar knife or *ulu* on his property in George's Mills (Sargent 1950:7).

TOWN OF NEWBURY (Merrimack County)

Croteau Site (NH29-3)

Howard Sargent reported this small site at the southeastern corner of Lake Sunapee. Since the Croteau Site is the only currently reported Merrimack County site in the Connecticut drainage, it is listed here with the adjacent Sullivan County sites. In the state site form, Sargent reported "flake scrapers and chips" from this location. More recently (1990), he described the site as a "Paleoindian campsite".

TOWN OF PLAINFIELD

Hart Island Site (NH22-9)

Hart Island is located in the Connecticut River at the mouth of Lull Brook, which empties into the river from the Vermont side. Two separate finds have been made on the island. In 1979, when I was examining Keith Spaulding's artifacts from the Colby Farm Site (NH22-4), he showed me an large projectile point that someone camping on Hart Island had found and given to him. It is about 11.5 centimeters long by 3.75 centimeters wide and has a broad, lobate stem. It is made of an unusual, high-quality grey chert with distinctive black banding and the tip has been heavily been resharpened. Given the form of the stem and the presumably exotic raw material type, it can probably be classified with the Adena type.

In the late 1980's, my sister, Ruth Cassedy, found a grooved river cobble on the surface of the island. This fist-sized cobble has a pair of pecked grooves extending all away around its longest circumference.

Risley Site (NH22-8)

I found the Risley Site during shovel test pit survey of William Risley's property in 1979 on the New Hampshire side of Sumners Falls. This survey was conducted as part of my Senior Thesis project at the University of New Hampshire (Cassedy 1980).

The survey recovered a modest density of quartz, quartzite and dark chert flakes on a small knoll adjacent to the south end of the rapids. One test pit in the approximate center of the knoll also encountered a deposit of river cobbles and orange stained soil. This hearth feature was investigated by the placement of a one-meter test square placed adjacent to the original shovel test pit. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and the feature has not been dated.

Colby Farm Site (NH22-4)

The Colby Farm Site consists of the cache of rhyolite bifaces found on the River Road in Plainfield, NH in 1925, and it was first recorded in the New Hampshire Archaeological Society site files by Howard Sargent in the 1950s. In 1979, I updated the site file information with an interview with Stan Colby, now deceased (today the property is owned by Lockwood "Pooh" Sprague and is called "Edgewater Farm").

When he was a boy, Mr. Colby was watering the horses in the barnyard of his father's farm when he noticed a couple of bifaces on the ground near the barnyard gate where they had apparently been kicked up by the horses. After putting up the horses, he scratched around with a rake and found more bifaces. A total of 10 bifaces were recovered from within the same small area. Mr. Colby later gave eight of them to an artifact collector named Keith Spaulding, from Weathersfield, VT, but he still had the remaining two when interviewed in 1979. I examined the eight other bifaces during a later interview with Mr. Spaulding.

All ten artifacts are long, narrow, thick early-stage bifaces made of a tan or tannish grey rhyolite with dark phenocrysts. The size and proportions of all are consistent. Three are broken, but the remaining seven average 10 cm, 3.5 cm wide, and 1.5 cm thick. All exhibit large, deep flake scars and little use-wear or retouch (when viewed macroscopically).

In summary, this site appears to represent a group of primary bifaces that have been cached for future use but never recovered. The raw material resembles rhyolites known to outcrop near Lake Winnipesaukee to the east in the Merrimack River drainage. Rhyolite reduction stations where similar bifaces were being produced have been identified and excavated along the Winnipesaukee River near Lochmere, NH (see Cassedy 1985, 1986; Starbuck 1981).

WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH

VT-WN-32

On Amherst Lake, which drains to the Williams River, Maurice Crandall found a stemmed Late Archaic projectile point made of quartzite.

TOWN OF CAVENDISH

In the late 1970s, the Consulting Archaeology Program at U.V.M. conducted a survey for a proposed hydroelectric project on the Black River in the Towns of Weathersfield, Springfield, and Cavendish. Most of the testing was concentrated in what was known as the Hawk Mountain Unit in Cavendish, and three site locations were defined from this survey. These were assigned "FS" numbers in the state inventory. FS-6 was a possible rock shelter that produced a quartz flake in a shovel test and a piece of fire-cracked rock on the surface, FS-7 consisted of a single quartz flake from a shovel test, and FS-8 was identified by the recovery of a hearth remnant in a shovel test (orange soil and FCR). The survey was notable for the relative scarcity of finds.

TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

Hoyt's Landing (VT-WN-61)

The Hoyt's Landing Site is located at the state boat access area on the north side of the mouth of the Black River, just downstream on the Connecticut River from the Cheshire Toll Bridge to New Hampshire. In the spring of 1986, the VT Department of Fish & Wildlife proposed to expand the parking area for the boat ramp, and the Division for Historic Preservation recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted.

Dr. Peter Thomas of the University of Vermont conducted a preliminary field visit in April 1986. Using a tube sampler to sample the soil profiles at the site, Thomas identified prehistoric deposits in several locations. Two chert flakes were recovered from the tube sampler, and a charcoal lens was encountered, suggesting the presence of a hearth. The flakes and the charcoal were only 6" below the current ground surface.

In July 1986, the C.A.P. conducted a limited Phase I survey at WN-61. This survey consisted of seven 50 cm x 50 cm units and one 1m x 1m unit. Transect 1 consisted of five 50 x 50s spaced 8 meters apart in a line parallel to and approximately 30-35 feet back from the river bank. The 1 x 1 was placed at Test Pit 5 of Transect 1 to recover a feature encountered there (half of the feature was left in place). Transect 2 consisted of two 50 x 50s and was placed approximately 13 feet east of Transect 1, closer to the riverbank. The test pits were excavated to between 50 and 120

cm below the surface. At least two separate cultural levels were identified (both with pottery), and it was recognized that the deeper level might actually subsume multiple distinct levels.

Hundreds of pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from WN-61, including numerous pieces of microdebitage that were recovered by flotation of feature fill in the laboratory. In addition, a few small pieces of prehistoric pottery were found (from both features and from the general soil matrix) and several pieces of fire-cracked rock were also identified. The flotation sample from Feature 1 also produced deep bone, charred nut fragments, fire-cracked rock, and the stem of a quartzite projectile point.

To avoid data recovery excavations and preserve the site, a plan was developed to carefully cap the area with clean sand and then gravel to provide a surface for parking. A report on the survey was submitted in February 1991.

In 1989, the Fish and Wildlife Department proposed installing riverbank stabilization measures along the eroded edge of the Connecticut River, and again the Division for Historic Preservation recommended an archaeological study in the areas along the bank that might be impacted by the stabilization measures. In 1990, the Douglas Frink, of the Archaeology Consulting Team, conducted the additional study for Fish and Wildlife.

Twelve 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along the river bank in a single transect at 16 m intervals and to depths between 37 and 86 cm below the surface. This episode of testing confirmed that the site contains multiple prehistoric levels, and it allowed refinement of the stratigraphic interpretations. Frink reports (1991:25) that the northern portion of the site consists of three strata of nineteenth and twentieth century flood deposits overlying five prehistoric alluvial strata, all dating to the Woodland period. The southern portion of the site displays five historic flood strata on top of braided channel deposits. Frink's study also noted an erosion rate of 20 to 25 cm per year.

In 1990, I borrowed the collection of artifacts from the 1986 U.V.M. survey to study in conjunction with my research on Connecticut Valley prehistory. I sorted the material by raw material type and then counted and weighed the members of each category (the numerous tiny pieces of microdebitage were not sorted or counted, they were only weighed - this category did appear to contain all the major lithic types represented by the larger debitage). The following notes summarize the conclusions I reached about the assemblage prior to receiving the report from the C.A.P in March of 1991. My conclusions about raw materials parallel those reached by Thomas (1991).

The collection included 368 pieces (209.3 grams) of "regular" debitage and an additional 30.2 grams of microdebitage (numerous tiny fragments that were not counted). In addition, a small endscraper, a biface fragment (projectile point tip or stem), and several small sherds of pottery were found (1.4 grams) along with 5 pieces (171 grams) of fire-cracked rock.

The most notable characteristics of the lithic assemblage are the diversity of raw material types and the low proportion of locally available material. At least 12 different lithic types are present in the assemblage, including at least four volcanic varieties, five types of cryptocrystalline material, quartz, quartzite, and argillite. The volcanics are dominated by a fine-grained reddish brown rhyolite and a fine-grained grey rhyolite with black banding and speckling. The source of these is uncertain. Similar materials were found at the Skitchewaug Site (WN-41) upstream

from Hoyt's Landing, and those were identified by the analysts from the University of Maine at Farmington as being a volcanic material from Mt. Ascutney (approximately 12 miles to the north). There are, in fact, volcanic formations on Mt. Ascutney, but I have not yet seen any material as glassy as these from the Ascutney formations.

The WN-61 collection also includes several pieces of mottled red/green glassy rhyolite visually comparable to material from the Mt. Jasper source in Berlin, NH. Other volcanics include mostly fine-grained brown and tan rhyolites similar to sources known in the Lakes Region of New Hampshire. There is also one large flake that is a identical to Kineo felsite from Maine.

The cryptocrystalline materials are mostly cherts and are dominated by mottled grey/brown chert — probably Onondaga chert from New York. There are also black and grey cherts that are likely to be from western Vermont sources. There are four pieces of a very fine-grained translucent grey material that have been cataloged as Grey Chalcedony - this bears a strong resemblance to Ramah chert, but could also be a very high quality quartzite.

The quartz includes both typical milky white quartz as well as some clear crystal quartz, and the quartzite appears to be a typical, good quality western Vermont grey quartzite.

The debitage is dominated by volcanic rocks (63% by count & 72% by weight), followed by cryptocrystalline materials (mostly chert - 25% by count & 15% by weight). Quartz, quartzite, and a few pieces of argillite round out the remaining 12% of the assemblage. Most of the debitage is small and appears to consist of late-stage reduction activities such as trimming, notching, and resharpening. There are virtually no cortical pieces and no large primary flakes. There are a few biface thinning flakes, but these are also relatively small. As the average debitage weights show, the chert flakes are consistently smaller than the volcanic flakes.

The 1986 survey identified at least two prehistoric layers at WN-61, and at least two hearth features were found. The presence of pottery within both features indicates that all components found so far date to the Woodland period, and the high percentages of high-quality, often non-local lithic materials suggests to me an Early and/or Middle Woodland period occupation. Most of the debitage is small and from later stages on the reduction continuum. They weren't lugging in big pieces of rock here and doing major tool production. The lithics were arriving in the form of secondary bifaces and finished tools. Maintenance and rejuvenation appear to be the primary reduction activities.

Other Sites on The Black River

Although only the Hoyt's Landing site is the only one to have been professionally investigated, a number of additional sites have been reported from around the mouth of the Black River through the efforts of Maurice Crandall and Tom Blais. WN-47 & 49 are locations on the south side of the mouth of the Black River where Maurice Crandall reported to have found artifacts. No other information is available. WN-42 & 44 are locations on the Black River between the mouth and Springfield where Maurice Crandall reported finds of artifacts. At WN-42, three points were reported to have been found behind the fire station in Springfield, and at WN-44, debitage and a quartzite projectile were reported from behind Woodbury florists.

VT-WN-46

This site is located on the Connecticut River a short distance north of WN-61 and the toll bridge to New Hampshire. Information on this site was first recorded in 1978 during Stephen Loring's and Donna Jerry's inventory of Maurice Crandall's collection. The site file form completed at that time reports twenty pitted stones found at this location.

In the same general area, Tom Blais recovered a wide variety of material in 1982 (his locus 16-10). Artifacts were found both on a knoll and the adjacent eroding river bank. A dark organic layer was identified 24" below the surface, and this layer produced chert and quartzite debitage, FCR, and calcined bone. A hearth feature was noted within the layer, and near the feature a concentration of sherds from single vessel were found. Some of the sherds displayed a pseudo-scallop shell or dentate rocker stamping decoration. Blais also reports butternut shells and an "Iroquois-like" sherd with castellations and an incised rim from the dark layer. Two triangular point were also found at the site (one chert & one quartzite), but not *in situ*.

Cache Blades Site WN-38

In the 1940s, Gordon and Maurice Crandall found a flexed burial and 14 bifacial cache blades eroding from the Connecticut Riverbank at this location slightly south of the intersection of old Route 5 and new Route 5. Crandall reports that seven of the blades were found in slump deposits and the other seven were *in situ* in the burial near the location of the hands. When Stephen Loring inventoried the Crandalls' collection, he photographed these fine artifacts. Comparing them with the late Middle Woodland Petalas blades of the Hudson Valley, he described them as "relatively broad bladed, with flat or slightly convex bases and excurvate lateral edges. They all are characterized as having broad collateral flaking across the face with small pressure retouch along the edges." Seven are made of dark brown chert, two are white chert, and the other five are grey chert.

This location is just south of the Skitchewaug Site (described below). The Crandalls identified WN-38 as their field site #13, with Skitchewaug (WN-41) being their field site #12. As Jim Petersen has suggested, this stretch of river can probably all be considered one continuous site.

Skitchewaug Site (VT-WN-41)

This site is located on the floodplain of the Connecticut River in Springfield, Vermont approximately 1.5 miles above the mouth of the Black River. This portion of the river is in the reservoir from the New England Power Company's Bellows Falls hydroelectric station. The site was identified and investigated by several different artifact collectors in the 1950s and 1960s, including Maurice and Gordon Crandall of Springfield. It was first recorded in the state files during Loring and Jerry's inventory of the Crandalls' collection. In the early 1980s, Tom Blais, a local avocational archaeologist who lived nearby, independently discovered numerous artifacts and features eroding from the slumping river bank. Tom's discoveries came to the attention of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, who documented his collection and began monitoring the site on a regular basis.

At the Division's request, New England Power Company funded preliminary site evaluation studies in 1987. These studies were conducted by the University of Maine at Farmington (UMF) Archaeological Research Center under the general direction of Dr. James Petersen.

In October of 1987, UMF crews cleaned and profiled the eroding river bank scarp and salvaged a number of features that were exposed. Surface collections were made in the adjacent fields and 41 shovel test pits were also excavated to identify horizontal site boundaries. Finally, two 1m x 2m and two 1m x 1m deep test units were excavated near the river bank to examine the site's stratigraphy.

These investigations documented that the Skitchewaug site is minimally 100 m by 700 m in extent, and near the river bank the cultural deposits extend at least 2 m below the modern ground surface. Discrete separation of numerous cultural layers is evident and over cultural features were identified, including hearths, pits, living floors, and human burials.

Since 1987, archaeologists associated with the University of Maine at Farmington have conducted periodic volunteer salvage of additional features eroding out of the bank. This took place in 1989 and 1990. Discussions between the FERC, the Corps of Engineers, New England Power, and the Vermont SHPO concerning the future of the site appear to be ongoing.

Cultural associations from the Terminal Archaic to the Late Woodland are evident. Of particular note, botanical remains were identified in several Late Woodland features, including evidence of maize, beans, and squash with an associated radiocarbon date of 1120 A.D. This is some of the earliest dated evidence of horticulture in New England.

The combination of large size, deep multiple stratified deposits, well preserved featured, and abundant organic remains has led Petersen to the reasonable conclusion that this is one of the most significant sites currently known in the Northeast.

Vic Blais Site, (VT-WN-45)

This site is upstream from the Skitchewaug site on a farm owned by Tom Blais' grandfather. On a knoll in the floodplain between old Route 5 and new Route 5, both Tom Blais and the Crandalls have recovered numerous artifacts over the years. This is the Crandall's field sites 10 & 11, and Tom's site 16-1. Tom's collection includes at least a dozen broad stemmed and expanding stemmed points, all of which appear to fit into a Snook Kill/Susquehanna Broad tradition. All are made from black and grey good quality cherts. In addition, he has recovered other bifaces and a scraper and thousands of pieces of brownish-purple chert debitage. Tom records that his grandfather reports plowing out several hearths and fire-cracked rock from the knoll over the years. This site appears to be a relatively dense Terminal Archaic component.

Ordwie Site, (VT-WN-55)

Another knoll in the floodplain near the Blais' house contains this small site. WN-55 is located northwest of WN-45 (nearer new Route 5), and is separated from the latter by a wet swale. Tom Blais recovered additional but modest quantities of the brown chert debitage (and black chert and

quartzite) from WN-55, along with a couple bifaces and point fragments. Several small sherds of pottery were also found, and these sherds have cord-wrapped decorations.

VT-WN-102

Tom Blais found this site eroding from the river bank near his house, opposite Glidden Island. This corresponds with his site #s 16-NV1 and 16-NV2. At least five hearths were identified in the bank profile. Fire-cracked rocks and light brown chert flakes were recovered.

VT-WN-103

About .8 miles north of Glidden Island, Tom Blais found yet another site eroding from the river bank. This corresponds with his site #s 16-NV3 through 16NV5. In area NV-3, three hearths were excavated from two different layers, and the site in general also produced flakes and pottery sherds. He reports that there are three layers that contain flakes, and one of the features was filled with charred deer bones and quartz flakes.

Wilgus Park Site (VT-WN-39)

Maurice Crandall reported that a ranger recovered a collection of artifacts from the park, which is slightly less than a mile downstream from the mouth of the Sugar River and the Hunter Site (NH-28-3).

Daniels Construction Site (VT-WN-40)

Maurice Crandall reported that others had found three or four broken projectile points just south of the equipment yard at Daniels Construction, which is near Mill Brook, just downstream from the mouth of the Sugar River and the Hunter Site (NH-28-3).

Newell Green Site, (VT-WN-35)

Maurice Crandall's collection included a broad, well made, lobate stemmed projectile point of exotic white chert. This point came from Ascutney Village near the intersection of Route 12 and Route 5.

TOWN OF HARTLAND

Sumner's Falls Site, (VT-WN-2)

This site is located on the second terrace above the Connecticut River just upstream from Sumner's Falls, and was excavated in the 1950s and 1960s under the direction of Howard Sargent. Thirty five 5-foot squares were excavated in two separate sections of the site. It was

found to contain two distinct occupation levels separated by a layer of sterile sand. The upper occupation level contained Late Woodland material and the lower level contained artifacts suggesting a terminal Late Archaic of Transitional period presence.

The lower level produced lanceolate stemmed points of the Orient Fishtail type made of rhyolite and felsite, steatite bowl fragments, and relatively large quantities of rhyolite debitage. The debitage was clustered in patterns suggestive of workshop areas, and a number of hearths were identified. A single radiocarbon date of 2750 ± 80 YBP was obtained for this level.

The upper occupation level had a Late Woodland assemblage, including Levanna points made of chert and quartzite, cord-marked and incised pottery, plus a steatite elbow pipe. A stone-lined hearth was also found in this level. Deposits at the site were thin, suggesting short term occupations to Sargent (1971:2-3).

Peoples Site (WN-9/WN-1)

This site is located just south of the confluence of the Ottauquechee River and the Connecticut River in Hartland. It seems that just about everybody has checked into it, but not much is actually known about what has been found there. Bill Haviland recorded it as WN-1 in the original site files based on Howard Sargent's article in the New Hampshire Archaeologist No. 7 pp. 1-10 which reported a "preceramic site in North Hartland, VT with a large bed of charcoal and two dog skeletons that were excavated but lack proof of direct association with cultural debris". This location was also mentioned in Salwen's (1970) basin inventory. Because of of ambiguous locational data, the site was later assigned to number WN-9 when additional information was recorded.

Sargent apparently became acquainted with the Peoples and conducted some limited test excavations there in the 1950s or 1960s. Maurice Crandall also visited the Peoples in the 1950s and remembers seeing artifacts they had found in their garden along the river. Giovanna Peebles visited them in 1980 and observed a few flakes along the river bank.

White Site (VT-WN-53)

Tom Lawrence reported finding two artifacts at this site on the north side of the the confluence of the Ottauquechee with the Connecticut River in 1981. This location is north of the Peoples' Site (VT-WN-1/9) and opposite Burnaps Island. The two finds are described as a quartz "gouge" and a piece of quartzite FCR. The sketch of the "gouge" in the site file looks more like a steep-bitted endscraper to me.

TOWN OF HARTFORD

Hydro Energies Site (VT-WN-57)

This small Late Woodland site is located on the west bank of the Ottauquechee River in Hartford, VT. It is situated just above the head of Quechee Gorge about seven miles upstream

from the confluence with the Connecticut River. It was discovered in 1984 by archaeologists from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, who were conducting a survey for a hydroelectric project. After additional testing, it was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and a data recovery excavation was implemented in 1985.

Approximately 25% of the estimated 36-square meter site was excavated. A light scatter of chert, quartzite, and volcanic flakes were recovered, along with fire-cracked rocks and the base of a chert biface. A single hearth was found, and charcoal from the hearth was radiocarbon dated at 490 B.P. The predominant raw material appears to be Onondaga chert from New York.

Nut Lane Site (VT-WN-50)

The Nut Lane site was discovered in 1980 by the Consulting Archaeology Program at the University of Vermont during the course of a survey for the Town of Hartford's recreation area on the west bank of the Connecticut River. About 1500' feet south of the confluence with the White River, seven backhoe trenches were excavated to examine the floodplain geomorphology and search for buried cultural deposits.

These trenches revealed an 18"-36" layer of modern alluvium on top of an historic plowzone. Below the old plowzone in Trench 5, a layer of fire-shattered cobbles and one lithic flake were found at 70-80 cm below the surface. The walls of the trench were cut back by hand and more cobbles and flakes were found.

A total of 16 quartz and chert flakes were found. Besides the flakes and the 165 cobbles, no other evidence of cultural activity was found. The quartz flakes are large and exhibit cobble cortex, while the pieces of chert are small retouch flakes. The site was to determined to not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further studies have been conducted.

Broad Brook Site (VT-WN-34)

Crandall reported finding the base of a small stemmed projectile point and hammerstones at the confluence of Broad Brook and the White River in Sharon in 1924.

TOWN OF ROCHESTER

VT-WN-51

High in the hills of the White River valley, a large yellow-brown mottled chert biface was found in a garden at about 920 feet in elevation.

GRAFTON COUNTY (SOUTH), NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOWN OF LEBANON

True Farm Site (NH-22-3)

The True Farm site lies on the north side of the mouth of Blood Brook at its confluence with the Connecticut River in West Lebanon. The land is currently owned by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, who bought it from Robert True in the early 1970s. Mr. True, the fourth generation of Trues to farm this land, still owns and lives in the farmhouse across the road from the site. The Fish and Game Department leases the cropland to another farmer as Mr. True is retired.

Bob True has a collection of artifacts from the site, most of which he found after the flood of 1936 eroded a corner of the field on the north side of the mouth of Blood Brook. His collection consists of projectile points made of quartzite, rhyolite, and chert; cordmarked and punctate pottery sherds; and dozens of pieces of debitage of various lithic types. All but two of the projectile points are Levanna triangles: the two exceptions are an untyped side-notched specimen and a Vosburgh. He also has a full-grooved axe and a pestle fragment that his father found somewhere on the farm.

Dartmouth College students excavated at the True Site in the early 1960s under the general supervision of Dr. Elmer Harp. Artifacts and some records from these investigations are curated at the Department of Anthropology at Dartmouth. The artifact collection includes a number of sherds of both cord-marked and incised pottery, endscrapers of chert and quartz, and debitage of quartz, cherts, and rhyolites. Fragments of bone and teeth are also curated, along with fire-cracked cobbles. The collection also includes a rare trapezoidal slate pendant. This pendant has a suspension hole at the narrow end and measures 10.8 cm long, 3.5 cm wide, and .7 cm thick.

Notes with the artifacts indicate that the excavators encountered a 12" thick plowzone, which was underlain by a layer of unstratified silt between 1/2" and 5" thick (this may have been a deposit laid down by the 1936 flood). The first cultural level was found under the silt and was a deep brown to black layer 2" to 6" thick. This was followed by a 2" sterile layer of silt and then another cultural layer. At least one feature was also recognized. This was described as a "fire floor" 20 3/4 inches deep, and it consisted of a "three-tongued semicircle" with calcined bone and numerous lenses of charcoal within it (Raymond Newell, notes on file, Dartmouth College).

TOWN OF HANOVER

Mink Brook Sites (NH22-1 & 2)

Two sites have been reported near the confluence of Mink Brook with the Connecticut River. NH22-1 was located on a knoll overlooking the brook and was excavated by Dartmouth College in September 1947, while NH22-2 was located between Mink Brook and Ledyard Bridge, opposite Blood Brook. The site form for NH22-2 states only that that there was "pottery

reported". In the folder with the state site form for 22-2, there is also a photocopy of two Dartmouth College Museum field catalog cards recorded by Dr. Elmer Harp August 20, 1947. The site designation on the cards is "Mink Brk - N, Han - 7:1", and the cards record the recovery of a basal fragment of a triangular projectile point and small sherds of pottery. This information indicates that a late Middle Woodland to Late Woodland component was identified near the mouth of Mink Brook.

TOWN OF ENFIELD

Unnamed Site (NH23-2)

The state site form reports that "chips and pottery" have been found on the edge of Mascoma Lake at the northeast end of Shaker Bridge.

TOWN OF CANAAN

Indian River Mouth Site (NH23-3)

This site was recorded by collector Clyde Berry (his site #59), and artifacts from the site are presumably curated with the rest of the Berry Collection at the Manchester Historical Society in Manchester, NH. The site is located 1000 feet from the confluence of the Indian River and the Mascoma River.

TOWN OF DORCHESTER

Cummins Pond Sites (NH17-10 & 11)

In 1981, Dr. Barbara McMillan, then of Dartmouth College, directed survey and test excavations in the uplands of the Connecticut River drainage in Lyme and Dorchester. This area is at an elevation of about 1500' ASL near the drainage divide with the Merrimack River. The majority of the fieldwork took place around the shores of Cummins Pond in Dorchester, where four separate loci of prehistoric activity were identified based on surface finds on the exposed beach of the pond.

The level of the pond had dropped several years previous when the dam was breached, but soon after McMillan's team discovered the archaeological sites, they learned that the dam was being repaired. Since portions of the sites would be re-inundated, salvage excavations were conducted at NH17-10 & 11, the most promising loci.

At 17-10, an area of 36 square meters was gridded around the surface finds of quartz flakes, scrapers, and cores. Within the grid, 50-cm square test pits were excavated at 6-meter and 3-meter intervals, and where features were encountered, additional areas were exposed to recover

the whole feature. Although cultural deposits were restricted to the top 20 cm of soil, at least five features were identified.

Four of the features were shallow basin-shaped hearths approximately 40 cm in diameter. These had a few quartz scrapers and flakes in association. The fifth feature was two meters in diameter and contained a chert biface fragment and over 100 chert flakes. Much of the chert is described as a "red-brown" variety (McMillan 1982).

At 17-11, half a dozen crystal quartz flakes and scrapers were visible on the surface, and 14 one-meter squares were excavated around this find spot. All material was found within 10 cm of the surface, and the excavated assemblage consisted of additional quartz crystal flakes and unifacial tools. Two hearth features were also found with the artifact concentration.

McMillan prepared a grant report and a conference paper summarizing the results of the 1981 research, and the notes and artifacts are still in her possession awaiting a final report. She is no longer with Dartmouth College and resides in Wisconsin.

TOWN OF LYME

Post Pond Sites

Introduction. Post Pond is located in a small basin surrounded by hills about a mile and a half due east of the Connecticut River. Clay Brook, its outlet, drains north and slightly west to the river over a 3 mile course. A cluster of five prehistoric sites have been documented within a small area extending one mile north from Post Pond along Clay Brook and on terraces against the hillsides.

Mayo Farm Site (NH17-2). Howard Sargent's 1951 site form reports a site on the Bartlett Mayo Farm about 1/4 mile north of Post Pond on the east side of Route 10 and on the south side of Front Brook (which empties into the pond). The form mentions that projectile points, drills, ground slate fragments, gouges, and and axe were found, and it also states that the site was investigated by the Dartmouth College Museum in 1947. Katharine Blaisdell (1980:4) also mentions the site on Mayo's Farm. She reports that the Mayos found "quantities" of Indian relics, including "arrowheads, tools, and the skeleton of a 12-year-old boy". Her information also suggests that bone fragments and fire-cracked rocks from disturbed hearths were also found. Blaisdell correctly states the the Mayos donated their collection to the Montshire Museum (which has recently relocated to Norwich, VT). The collection is still curated by the Montshire.

Chase Site (NH17-5) & Granger Site (NH17-9). These sites were also recorded by Howard Sargent in 1951. They both are described as "village" sites, but no other information is provided. The Chase site is mapped about 1/4 mile north of Post Pond on the west side of Route 10 where Clay Brook first comes close to that road, and the Granger site is mapped on the east side of Route 10 on the north side of Front Brook opposite the Mayo Farm site.

Clay Brook Site (NH17-?) Barbara McMillan's 1981 survey also tested a site at a location along the outlet of Post Pond one-half mile from the pond. Thirty five shovel test pits were dug at a 12-meter interval in staggered transects. Three of the pits encountered evidence of prehistoric

activity, including a rock-lined hearth with a quartz core, an area of stained soil containing a chert flake, and a bed of dense charcoal.

Bailey Site (NH17-12)/Dennis Farm Site (NH17/8) Howard Sargent recorded a site on the south flank of Kenyon Hill about one mile north of Post Pond. Labeled the Dennis Farm site, it was given state site file number NH17/8. The form gives no information on the site except for the following cryptic reference "More data at R.S. Peabody Foundation, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass."

In 1980, 1982 and 1984, apparently unaware of the previous site record, Barbara McMillan directed research in the same general location and identified a site which was then labelled as the Bailey Site (NH17-12). McMillan's research yielded over 3000 lithic flakes, more than 100 modified lithic artifacts, at least 50 pottery sherds, and two radiocarbon dates of 1170 A.D. and 1370 A.D., respectively. The collection is currently being analyzed and a report being prepared by Andrea Greene of Canaan, NH, McMillan's field assistant.

I examined and photographed the assemblage in October of 1989. The following information about the artifact assemblage is from my observations and from research notes compiled by Andrea Greene.

Ten projectile points were recovered from the site, including eight Levanna triangles and two incomplete side-notched specimens. The projectile points include five made of quartzite, three made of argillite, one of rhyolite, and one of an unknown material. Approximately 50 unifacial tools were also found, including five hafted end-scrapers (four chert and one quartz), five flake scrapers (four chert and one rhyolite), and numerous quartz "thumbnail" scrapers. The remainder of the modified lithic artifact assemblage includes over a dozen biface fragments, a bifacial drill, hammerstones, and six quartz cores.

Two-thirds of the debitage consisted of quartz, with the remaining third fairly evenly divided between argillite and volcanic materials. A very few chert flakes rounded the debitage collection.

The collection of primarily grit-tempered pottery sherds is small and fragmented, but the recognizably decorated sherds have cord-wrapped stick impressed exteriors and smooth interiors. One sherd also displays a circular punctate design.

A large, complex pit feature was identified and excavated at the Bailey site. This feature was approximately four feet wide and two feet deep and filled with 500 pounds of fire-cracked rock and numerous bone fragments. The feature also contained 500 flakes (400 quartz, 150 volcanic, and 50 argillite), a broken quartz projectile point, eight quartz scrapers, five quartz cores, a chert scraper, four sherds of pottery, and a stone pipe fragment. Charcoal recovered from this feature was radiocarbon dated at 1370 AD ±120.

Grant Brook Site (NH17-7)

Howard Sargent reported in 1951 that two burials had been plowed up at this location on the north bank of Grant Brook about .3 miles upstream from its confluence with the Connecticut River.

TOWN OF ORFORD

Carr Site (NH17-3)

An unknown quantity of projectile points is reported to have been found on the former Hazen Carr farm about .6 miles north of the Lyme town line. Howard Sargent recorded this site in 1951, which is located on the flats .75 miles east of the Connecticut River and just west of Route 10.

TOWN OF HAVERILL

Horse Meadow Site (NH12-2)

In 1951 Howard Sargent recorded this site, which is located on the northernmost of the New Hampshire oxbows in this broad intervale section of the Connecticut River floodplain known as the Lower Coos. The Horse Meadow oxbow is just upstream from the Great Oxbow on the Newbury, Vermont side of the river, where the Placey Farm Site (VT-OR-2) is located. In addition, the Leete Farm Site (VT-OR-20) is on the Vermont side at the upper end of Horse Meadow.

Sargent reported that an "arrowpoint" had been plowed up on Horse Meadow and that evidence of camp fires was to be found along the river bank. At that time, the land was being farmed by Mr. Theodore Chamberlain.

Information on additional finds at Horse Meadow is provided by Katharine Blaisdell in her local history book *Over the River and Through the Years* (1980). She reports that Mary Morrill (whose family, the Cloughs, has lived on Horse Meadow for generations) has "a sizeable collection of Indian relics picked up in the garden and yard by her family" (Blaisdell 1980:8). In addition, Morrill remembers that "an Indian skeleton was found buried in a seated position, in the gravel pit on the left on the road going down to the Ted Chamberlin place and Peter Kimballs farm" (Blaisdell 1980:3).

Blaisdell also provides photos of seven projectile points from the Morrill collection. These points represent a wide time span, including a possible Middle Archaic Neville Variant, two Late Archaic large stemmed Atlantic points, a small quartz Squibnocket Triangle, and Meadowood point, a possible Jack's Reef Corner-Notched, and a Levanna triangle.

In 1989, I stopped by "Westview Farm" on the Horsemeadow oxbow, which is currently owned by the Kimballs. I spoke with Mrs. Shauna Kimball, who said that she had not found anything there, but a man from South Ryegate had come to surface collect on their land for a number of years. Her son, Christian, had accompanied this man several times, and Christian had several artifacts. He showed them to me and allowed me to photograph them. They include a midsection fragment of a black chert projectile point, which came from a gravel excavation at the base of the hill to the east of the house near the cemetery, a triangular quartz point, and the basal

section of a lobate-stemmed (Adena-like) black chert point. The latter two artifacts were found on the surface in the southeastern portion of the oxbow. The reported location of the chert midsection fragment sounds very similar Mary Morrill's recollection of the provenience of the burial.

In April of 1990, my mother Mary Cassedy spent several hours surface inspecting the freshly plowed fields of much of Kimball's farm, but did not locate any artifacts. High water precluded close inspection of the river banks, but possible feature stains were noted in a couple of locations.

Ingalls Farm Site (no number)

Blaisdell (1980:8) reports that a man named Bruce Anderson has found a prehistoric site on the Ingalls farm, which is located on the Little Oxbow Meadow west of the village of North Haverill. This is across the river from the Carson Farm (VT-OR-18) and Harriman Brook (VT-OR-19) sites in Newbury, Vermont.

Anderson's collection, some of which is pictured in Blaisdell's book, includes a long narrow triangular projectile point (probably a Madison point), fragments of pottery including both cord-marked and incised sherds, and a pitted stone. Lithic debitage was also reported to be eroding from the river bank. A stratum of charcoal bits ranging up to 6 inches in thickness and 3 feet below the surface was observed and attributed to "Indian campfires". While this charcoal may have a prehistoric association, the published picture of the this deposit (Blaisdell 1980:10) does not contain indications of discrete cultural features such as hearths.

Blaisdell also provides information on old newspaper stories from 1915 and 1939 that indicate that at least two prehistoric bundle burials were unearthed along the river on the Little Oxbow.

Bedell Bridge Site (NH12-5)

In 1971, the State of New Hampshire acquired a 71-acre parcel of land around the Bedell Covered Bridge, which spanned the Connecticut River between Haverill and South Newbury (the bridge was reconstructed and then was tragically destroyed by a sudden windstorm). In 1976, Archaeological Research Services, from the University of New Hampshire, conducted a survey because the State was contemplating development of a park on this property.

Although the survey did not identify any cultural deposits in the project area at the bridge, lunch-time surface reconnaissance in the cornfields to the south identified a large prehistoric site. Artifacts reported include quartz and quartzite chips, steatite fragments, an adze, a possible hammerstone, and pottery. A concentration of fire-cracked rock and charcoal suggested the location of a hearth disturbed by plowing. The site form describes the location as an "ancient meander terrace" and labels it "apparently [a] village site from at least [the] Early Woodland period". It is not stated what diagnostic artifacts where used to identify the Early Woodland occupation. A member of the 1976 survey team does not remember that any of the artifacts observed were collected (Scott Dillon 1990, personal communication).

ORANGE COUNTY, VERMONT

TOWN OF CHELSEA

Annis Hill Site (VT-OR-16)

This isolated find spot is located in the uplands on the headwaters of Halfway Brook between the First and Second Branches of the White River. A narrow, expanding stem Late Archaic point was found by Warren Lathrop while excavating a septic system on his farm. The site file reports it as being made of an extremely fine-grained, dark tan/light grey chert.

TOWN OF BRADFORD

Waits River Site (VT-OR-15)

Johnny Manarite of St. Johnsbury identified this site near the mouth of the Waits River. Surface collection produced at least a half dozen artifacts, including three drills, two projectile points, and a biface. The two points have very broad expanding stems, and one of them is made of a very fine-grained, lustrous white chert. Quartz and dark chert are also represented in the collection.

Lord Farm Site (VT-OR-21)

This is one of the locations identified by Thomas Hemmings during his Newbury prehistory project (see OR-18 & 19). About a mile south of the Newbury town line, Hemmings found two flakes in an erosional cut on the river bank. One is grey banded rhyolite and the other is a fossiliferous chert.

TOWN OF NEWBURY

Cole Farm Site (VT-OR-23)

Thomas Hemmings investigated this site in 1985. Peter Cole had found a broken lanceolate biface or projectile point south and west of the manure pit on his farm, and Hemmings and his high school crew excavated 36 shovel tests in the vicinity with negative results. Hemmings described the artifact as very thin, symmetrical, and well made, and a hint of a medial flake scar led him to speculate that it could be a fluted point fragment. However, the fragmentary nature of the piece prohibits positive identification. It was made of a grey-green and white, banded fine-grained metamorphic material.

Carson Farm Site (VT-OR-18) & Harriman Brook Site (VT-OR-19)

These two sites are located near each other at the head of one of the great Connecticut River oxbows in Newbury. OR-18 was discovered in 1984 by Division for Historic Preservation staff during a Phase I survey for a Soil Conservation Service riprapping project. Half a dozen shovel test pits on top of a bedrock knoll recovered a modest number of chert and quartzite flakes, and a state site file number was assigned on the basis of these finds.

In 1985, the Division awarded a grant to Dr, Thomas Hemmings through the Fairbanks Museum to conduct survey and test excavations on the Newbury oxbows. Using highschool fieldschool students, Hemmings conducted additional testing on the lower terrace at the base of the bedrock knoll at OR-18. In addition, he discovered and investigated site OR-19 on the higher terrace to the north. Although he drafted introductory and background material for a project report, Hemmings never completed analysis of the artifacts, features, and site stratigraphy. The artifacts and records were returned to the Division for Historic Preservation in 1987, where I completed the analysis in 1988 and 1989.

At OR-18, three test squares were excavated between two and three meters deep into the floodplain. Each square was 1.5 meters on a side. At least one buried prehistoric component was identified between approximately 100 and 120 centimeters below the surface. This layer contained a small amount of lithic debitage, sherds of thick Vinette I pottery, and the basal portion of a thin, side-notched, black chert projectile point. Although the assemblage is small, the artifacts suggest that this component dates to the Early Woodland period and is analogous to the Meadowood phase from New York. A radiocarbon date of 2,550 Y.B.P. ± 50 on associated charcoal supports that temporal assignment (funding for the radiocarbon date was generously provided by Dr. Robert Brakenridge of Dartmouth College in conjunction with his research on Connecticut River geomorphology).

At OR-19, sixty shovel tests and 13 one-meter squares were excavated in a systematic grid pattern at five and ten-meter intervals. Debitage, pottery, and fire-cracked rocks were relatively abundant, and eight prehistoric features were recognized. A number of modified lithic tools were recovered, including two Levanna triangular projectile points. The artifacts were found both within and beneath the plowzone.

A charcoal sample from Test Unit 13, Feature 8 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and the date returned is 1,330 ±70 B.P. (620 A.D., uncorrected). This basin-shaped hearth appears to have been associated with an argillite Levanna triangular point, and the radiocarbon date indicates that Feature 18 belongs to a Middle Woodland occupation. Although Levanna triangular projectile points are often found at late Middle Woodland sites, a date of 630 A.D. appears to be slightly early for this type.

Oxbow Farm Site (VT-OR-17)

This site is located along the east side of Route 5 towards the south end of the Great Oxbow. It was originally reported to the state office as a cave in the side of the terrace that was reputed to

have been used by Indians. While on a field visit to site OR-18, Giovanna Peebles stopped by this site and found that the cave entrance had been filled in and was inaccessible. On the terrace edge in a cow path, she did however find three scrapers (one quartz crystal and two chert) and eight chert flakes. The farm manager's wife mentioned that others had collected arrowheads from this locale.

Cow Meadow Brook Site (VT-OR-1) & Placey Farm Site (VT-OR-2)

These two sites are located at the head of the Great Oxbow in Newbury on the frequently photographed Placey Farm. The state site file map places OR-1 to the east of OR-2, which is a bit confusing since Cow Meadow Brook itself is west of the Placey Farm buildings and the mapped location of OR-2. Given the fuzzy state of knowledge concerning the Great Oxbow sites, these locations should not be regarded as literal. The Great Oxbow is just downstream from the Horse Meadow site described in the Grafton County section. The Oxbow has had a great deal of anecdotal site information reported over the years, but the exact locations of the various sites is still poorly understood. No systematic professional investigation of this locale has been undertaken.

Information on the sites on the oxbow were first published in the early 1800s, and this information has been repeated verbatim in multiple secondary sources since then. The main reference is to Rev. Grant Powers' *Historical Sketches of Coos County*, which is quoted in George Perkins' *Archaeology of Vermont* article in The American Naturalist in 1881 as having been published in 1842. Others place the Powers publication in 1880, but this must have been a reprint. To complicate matters, in her 1980 book, Katharine Blaisdell states that the oft-quoted reference actually derives from a manuscript prepared by the Rev. Clark Perry of Newbury in 1830, which manuscript is still in the Newbury library. Based on the available information, there appear to be three distinct locations mentioned in the historic references, and these are described below. Only one of the three (OR-2) has produced artifacts from known provenience within recent times.

Placey Farm (VT-OR-2). The 19th century reference says:

> On the high ground, east of the mouth of Cow Meadow Brook, and south of the three large projecting rocks, were found many indications of an old and extensive Indian settlement. There were many domestic implements...a stone mortar and pestle...heads of arrows, large quantities of ashes, and the ground burnt over to a great extent.

The only high ground east of the mouth of the brook is the long narrow ridge upon which sits the buildings of the Placey farm. This ridge is at about 440 feet ASL, which is about 40 feet higher than the adjacent flood plain. In 1985, Hemmings visited this location during his canoe reconnaissance and identified artifacts eroding from the river bank at this location. He collected a triangular projectile point and a triangular preform (both quartzite), 22 pieces of debitage (quartz, quartzite, grey/brown mottled chert, and black chert), and two sherds of pottery. One of the sherds is plain, and the other is a large fabric marked rim sherd with large punctates that Jim Petersen has identified as late Middle Woodland. That identification agrees well with the two triangular points. Blaisdell (1980) describes this site with both text and pictures of artifacts she found on the river bank. She reports that "erosion by the river has carried away the section

which in early times was the most fruitful' (1980:2). Her pictures illustrate cord-marked pottery and triangular projectile points.

Cow Meadow Brook Site (VT-OR-1). To the east of the Placey Farm buildings are three distinctive rocks in the river. These have been used to identify the general location of the second historic site reference.

> On the meadow, forty or fifty rods below, near the rocks in the river, was evidently a burying ground...Bone have been frequently turned up by the plough...buried in the sitting posture.

Hemmings inspected the river bank and the pasture surface in this area in 1985 and identified no artifacts.

The Abenaki village of *Kowasek*. Both historic and ethnohistoric sources place a contact period village on the oxbow in Newbury. The location of this village is still not clear. It may by on the Oxbow proper, or it could even be up on the higher, more defensible terrace to the west. A Jesuit map of 1713 depicts "Koes ancien village des loups", with symbols for a church or mission and settlement, and Gordon Day (1977) attributes the place-name *Kowasek* (place of white pines) to the Great Oxbow. The 19th century manuscript states that

> When the first settlers came here, the remains of a fort were still visible on the Oxbow...The size of the fort was plain to be seen. Trees about as large as a man's thigh were growing in the circumference of the old fort. A profusion of white flint stones and heads of arrows may yet be seen scattered over the ground.

Leete Farm Site (VT-OR-20)

Hemmings found this site in 1985 at the lower end of the Upper Meadow oxbow, opposite Howard Island. At this location, the eroding river bank is about 5 m high, and Hemmings located a thin buried A-horizon at 20 cm BS, with artifacts *in situ* below that. He found a small quartzite triangular projectile point at 40 cm, and six cordmarked pottery sherds at 75 cm. The bank profile also exposed a horizon of grey silty sand with wood and leaf debris at the waterline 5 m below the top of the bank.

Upper Meadow Site (VT-OR-30)

This site was originally designated OR-25 by Hemmings, but it was subsequently renumbered by the Division for Historic Preservation due to duplicate numbers. Hemmings found a buried hearth in the riverbank at the north end of the Upper Meadow oxbow. The hearth appeared as a 10 cm thick lens of fire-cracked rock, cobbles, slabs, and charcoal extending for 1.2 m along the bank at a depth of 1.4 to 1.5 m BS. No other artifacts were found.

Halls Lake Site (VT-OR-3)

This is the site of an isolated find of a whole pottery vessel on the western shore of Halls Lake about 3.75 miles due west of the Connecticut River. A small late prehistoric or contact period vessel was found in the 1960s. It has been exhibited at the Fleming Museum at U.V.M. and is pictured in Haviland and Powers (1981:Fig.5-9). It has rim castellations, a collared rim, and incising on the shoulder, neck, and rim that bear similarities to late Iroquoian wares, but is likely Abenaki. Haviland and Power (p.168) note that "similar pottery was being used by the Sokoki as late as 1663".

Round Pond (VT-OR-FS-11)

A 21-foot dugout canoe was found in Round Pond and has been preserved at the D.A.R. chapter house in Newbury. Round Pond is at 1,241 feet ASL, more than 800 feet above and five miles west of the Connecticut River. It has not been dated.

GRAFTON COUNTY (NORTH), NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOWN OF LANCASTER

Bridge Street Site (NH9-1)

In 1979, a crew from the University of New Hampshire's Archaeological Research Services conducted a survey for a new sewer line west of the village of Lancaster. A single transect of test squares excavated along the sewer line corridor encountered this prehistoric site just south of Bridge Street about one-half mile east of the Connecticut River and 1500 feet north of the Israel River.

An initial transect of one-meter square test pits placed at 100-foot intervals was completed first. Two of the pits encountered lithic debitage, so 13 additional test units were placed at closer intervals bracketing the original find spots. Ten of the additional units encountered prehistoric material.

A total of 79 pieces of quartzite, argillite, rhyolite, and other debitage were found, with quartzite predominating at 65%. In addition, two hammerstones, one scraper, and one biface were recovered. The project sponsors decided to relocate the sewer line to avoid impacts, so no further studies have been conducted at this site.

CALEDONIA COUNTY, VERMONT

INTRODUCTION

The earliest systematic information on prehistoric sites in Caledonia County derives from a survey conducted in advance of construction of portions of Interstate Highway 91 in the early 1970s. For the sum of $4,725, the Vermont Archaeological Society conducted a two month survey in the summer of 1973. This survey covered the Interstate 91 route from East Ryegate north along the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers to Lyndonville, plus the I-93 connector from St. Johnsbury east to the Connecticut River. The survey was directed by Dr. William Haviland of the University of Vermont and supervised in the field by Thomas Vogelman, then a senior at U.V.M.

One of the sites identified during the survey was located in the Town of Ryegate, and the remainder were all found in Barnet . Most of the information available on these sites is contained in a report prepared by Vogelman for the Department of Transportation (Vogelman 1973). A xerox copy of that report is on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and the location of the original report photographs is currently unknown. The report states that the artifacts were either returned to the landowners or given to the Vermont Department of Transportation, but the DOT currently has no knowledge of these artifacts (Arthur Aldrich 1988, personal communication). The report states that almost all of the sites were actually outside the I-91 right-of-way, but I do not know if anyone has ever checked the as-built configuration to see what sites were actually impacted.

Subsequent to the 1973 fieldwork, U.V.M. conducted additional survey in September of 1975. This survey identified VT-CA-13, the Warrel Farm Site, on the east bank of the Passumpsic River in Barnet. Additional excavations were conducted at CA-13 in May 1976 prior to highway construction, and the small collection of pottery sherds from that site is the only I-91 related assemblage currently curated at the University of Vermont (Prudence Doherty, personal communication, 1988).

The remainder of the Caledonia County site information comes primarily from the activities of collector Johnny Manarite of St. Johnsbury and from a 1987 survey of a proposed power plant site in Ryegate by U.V.M.'s Consulting Archaeology Program.

TOWN OF RYEGATE

VT-CA-15

This small lithic scatter was found on a high terrace north of Manchester Brook just north of the village of East Ryegate during the I-91 survey. Labelled as CA-3 in the survey report (Vogelman 1973:10), it has since been re-designated CA-15 in the state site files. Chert flakes and a unifacially retouched flake were the only artifacts reported from this site.

VT-CA-26 & 27

In 1987, The University of Vermont's Consulting Archaeology Program conducted a survey on a high terrace above the Connecticut River just north of the village of East Ryegate. This survey was conducted in advance of construction of a proposed woodchip-fired generating plant (Thomas 1987). Surface inspection of plowed fields identified two projectile points located near one another (CA-26). One is a small triangular argillite point, perhaps belonging to the Late Archaic triangular point tradition, and the other is an unusual corner notched, dark brown chert point with a lobate stem. Two shovel test pits were also excavated on a narrow terrace in the woods nearer the river, and one of the pits produced a number of quartz flakes (CA-27).

TOWN OF BARNET

The Gleason Farm Site (VT-CA-4)

Located on a knoll behind the Gleason Farm, this site was identified by surface inspection during the I-91 survey. The inventory reported includes sherds of plain and decorated pottery, a chert "blade" fragment, and flakes of quartz, quartzite, chert, and red jasper. A rare find of a fragment of a stemmed ground slate projectile point was also made. The artifacts were reported to have been returned to the landowner, Douglas Gilmore of St. Johnsbury.

Dead Oxbow I, II, & III Sites (VT-CA-5 , 6 & 7)

These three sites are located near each other on adjacent knolls along the river at the foot of Barnet Mountain. Beginning at the south and moving north, CA-5 is described as a small workshop or possible campsite, CA-6 is defined as a small campsite, and CA-7 is listed as a much larger campsite and workshop. All were found from surface collection, and white milky quartz is the predominant raw material type.

CA-5 produced a concentration of quartz flakes with some quartzite and chert. A black chert Levanna point was also found, along with a gouge and an unusual notched stone that was interpreted as a pottery scorer. CA-6 was identified as a flake scatter that also produced cord-marked pottery. CA-7 produced a much larger and varied artifact assemblage, including unifaces, bifaces, utilized flakes, and projectile points. A grinding stone and fire-cracked rocks were also recovered, and the debitage was predominantly quartz with minority representations of quartzite and chert. The excavators report that one of the points is made of cloudy crystal quartz. Cord-marked pottery and triangular points date this site to the later portion of the Woodland period, and some of the sherds are reported to display "Iroquoian design elements". They also state that the artifacts from these three sites were turned over to the landowner, E. Gilmoure of Barnet.

Sutton Brook Site (VT-CA-8)

This site was located near the base of Sutton Brook Falls adjacent to Round Island. "A small fragment of pottery and modest number of flakes were found" (Vogelman 1973:16).

Passumpsic River #1 Site (VT-CA-9)

Located near East Barnet, this site produced "pottery, fire-cracked rocks, triangular points, and many flakes of chert and quartzite. Red and yellow jasper flakes were also found" (Vogelman 1973:17). The report notes that the site has been actively eroding since the 1936 flood.

Warrel Farm Site (VT-CA-13)

During a supplemental survey for I-91 in September of 1975, the Warrel Farm Site was found on the east bank of the Passumpsic River about a mile above the confluence with the Connecticut River (Petersen 1978). In May of 1976, additional excavations were conducted. These excavations used a bulldozer to strip the plowzone, followed by shovel skimming to expose the artifact bearing horizon. The 4,100 square feet exposed in this manner yielded 71 sherds of prehistoric pottery, and as noted above, these are still curated at the University of Vermont. James Petersen later analyzed these sherds for a student paper on Connecticut Valley ceramics, and he identified 17 of the sherds as having distinctive decorative attributes (Petersen 1978). Petersen sorted the seventeen sherds into five vessel lots, and attributes such as cord paddled exteriors, cord impressed collars, and one vessel with a small collar notch and horizontal incised decoration suggest the assemblage belongs to a Late Woodland occupation analogous to Ritchie's Owasco phase from New York.

Joes Brook Site (VT-CA-10)

Moving further north along the Passumpsic River, the I-91 survey identified CA-10 as a small scatter of quartz debitage.

Passumpsic River #2 Site (VT-CA-11)

This last site from the I-91 survey was located along the Passumpsic River about half way between the villages of East Barnet and Passumpsic. It produced "numerous flakes of several varieties of chert" along with "scraping and cutting tools" and " a well formed, side-notched stemmed point" made of black chert (Vogelman 1973:18). A weathered celt was also found.

VT-CA-21

Johnny Manarite found an isolated projectile point on a bend in the Passumpsic River the river bank south of the village of Passumpsic. It is a long, broad bladed, broad stemmed point of the Late Archaic tradition.

CITY OF ST. JOHNSBURY

Site (VT-CA-19)

Johnny Manarite reports that six chipped stone fragments (non diagnostic) were found at this site west of Sleepers Brook, which has since been destroyed by I-91 construction.

TOWN OF ST. JOHNSBURY

Site (VT-CA-18)

Johnny Manarite found this site on the bank of the Moose River at about 620 feet ASL. His collection includes 11 quartz projectile points, all of which appear to be narrow Late Archaic stemmed types.

TOWN OF DANVILLE

Foster Site (no number)

In 1981, Gloria Rowell of West Danville reported a large triangular steatite bowl fragment that that Francis Foster found on his farm in the early 1950s. It is flat bottomed, with a rim around two sides, and bears a passing resemblance to soapstone seal oil lamps I have seen from the Arctic. A picture of it is in the files in Montpelier.

VT-CA-3

Little is known about this site on Joes Pond Brook. Quartzite lithics have been reported, but no diagnostic artifacts are known.

VT-CA-17

This site is also located along Joes Pond Brook and was found by Johnny Manarite. Situated at about 1,200 feet ASL, a surface collection produced 17 projectile points in a variety of shapes, including side-notched, triangular, and pentagonal. Multiple occupations from both Archaic and Woodland contexts are indicated. Raw materials include grey and yellow cherts and quartz.

COOS COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOWN OF PITTSBURGH

Pariseau Site (NH2-1)

This site consists of a single projectile point found on the north shore of the First Connecticut Lake in May of 1984 by Deborah Pariseau of Pittsburgh. It was viewed by Mr. Frank Cowan of Canaan, VT, who is a long time member of the Vermont Archaeological Society, and Mr. Cowan reported it to the New Hampshire state site files. Mr. Cowan briefly visited the find spot and reported it to be a very rocky location below the typical high water mark of the lake (which is dammed). The artifact is a very large (14 x 5 cm) broad bladed, stemmed point that is typologically comparable to the category of large stemmed Late Archaic points known as "Atlantic implement blades" in southern New England (see Dincauze 1976:36 - Plate 9:A). Mr. Cowan identified the raw material as Kineo felsite.

TOWN OF BERLIN

York Pond Site (NH6-1)

Another isolated find spot, this site is located on the U.S. Fish Hatchery next to York Pond in the Town of Berlin. This pond is located in the foothills of the Pilot Range of the White Mountains at an elevation of 1500' on a small tributary of the Upper Ammonoosuc River near the drainage divide with the Androscoggin River. Mr. Thomas Sweeney found a large chipped stone "knife" about 7" by 3" in a garden plot next to the pond, and has since donated it to the Dartmouth College Museum (a 1977 note in the site file by Dennis Chesley states that the accession number of the artifact is 48-9-10941).

TOWN OF STRATFORD

Nash Bog Pond Site (NH6-2)

Located in a mountain pass at in elevation of 1700' near the headwaters of Nash Stream, this site was found when the dam at Nash Bog Pond failed and the pond drained - some time prior to 1977. Several chipped stone scrapers were found on the surface by David Allan (a biologist with the Soil Conservation Service in Durham, NH) and Henry Laramie (from Concord, NH). Mr. Allan reported these finds to the NHAS in 1977, and Mr. Laramie showed one of the scrapers to Victoria Bunker (Kenyon), who at the time was director of the New Hampshire State Cooperative Regional Archaeology Program (which is now part of the Department of Historic Resources). A note by Bunker in the site file describes the artifact she saw as a teardrop-shaped scraper about 2 cm long made of a fine grained rhyolite that had weathered light grey to white with faint flow bands.

ESSEX COUNTY, VERMONT

TOWN OF MAIDSTONE

Site (VT-ES-1)

Johnny Manarite, from St. Johnsbury found this site on the bank of the Connecticut River just north of the Guildhall/Maidstone town line. He recovered two dark chert triangular projectile points eroding out of the bank. Until the recent discovery of the Canaan Bridge site, this was the only recorded site on the Vermont side of the river north of the mouth of the Passumpsic River in Barnet.

TOWN OF CANAAN

Canaan Bridge Site (VT-ES-2)

Due to the poor condition of the existing metal truss bridge spanning the Connecticut River between Canaan, Vermont and West Stewartstown, New Hampshire, in 1987 the New Hampshire Department of Transportation proposed removal of the bridge and construction of a new one slightly downstream (since the Connecticut River is within the State of New Hampshire, they get to maintain all the bridges). An archaeological survey of the new bridge site was recommended by the Vermont Historic Preservation Office, and in June of 1988, Dr. Charles Bolian performed the survey for the NHDOT. Twenty four shovel test pits were excavated on a systematic grid interval of eight meters, and a single one-meter square was also excavated. These units encountered prehistoric artifacts both within and below the plowzone layer, and evidence of at least two features was uncovered.

A subsequent Phase II study of the site took place in July and August of 1988. Five additional test units were excavated, each one measuring one meter by two meters. All units produced prehistoric artifacts, and four of them encountered prehistoric features. Cultural remains recovered include lithic debitage, scrapers, non-diagnostic bifaces, decorated pottery, and fire-cracked rocks. Three radiocarbon dates were obtained from three of the features (the fourth features was a pottery concentration).

The Phase II data suggested that the site contained two subplowzone components. The older is an Early Woodland occupation with radiocarbon dates of 2500 and 2690 Y.B.P. This component produced hearth features and associated artifacts including pottery, chert scrapers, and lithic debitage. The more recent component is a Middle Woodland occupation with debitage, pottery, and a feature dated at 1670 Y.B.P.

Given the site's integrity and data potential, it was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and the NHDOT sponsored data recovery excavations to retrieve the significant information prior to its destruction. These excavations were conducted in July and August of 1989, and they confirmed the nature of the site suggested by the Phase II study. Ten

more features and their associated activity areas were excavated, and an intriguing assemblage of debitage, unifacial tools, and pottery was recovered (only one diagnostic projectile point was found - this is a re-sharpened side-notched point similar to the Meadowood type). Ten additional radiocarbon dates were obtained, and all date consistently to the Early and Middle Woodland periods.

A draft of the data recovery report was submitted to the Division for review in 1990, but a final report has not yet been distributed. The following information is summarized from a short summary of the site published in the newsletter of the New Hampshire Archaeological Society (Bolian & Gengras 1990).

"Dates ranged from 1330 BP to 2860 BP. Eight of the dates were Early Woodland dates". Most of the lithics in the Early Woodland component were non-local cherts. The debitage consists of small retouch flakes, and most of the tools in this component are small unifaces. Bifaces are rare. Vinette I pottery was found in three of the Early Woodland features. Decorated Middle Woodland pottery was found in a stratum associated with dated Middle Woodland features and in the plowzone.