PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Dear Members,

“Baby, It’s Cold Outside” may have been a hit record in the 1940s, but it has new meaning this winter! Nonetheless, let’s see if we can warm you up with this issue of the ASC Newsletter and the promise of meetings and fieldwork for the coming spring/summer months.

For those of you who were able to attend the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF) meeting in New London last November, you know what a wonderful occasion it was for the Connecticut archaeological community to reunite with our colleagues from across the mid-Atlantic states to Canada. Long-time ASC board member, Ernie Wiegand, our liaison and coordinator for the event, did an outstanding job working with the Massachusetts Archaeological Society to pull the meeting together. The ASC was well represented and I want to personally thank all of you that volunteered at the registration table and at the ASC table in the book sales room, as well as to all of you that attended the weekend sessions. We thank you all for making ESAF a rare and wonderful opportunity and for representing the ASC so well.

A major event that we co-sponsor every year is the annual meeting of the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology. This year the meeting will be held at the Farmington High School on March 24 with Dr. Christa M Beranek as the guest speaker. Christa is a research scientist at the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, UMASS Boston and will be presenting on her excavations and research into the Burial Hill Site in Plymouth, MA, a 17th century cemetery where many of the Mayflower passengers were buried. You will not want to miss this presentation! And, as usual, all ASC members are allowed free admittance.

The location of the ASC Spring Meeting has not yet been decided in time for this newsletter, but will be forthcoming soon. What we do know is that program speakers will be highlighting their research into Connecticut’s Archaeological Preserves! Established in the late 1990s, the state’s archaeological preserve register provides acknowledgement, preservation and educational opportunities for some of our most significant archaeological sites. The ASC program will introduce you to some interesting sites and places in your own backyard. Not to be missed and more soon.

Nick Bellantoni  
President
NEWS FROM THE STATE
ARCHAEOLOGIST
SHA Annual Meeting Features
Eight Talks on the Hollister Site

Two weeks ago as I write this I chaired a session of the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in New Orleans titled “The John Hollister Site: A 17th Century Fortified Farm Complex in Glastonbury, Connecticut.” The session was devoted to preliminary analysis of work conducted at the site since 2015. This was a special chance to let archaeologists from across the country know about this important new site, as well as an important opportunity for graduate students and recent post graduates to present their research. For those unfamiliar with the John Hollister site, it is an expansive 17th century farm complex located beside the Connecticut River in South Glastonbury. The site has yielded extraordinarily rich information about this poorly documented period of English settlement in Connecticut.

Overview
The two-hour session began with my own short introduction to the site. In the talk I summarized the history of English land ownership and associated probates, noted the history of archaeological work conducted to date and the overall layout of the farmstead, and presented images of some of the most interesting artifacts from the site. These include a variety of clay pipes, delftwares, slip-decorated wares, stoneware and glazed red earthenwares. Some of these ceramics have so far defied clear classification, and feedback from the audience has helped move our exploration of their origins in some new directions. I finished by noting the site’s significance to both Connecticut and the broader Atlantic seaboard’s understanding of this important phase of English (and Dutch) settlement in the region.

Magnetometry and Ground Penetrating Radar
This was followed up by a talk by Peter Leach (UConn) coauthored by Maeve Herrick (University of Denver) and Jasmine Saxon (University of Denver). Leach, Herrick and Saxon summarized the remote sensing work conducted in 2015 and 2016, including magnetometry and ground penetrating radar. The talk discussed the use of these methods not only for identifying subsoil features, such as the five cellars, two wells, many large pits and probable wigwam structures associated with the site, but also their use in better understanding the underlying geology of the site. They noted that the core area of settlement is located on a slightly higher moraine-like glacial landform bounded to the south and north by water-lain sediments filling relict channels. The paper was largely an encapsulation of Herrick’s recent Master’s Thesis from the University of Denver. One of her key findings was the presence of a fifth stone-lined cellar well south of the core habitation area, as well as three nearby adjacent probable Native American house floors. These appear in radar to be semi-subterranean wigwam-like oval structures, and limited testing conducted this summer established that at least the central feature is contemporaneous with the rest of the Hollister Farm settlement.

Faunal Analysis
Sarah Sportman (AHS, Inc.) then summarized her preliminary examination of faunal remains from the site. Questions that can be addressed through the analysis of the site’s animal bones include the following: 1) what can the faunal assemblage tell us about foodways and diet at the site? 2) what can it tell us about animal husbandry practices? 3) what do the faunal remains tell us about food procurement strategies? 4) what does the assemblage tell us about disposal patterns, site formation processes, and site abandonment? 5) what do the skeletal parts and butchery patterns tell us about food production, procurement, and consumption? and 6) how does the faunal assemblage compare to other known 17th century sites in southern New England? Sportman noted that only about 26% of the bone assemblage indicated weathering on.

Brian Jones chairs John Hollister Site Session in New Orleans

Maeve Herrick (University of Denver) and Jasmine Saxon (University of Denver). Leach, Herrick and Saxon summarized the
the surface, suggesting that most of the bone was buried rapidly in the cellars. Surprisingly, deer bone made up almost 50% of the identified specimens, indicating the importance of venison in the diet. Bone representation of deer body parts further indicated on-site butchering. Other wild game included raccoon, muskrat, skunk, woodchuck, squirrel and weasel family, as well as a number of small rodents. Noted, but not included in the study, were the numerous shellfish and fin fish remains. Domestic animals, including pig, sheep/goat, and horse made up only 26% of the identified bone. Butchering of the horse and evidence for the focused extraction of marrow also suggested that little food went to waste. This pattern suggests to Sportman a frontier signature, where hunted game still dominated the foods eaten, as domestic animal stocks were still being developed.

**Botanical Analysis**
This was followed by William Farley’s (SCSU) summary of preliminary identification of botanical remains from the site. Farley posed the following research questions: 1) can we reconstruct the environment of the farmstead? 2) can we reconstruct the diet and daily behaviors of those living and working there? 3) does the botanical data say something about intercultural exchanges and entanglements in 17th century central Connecticut? He noted that the identified plants reflect a variety of open farmland weeds, with fewer forest weeds and just one species of wetland plant, suggesting that the farm complex was largely surrounded by open agricultural fields. Food remains were dominated by maize and hickory nut, indicating the importance of these indigenous plants to the diet. While some beans were also present, the next most common species by count was domestic cherry, followed by grape, wheat and hazelnut. Farley suggests that the plant foods remain reflect a diverse diet that combined both indigenous and European food resources. The plant foods do not indicate a focused agrarian lifestyle, but rather a more complex, heterogeneous strategy combining traditional English and Native American crops and wild resources.

**Phytoliths**
Krista Dotzel (UConn) then summarized her examination of plant phytolith remains from soil samples taken at the site. Phytoliths are microscopic silica bodies that lend structural support to many plants, especially those in the grass family. Dotzel was curious if a phytolith study might indicate the use of plant species not documented in the historical record, such as barley potentially used for local beer making. Phytoliths are hardy remains that have also been used to identify specific areas of plant processing as well as broader environmental information. Her finds indicated the presence of maize in three samples, and wheat in one. Other phytoliths present included sedge family and woody plants, but were not species-specific. Other interesting observations included a very high abundance of phytoliths preserved in a bottle base from which a soil sample was preserved, as well as the presence of abundant fire-altered husk remains (probably wheat) from the ashy lens at the base of the south cellar. Exactly why this burned husk residue ended up on the cellar floor is something of a mystery, but it probably occurred during use of the site.

**Influence of Tobacco**
Jasmine Saxon (University of Denver) then discussed the role of tobacco smoking and money during the 17th century occupation of the Hollister site. Her talk noted that the second half of the 17th century was one of abrupt economic changes. In particular, the price of tobacco reached a low point in about 1650, significantly affecting the colonial economy. In Virginia, local red clay pipe manufacture increased markedly, reaching a peak around 1680. After this period, the local production of clay pipes declines. She concluded that it was likely that the relatively abundant red clay pipes identified at the Hollister site fit into this general economic pattern during the second half of the 17th century; a time when English imports such as pipes and Virginia tobacco may have become increasingly difficult to obtain, leading to not only local pipe manufacture in Connecticut, but possibly tobacco farming for local consumption as well. Her finds appear to be substantiated by recent pXRF analysis conducted by UConn undergrad Caitlin Kingston suggesting many of the red clay pipes found at Hollister may be of local origin.

**Native American Pottery**
Maeve Herrick (University of Denver) then discussed her analysis of Native American pottery from the Hollister site as a material expression of interaction with the local Wangunk people. Her examination of the sherds indicate that these are best described as Shantok ware, a type defined originally at the Mohegan site of Fort Shantok in Uncasville, Connecticut. This style was manufactured by Native people across much of Connecticut between the Pequot War and King Philip’s War, that is, during the second and third quarters of the 17th century. The pottery typically includes two or four rim castellations, marked by molded figures or geometric patterns possibly representing the corn maiden motif, common to Iroquoian pottery of the same period. It is often decorated with attached medallions, protrusions typically decorated with an incised slit motif, above which typically occurs obliquely incised striations. This description is an excellent fit to the ca. 300 sherds of pottery recovered from the cellar fill at the Hollister site. The presence of these large sherds with other English material culture remains indicates that the Hollister family possessed more than one locally manufactured Native American pottery vessel, and that these were eventually discarded with other debris into the abandoned cellar holes at the site. Herrick also
pointed to her GPR work indicating a probable area of Native American habitation at the south end of the site, further indicating that a complex relationship existed between the Hollisters and one or more Wampanoag families who possibly resided very near the core settlement area of the farm for a number of generations.

**Status and Identity**
Megan Willison (UConn) finished the session with a talk titled “Identifying Status and Identity through Material Remains.” Willison’s core research questions were: 1) how can status and identity be inferred from artifacts? 2) how do artifact groupings inform archaeologists about life in the past? and 3) how does this information bolster written or oral accounts of the inhabitants of the Hollister site? Willison summarized theoretical concerns including the cultural biography of objects, issues of materiality and identity, and the concept of cultural entanglement theory. Cultural entanglement theory is fast supplanting older concepts of acculturation that tended to deemphasize the active role of Native American people and their culture during the colonial period. Cultural entanglement theory promotes a discussion of power relationships and cultural fluidity between groups - especially during periods such as the 17th century when Native Americans outnumbered the English and the ultimate outcome of the colonial enterprise was not yet clear. Willison noted the presence of both Native American pottery on the one hand and window glass and examples of high-status ceramics such as the north Italian marbleized slipware to discuss the complex expressions of materiality and identity at the Hollister site situated at both the physical and cultural frontiers of Native American and English society.

To conclude I just want to express how proud I was of all of the session participants for their hard work and excellent presentations. First, I’d like to thank Fiona Jones for managing the projector which kept the talks running smoothly. I also want to be sure to thank Mark Packard and his family for permitting us to continue work at this extremely important and increasingly remarkable site. I would also be remiss not to mention the support of the Historical Society of Glastonbury, in particular Jim Bennett and Diane Hoover who have actively promoted work at the site. Finally, this session would not have been possible without the financial support of Mr. Bob Hollister, a Hollister family descendent who very graciously provided funding that supported the research behind many of the talks presented at this session.

Brian Jones  
State Archaeologist

**Outreach programs, and watch our membership steadily grow.**

Even though it’s too cold to be outside, our FOSA members are hard at work in the laboratory at UConn processing artifacts from the 2017 field season. Contact me if you would like to learn how to get involved in the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology (fosa-ct@archaeologist.com).

Thanks!  
Mandy Ranslow  
President-FOSA

**Featured Talk at the FOSA Annual Meeting:**
**Recent Archaeological Finds at the Pilgrims’ First Settlement: Burial Hill, Plymouth, MA.**

Today, Burial Hill in Plymouth, MA is the site of a 17th century cemetery established by the Pilgrims, and is the final resting place of several Mayflower passengers. Prior to its use as a burial site, the English colonists constructed a fort on top of Burial Hill in 1621, with a palisaded town stretching down the hill towards the harbor. Since 2015, archaeologists have been uncovering parts of this original settlement, providing interesting insights on the Pilgrim settlers as well as evidence of Native American Wampanoag use of Burial Hill before the colonists’ arrival.

Dr. Christa M. Beranek is a Research Scientist for the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, at the University of Massachusetts Boston. As a historical archaeologist focusing on Eastern North America, her interests are in material culture studies, vernacular architecture, and archaeological writing. Her primary research has been on rural Massachusetts in the 18th century, exploring the role of rural merchants in spreading new material and social practices. At UMass, she is engaged in projects at several Massachusetts sites, both excavations and
Dr. Christa M. Beranek, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston Saturday, March 24, 2018, 2 pm Farmington High School, 10 Monteith Drive, Farmington, CT $10 general admission; $5 for students with ID. Pay at the door. Current FOSA, ASC, Museum of Natural History members, and Farmington students and faculty admitted free with ID.

The City of Norwich was founded in 1659 and the friendship formed with the local Mohegan Tribe allowed the Norwich settlers to purchase a tract of land 9 miles square. One of the largest cities in the Colonies during the 18th century, it was a center of wealth, commerce, influence as well as home to many important historic figures connected to American War of Independence. However, a particular resident became one of this country’s most infamous and internationally recognized traitors: Benedict Arnold. Arnold was Washington’s trusted General and was a talented commander in the Continental Army until 1779 when he decided to change sides and start secret negotiations with the British.

For this special Exploring Connecticut’s Towns visit we will discover the story of this controversial and complicated man who greatly impacted our nation’s history during the Revolutionary War. The tour will provide a glimpse into Benedict Arnold’s complex childhood as well as discuss other prominent Norwich figures that played a role in the Revolutionary War. The walk will conclude with a special tour of the Leffingwell House Museum, one of the finest restored examples of New England Colonial architecture. This living museum offers a glimpse of early 18th century life. It started as a simple two room house in 1675, and progressed into an elegant home filled with fascinating items representative of its architectural evolution.

Special Series: Exploring Connecticut’s Towns – Norwich!

Regan Miner, Consultant for the Norwich Historical Society Museum Staff, Leffingwell House Museum Saturday, April 21, 2018, 10 am to 12:15 pm, Norwich, CT Advance registration required. $15 per person.

Adults and children ages 8 and above. Children must be accompanied by an adult.

The natural and cultural history of Connecticut, in each of its 169 towns, has a unique story to tell. From the indigenous peoples arriving after the glaciers receded and the European explorers and settlers establishing colonies in the “New World,” to the innovators of the industrial revolution leading to the present day, Connecticut is steeped in history. Join us as we explore Connecticut’s towns and learn about the people and places that have shaped and continue to shape the Constitution State.

For more details, see the FOSA column or the back page of this newsletter.

Ancient Technologies Workshop: Flint Knapping

Dr. Brian Jones, State Archaeologist, Museum of Natural History, UConn Scott Brady, Friends of the Office of State Archaeology Saturday May 19, 1 pm to 3 pm UConn, Storrs, CT Adults and children ages 14 and above. Children must be accompanied by an adult. Advance registration required: $50 (includes material fee).
Flint knapping is the production of stone tools with sharp edges created by percussion and pressure. This technology was used by all societies before the introduction of metal working. Stone was traditionally used to make spear and dart points, arrow heads, knives, scrapers, blades and many other tools. It was also used in historic times to manufacture gun flints. You may have seen these stone artifacts exhibited in museums—now is your chance to make and use them! Artifacts from the collections of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History will be examined and discussed as well. Discover the history and art of flint knapping, and learn how archaeologists identify and date these tools. Work gloves are recommended as the knapped stones are sharp.

**Artifact ID Day**

**February 25, 2018 at 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm**

Join the conversation as **Director of Research & Collections, Lucianne Lavin, Ph.D.** identifies and provides interesting commentary about your local stone objects and Northeastern Native American cultural items. While we can't appraise or speculate about the value of an object, we can certainly talk about the who, what, when, where, and how of your mystery items! **Please limit 12 artifacts per person.**

**Included in price of admission:** $10 Adults; $8 Seniors; $6

**Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club Lecture Series for 2018**

**Archaeology: Exploring Connecticut’s Past by Michael Bouchard**

**Sunday, March 18, 2018 at 3pm**

In our continuing **Lecture Series**, the Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club (LHAC) welcomes avocational archaeologist and author Michael Bouchard as our first presenter in 2018. In his talk **Archaeology: Exploring Connecticut’s Past**, Mr. Bouchard will provide an interpretative review of four archaeological
site reports that he authored: The Paleo Project - Paleo-Indian Migration Patterns in Connecticut, The Baldwin Station Site (Milford), The Laurel Beach Site (Milford), and The Joshua Bouchard Site, an Isolated Frontenac Island Workshop (Shelton). This lecture is open to the public.

Light refreshments will be served.

$5 lecture fee; Free to LHAC members; $10 for museum admission and lecture

LHAC lectures are held in the meeting room of the Research Building at the Institute for American Indian Studies, 38 Curtis Road, Washington, CT. for directions please consult the IAIS web site (www.iaismuseum.org) or call the Museum (860) 868-0518.

TRANSYLVANIA TERRACE:
LATE ARCHAIC FINDS NEAR THE HICOCK-BENSON-PALMER SITE,
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT

The Town of Southbury, Connecticut proposes to replace the Spruce Brook Road Bridge over Transylvania Brook and associated approaches, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CONNDOT). A 2004 archaeological reconnaissance by Raber Associates of bridge replacement project limits found no archaeological resources near the bridge, but did reveal a Native American site at the south end of a proposed detour road west of the bridge. Intensive survey investigations indicated this site, designated the Transylvania Terrace Site (Site No. 130-45), appeared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among state and federal parties called for actions including archaeological data recovery at this site prior to project construction. Raber Associates completed data recovery field investigations and laboratory analyses between October 2003 and September 2004. Delays in development of final bridge replacement plans and contractual issues precluded completion of the final archaeological data recovery report until recently. By the time these plans and issues were resolved, the detour road was removed from project plans, leaving no potential adverse effects to the archaeological site. The data recovery report was completed to comply with the MOA.

Transylvania Brook is a Pomperaug River tributary in the Housatonic River Basin. This section of Transylvania Brook has a narrow, poorly-drained floodplain abutted by relatively-level, well-drained sandy loam soils which meet steep slopes 500-1000 feet east and west of the brook. The project vicinity from the brook west to the nearby uplands has metamorphic schist often close to the surface, beneath a terrace of glacial meltwater deposits in the valley of Transylvania Brook. The well-drained terrace approximately 175 feet above mean sea level rises steeply approximately 35 feet immediately west of the brook, and is then almost level to the edge of the steep schist uplands. Field inspection found that the ridge contains outcrops of quartz and garnet mica schist. Spruce Brook flows east and north from the uplands into Transylvania Brook, crossing the terrace 600-1200 feet north of Spruce Brook Road. There is also a seasonal southeast-flowing Transylvania Brook tributary several hundred feet south of where Spruce Brook Road rises into the uplands.

Due to the narrow area being impacted by the proposed detour road, the precise boundaries of the Transylvania Terrace Site remain unknown. Completed investigations indicate the area of the site within the former proposed detour road was approximately 520 square meters. It is quite possible that the site occupies a much larger area, and may have extended southwest to the large multi-component Hicock-Benson-Palmer Site, excavated a few hundred feet away in the 1970s by the Shepaug Valley Archaeological Society (SVAS), which later became the American Indian Archaeological Institute and is now the Institute for American Indian Studies. The Hicock-Benson-Palmer
Site was a major Late Woodland habitation with an associated Late Woodland rockshelter, and smaller components from Late and Terminal Archaic, and Middle Woodland periods.

All phases of investigation at the Transylvania Terrace Site involved the excavation of 45 shovel test pits and 38 1-meter-square excavation units, representing 9.5% of the known site area. Recovered cultural material, almost all of which was quartz, included 29 finished or unfinished tools, 6 quarry blocks, and 4297 pieces of lithic debitage, along with 3 pit features. Five quartz projectile points were found (Photograph 1), four of which are Wading River points, diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic period Sylvan Lake complex which dates to between about 4500-3800 BP (years before present). The overwhelming majority of the recovered materials reflect early stages of stone tool manufacture from bedrock quartz, the source of which was found to originate near the top of the ridge immediately west of the site. Outcrops of garnet mica schist were also found in the same area. Twelve garnet crystals and a fragment of garnet mica schist were recovered at the site, indicating that this material was also brought to the site from the ridge for unknown purposes which may have included decoration or social and/or religious symbolism (Photograph 2). Although there do not appear to be known sites with confirmed use of garnets for such purposes, the reddish color of the garnets may have had some significance as representing life or warfare, as has been documented for metaphorical uses of the color red by Contact-era Native American groups in the Northeast United States.
Feature 1 was a roughly circular pit measuring approximately 38 cm. in diameter and 26 cm. deep, charred wood from which yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of 4990 +/- 60 BP (Beta-195305). Feature 2 was an oval pit which measured about 48 cm north-south and 40 cm. east-west and 29 cm. deep, with large rocks at the bottom; charred wood from the feature yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of 5180 +/- 60 BP (Beta 195306). Feature 3 was a 20-cm.-deep oval pit measuring approximately 60 cm. north-south and 52 cm. east-west; charred wood yielded a conventional C-14 date of 4410 +/- 60 BP (Beta 195307), though very few food items were found within the features, it is likely that the features were used for food preparation. The Wading River points and the radiocarbon date for Feature 3 indicate a Late Archaic Sylvan Lake complex occupation. Radiocarbon dates for Features 1 and 2 are older, and may indicate an earlier Late Archaic Laurentian site component for which projectile points or other diagnostic artifacts were not recovered (Figure 1, Photographs 3-4).

Site activities appear to have been restricted to hunting, replacement or repair of projectile points, quartz tool manufacture, and limited food preparation. The Transylvania Terrace Site was a short-term camp for people who may well have been coming to the site for the main purpose of obtaining high-quality quartz (and possibly garnets) from the nearby ridge. This site and the Hicock-Benson-Palmer Site may be just two of many sites that would have been located in a position to take advantage of several environmental features: a permanent stream, a small but fast-running tributary, a ridge offering protection against winter winds, level and well-drained soils, and a nearby source of high-quality quartz which may have been locally important throughout much of pre-Contact times.

Photograph 3. VIEW NORTH OF TRANSYLVANIA TERRACE SITE FEATURES 1-2, AFTER EXCAVATION

Michael S. Raber
Raber Associates

Ernest A. Wiegand II
Norwalk Community College
To help members plan their calendars, we post the dates of meetings of interest in Connecticut and neighboring states, not mentioned elsewhere in this newsletter. Please contact the editor with any meetings you are aware of which you feel would be of interest to the membership.

**February 6, 2018,** 6:30pm, “Ancient America: Fifty Archaeological Sites to See for Yourself,” Simsbury Public Library, Simsbury, CT

**February 17, 2018,** 1:00pm, Nature/Archaeology Hike, Meigs Point Nature Center, Madison, CT

**March 16-18, 2018,** Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC), Virginia Beach, VA

**March 18, 2018,** 3:00pm, Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club lecture “Archaeology: Exploring Connecticut’s Past,” Institute for American Indian Studies, Washington, CT

**March 24, 2018,** 1:00pm, FOSA Annual Meeting “Recent Archaeological Finds at the Pilgrim’s First Settlement – Burial Hill Plymouth, MA,” Farmington High School, Farmington, CT

**April 6-8, 2018,** Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology Annual Meeting, Dubois, PA

**April 11-15, 2018,** Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Washington, DC

**April 27-29, 2018,** New York Archaeology Conference, Syracuse, NY

**May 12, 2018,** 8:00am-6:00pm, Conference on New England Archaeology Annual Meeting, UConn, Storrs, CT

**May 16, 2018,** State Historic Preservation Office Statewide Conference, Rocky Hill, CT

**June 4, 2018,** Connecticut League of History Organizations Annual Conference, CCSU, New Britain, CT

**September 26-30, 2018,** Fields of Conflict Conference, Mashantucket Pequot Museum, Mashantucket, CT

**September 29-30, 2018,** Hammonasset Festival, Guilford Fair Grounds, Guilford, CT

October 2018, Connecticut Archaeology Awareness Month
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**ASC Website**  
Visit us at  
[www.CTarchaeologyASC.org](http://www.CTarchaeologyASC.org)

**ASC BULLETINS AVAILABLE ONLINE**

This is a reminder that back issues of the ASC Bulletin from 1934 through 2014 have been scanned and made available online to the public without charge at the Dodd Library at UConn. The bulletins are available at this link: [http://archives.lib.uconn.edu/islando/ra/object/20002:ASCBulletin](http://archives.lib.uconn.edu/islando/ra/object/20002:ASCBulletin)

**2018 DUES NOW PAYABLE**

It’s time to renew your membership for 2018. Check your mailing label if you are unsure if you are current. (The label may not reflect payments received in the last month.) If it reads 17 or earlier, please fill out the form and mail it back with your check. Thanks!

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I want to apply/renew membership in the Archaeological Society of Connecticut (ASC) to promote archaeological research, conservation and service. Enclosed are my dues for the membership category: (circle one)

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Address: _________________________
Phone: (___) ____________
E-Mail: _________________________
Affiliation: ____________________
(for students)

The newsletter will be sent to you electronically unless you indicate otherwise below:

☐ I wish to receive ASC News by mail instead of electronic delivery

*Student Membership includes electronic newsletters, hard copy bulletins, and for each new member one back issue of the bulletin of your choice subject to availability.

Send payment to Cosimo Sgarlata, ASC Treasurer, 1 Roscoe St., Norwalk, CT 06851. Starting in 2018, membership cards will no longer be issued except upon request.
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Recent Archaeological Finds at the Pilgrims' First Settlement: Burial Hill, Plymouth, MA.

Presented by: Friends of the Office of State Archaeology

Saturday, March 24, 2018 at 2:00pm
(Snow Date: Sunday, March 25, 2018)
1:00 pm FOSA Annual Meeting

Farmington High School Auditorium
10 Monteith Drive, Farmington, CT

Guest Speaker:
Dr. Christa M. Beranek
Research Scientist, Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research
University of Massachusetts Boston

Dr. Beranek (at left with trowel) bagging environmental sample from Burial Hill

Today, Burial Hill in Plymouth, MA is the site of a 17th century cemetery established by the Pilgrims, and is the final resting place of several Mayflower passengers. Prior to its use as a burial site, the English colonists constructed a fort on top of Burial Hill in 1621, with a palisaded town stretching down the hill towards the harbor. Since 2015, archaeologists have been uncovering parts of this original settlement, providing interesting insights on the Pilgrim settlers as well as evidence of Native American Wampanoag use of Burial Hill before the colonists' arrival.

Directions to Farmington High School

From I-84 East or West:
1) Take Exit 39, proceed west on Route 4/Farmington Avenue for 3.9 miles, crossing Route 10 at about 1.5 miles.
2) Approximately 2.4 miles past Route 10, turn right on Monteith Drive.
3) Drive past Town Hall at right, to Farmington High School at top of hill. Follow signs to parking and auditorium.

From Route 4 East
Drive 1.25 miles east of Route 177, turn left on Monteith Drive.
Follow step 3 directions above.

General Admission - $10.00
Non-Farmington Students with ID - $5.00
FOSA, ASC, CSMNH, Farmington students & faculty admitted free with ID

Co-Sponsored by:
CT State Museum of Natural History & CT Archaeology Center and Archaeological Society of CT

In the event of inclement weather, FOSA will post a notice on WTIC (AM 1080) by 10:30 AM
For more information visit: http://www.fosa-ct.org/