



Special Points of Interest:

- Remembrance of State Archaeologist Brian Jones
- Below Ground - The 2019 Dig Season
- A Hopewell Find in Connecticut?
- Radiocarbon Dates for Narrow Stemmed Points
- Cooke Scholarship Award Winners

# Member Newsletter

## President's Letter



### Greetings,

This is a sad time for us all with the untimely death of State Archaeologist Dr. Brian D. Jones. Such a loss to CT archaeology and an incredible tragedy for his colleagues, friends and especially his family. Our condolences go out to all. For those of you that didn't know Brian well, I encourage you to read his self-authored eulogy elsewhere in this newsletter. It provides a wonderful perspective into the proper way to live a life.

I want to express my thanks to Emeritus State Archaeologist Dr. Nicholas F. Bellantoni for coming out of retirement to serve as interim State Archaeologist. Nick's return will ensure there are no lapses in OSA's important work of protecting Connecticut's archaeological heritage. Thanks Nick! Nick is currently working with UConn officials on the composition of a committee to select the next State Archaeologist. The current hope is that the process should conclude in the late winter/early spring of 2020.

FOSA members have been busy in the field this year. Starting in April, FOSA members participated in excavations including a potential Archaic period heath in Woodbury, an 18<sup>th</sup> century home in East Hartford, the Ebony Horsewomen Kids Dig at Kenney Park, the 12,000 year old Templeton Paleo-Indian site in Washington and the 17<sup>th</sup> century Lt. John Hollister site in Glastonbury. Talk about variety!

Volunteers have begun cleaning and cataloging all our collected artifacts. We meet most Mondays on the UConn Storrs Campus from 10-3. Anyone interested in participating can contact me at [fosa.ct@gmail.com](mailto:fosa.ct@gmail.com).

One of Brian's initiatives was the creation of an internet streaming radio show in conjunction with iCRV Radio called "Archaeology of Connecticut." A new live show is streamed on the first Tuesday of every month. You can listen live on the station's stream, or from the show archives at <http://icrvradio.com/programs/program/285>. All episodes are available at:

[http://www.fosa-ct.org/iCRV\\_Slideshow\\_1.htm](http://www.fosa-ct.org/iCRV_Slideshow_1.htm).

This has proven to be a great way of spreading the word about our state's archaeological heritage, with up to 8,000 listeners per month. I currently co-host along with Brian's good friend and fellow archaeologist Dr. Daniel Forrest. I hope you'll consider listening if you haven't already.

Enjoy the fall weather!

*Scott Brady, FOSA President*

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*Sadly, Connecticut State Archaeologist, PhD Brian Denis Jones, passed away on July 4, 2019. Amazingly, he wrote his own eulogy with outstanding words and thoughts for all of us to remember. We thank Brian's family for permission in allowing FOSA to print it. At the "Celebrating of the Life of Brian Jones" on August 4, 2019, it was read by Brian's close friend Mark Carr.*

## Eulogy for Brian Denis Jones

Written by Brian

I am a lucky man. I am lucky that I had the chance to explore so much of the world with people I love. I am lucky to have met a beautiful, loving woman who was happy to marry me. I am lucky that I have two beautiful, intelligent, creative and wise children.

I am lucky to have lived a long life under the caring eye of my parents. I am lucky to have two incredibly loving sisters and to have had the time to watch their children mature into wonderful young adults. I am lucky to have enjoyed the best career in the world and that I am blessed with so many amazing colleagues.

I am lucky to have been Connecticut's State Archeologist for five years. How many of us get our dream job and then love it as much as we had hoped to?

So if you find yourself thinking life was unfair to Brian, stop a moment and remember that I was such a lucky man.

I am also lucky to have this time to let you know how I feel about dying. At services I have been to I usually feel like this is one piece of information that gets left out. So often people don't have a chance to share those ideas. In my case, I do. Between my travels and studies as an anthropologist I can say with some conviction that I am an Animist at heart, meaning I recognize a world filled with myriad spirits be they in the stones, trees, insects or animals that share this world with us. This is a vibrant, glowing world that we seldom take the time to truly feel in our hearts -- but it is more than that. All things carry part of this universal spirit and eventually, whether stone or fruit fly, return to the universal spirit-ocean.

Many of us wonder about past lives, and for the curious, if you believe in old souls and do the math, every person living could have had 14 past lives. But this speculative path leaves to the dogma of reincarnation and karma that are fundamentally moralistic, and as such are removed from more ancient experiential wisdom. While not inherently animistic, the highest Buddhist doctrines rather emphasize the non-existence of an "ego-identity, a personality, a being, or a separated individuality." So instead I must believe we simply return to the spirit ocean – our fundamental reality – and I take joy and find peace in that.

Finally, one need not be dying to appreciate the utter joy and grace of going about one's normal day, but I ask you to remember to do this every day. Enjoy your good company, enjoy your "normal" health, take a moment to look at the sky and trees and say, "I am so lucky to live on this beautiful planet." And love each other with conviction rather than get caught up with petty concerns. Take advantage of the time given you, and you will have as much beauty and love and luck as I have.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**Addendum:** Margaret Jones, Brian's wife has asked to have the following words added:

Brian's family, my children and I have been overwhelmed with (and extremely grateful for) the outpouring of support for us. I also want to thank those who have donated to either of the college funds. If the donors address was available to me, I have made every effort to send out personal thank you notes, but if I've inadvertently missed anyone, please know how very, very grateful we are.

While the loss of Brian has left gaping holes in our hearts and our lives, knowing that his memory is carried by so many who loved him makes a huge difference as we struggle to move forward. Knowing Brian made us better people, and that influence is reinforced in the eulogy that he wrote.

My one request is the same that Brian asks for in his eulogy: that you strive to live as he did, pouring yourself into whatever you are doing, sharing your knowledge and your zest for life, and most importantly, being kind to all living things.

Thank you,  
Margaret



## **Dr. Brian Denis Jones**

**1963 – 2019**

### **In Remembrance**

*By Scott Brady*

On July 4, 2019, Connecticut State Archaeologist Dr. Brian D. Jones died of cancer surrounded by his family. Brian's death is a great loss to the archaeological community and a devastating loss to his colleagues, friends and most importantly his beloved family.

I first met Brian when he became the State Archeologist in 2014. Brian was quick to realize that many of his responsibilities consisted of team activities, even if the other team member simply held the end of the measuring tape. Fortunately for me, I had the prerequisites Brian was looking for: lots of free time, works for free and capable of holding the end of the tape. So began five years of archaeological adventures across the state. Brian quickly cycled through being my boss, colleague and friend to become like a brother to me. I think our friendship was accelerated by the fact that Brian and I spent much of our childhoods exploring the woods, streams and marshes on opposite sides of the Connecticut River, separated by only a few miles.

Having had a front row seat from his first days as State Archaeologist, I can say that Brian hit the ground running. He quickly fell into the critical role of overseeing the impact development would have on archaeological sites. His diplomacy and affable demeanor created an atmosphere where developer accommodations that protected significant sites were the rule rather than the exception.

Brian believed outreach and education regarding archaeology, and the stories it can tell, was a core responsibility of his job. He continued with existing programming while adding new programs aimed at reaching underserved communities. He was particularly committed to the Ebony Horsewomen Kids program, which serves children living in Hartford's most impoverished neighborhood, as well as his Vet's Field School, designed to provide a free field school experience to active duty and retired military personnel.

Brian excelled at the administrative functions of his office, but at heart Brian was a "dirt" archaeologist. There was nothing he liked better than being in the field. Brian served as supervising archaeologist on many rescue/salvage, outreach and research excavations during his tenure. He prioritized working with students and volunteers to improve excavation techniques and site documentation. He was always generous with his time and knowledge, so much so that he seldom was able to actually "do" archaeology. Often times, on a site set-up day or a hastily added "wrap up" day, Brian and I would be the only two working on a site. That was when his passion for the work of archaeology stood out. Setting the grid, digging a test pit, drawing a profile, it didn't matter. He was doing what he loved and he was happy, no matter how mundane the task.

Brian told people that his position as State Archaeologist was his dream job and it showed in his extraordinary dedication. He felt so strongly about his responsibilities that he continued meeting with colleagues well after he was on leave and in hospice care. In the days before his death, he outlined continuity plans for OSA, provided a list of research goals for the 2019 Hollister excavations, arranged for the repair of OSA land surveying equipment and ensured images of a recently concluded Phase-I walkover were shared on the OSA Facebook page.

Brian leaves an incredibly strong professional legacy. The number of important sites he has worked on and his extensive writings will be studied by future generations of archaeologists.

*(Continued on Page 5)*

However, there was much more to Brian than just being an archaeologist and I would be remiss to not mention Brian the human being.

Brian and I shared many conversations during the long drives as we traveled to sites across the state. It was incredibly obvious that for Brian, family was everything. He wore his love for them on his sleeve, especially for this wife, Margaret, and children, Tristan and Fiona. He displayed an exceptional generosity and kindness towards everyone and everything, often saving turtles, snakes and salamanders. The only time I saw Brian dislike anything was when we came across Asiatic Bittersweet Vine, which he truly detested and which he would chop, tear down and uproot with passion.

Brian was a true renaissance man: archaeologist, musician, brewer, martial artist, and much more. He had a childlike fascination regarding the world around him, which sadly most of us “mature” out of, but with the intelligence of a highly educated adult. He loved learning and sought out new opportunities to do so. When Brian was invited to participate in Digging Into History’s student field school excavating the World War I trenches of Seicheprey, France, his casual reply was, “I need to learn French.” And I’m confident he did.

The thing I admired most about Brian was how content he was. Contentment is defined as a state of peaceful happiness, a fitting adjective in describing Brian. He was exceptionally comfortable with his place in the world and the path he was on. He enjoyed the small pleasures life brings and was not discouraged with its challenges. His outlook on life was refreshing and contagious. In the days since his death, I have been amazed at the number of people who have told me that Brian made them better – a better archaeologist, a better student, a better teacher and, the most repeated refrain, a better person. Such a rare gift to impact the lives of so many.

There is a difference between being alive and living. Brian lived! He crammed more adventures, experiences and love into the years he had than most of us do with many more.

I hope you will read his self-authored eulogy elsewhere in this newsletter and be as touched as I was with his humility and grace. I hope you will take his message with you. I hope you will be inspired to be a better person. I know I will. If I had one more opportunity to speak to my friend Brian, I would correct one point from his eulogy and tell him that we were the lucky ones for having had him in our lives.

Rest easy, Brian.



## Below Ground

Many FOSA members participated in numerous excavations and other field projects during the 2019 field season. As always, your volunteer efforts made a tremendous difference in the recovery of information that will help provide a better understanding of the people of Connecticut.

Some of the highlights of the season were:

### Hills House, East Hartford

This project was brought to the attention of the OSA by Steve Bielitz, of the Glastonbury Restoration Company, during the dismantling of a historic house located on High Street. The house was being moved to Georgia, where it was to be rebuilt by a descendant of the Hills family. The Hills were early settlers of the area and played an important role in the community. During dismantling, on a five-foot-long plank that had been reused and covered in plaster featuring a primitive battle scene, possibly depicting a battle from the French and Indian Wars, was discovered (<https://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-news-rare-french-indian-war-drawing-20190519-7k4wg5n6sib2dgcx42az4pouni-story.html>)

Dendrochronology of a carrying beam resulted in an early to mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date although the architecture and construction techniques were more consistent with an early 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There was some thought that a beam from an earlier structure on the site was reused during a later rebuild.

Dr. Brian Jones led a two week excavation at the site. Of most interest were areas located under the recently removed floor as well as two fireboxes off the chimney stack. In the soft sands exposed below the floor were three early two-tined forks (including both a wooden handled and a bone handled variety), a sturgeon scute (or boney backplate) and, not one but two, Fugio cents. Fugio cents, also known as Franklin cents, were the first official circulating coin of the U.S. government and were designed by Benjamin Franklin. These coins were only minted in 1787 with many being minted at the Scovill Mint in Waterbury, Connecticut.

The two fireboxes showed remarkably different construction techniques. The north hearth was constructed of substantial fieldstones with some early brick at floor level. The south hearth showed multiple episodes of charcoal bearing clay laid on beds of fine sand.

The artifacts are currently being cleaned, categorized and analyzed at the OSA laboratory.



Obverse and reverse of the Fugio Cent, minted in 1787. Image courtesy of PCGS.com.

### Templeton Site, Washington Ct.

This project supports the continuing efforts of Dr. Zachary Singer and the Institute for American Indian Studies at a 12,000 year old Paleo-Indian encampment site. FOSA volunteers assisted with the excavation of two activity areas which resulted in the recovery of quartz, chert and jasper debitage created during stone tool production.

Two large fragments of the same Normanskill chert flake blank were also recovered. One possible interpretation is the Paleo-Indians at Templeton were heat-treating flake blanks, but this one overheated, pottlidged, and cracked in half.

The first end-scraper from the site was also recovered. A possible hearth was documented at the Paleo level and organic matter that was recovered in the hearth, and identified as possible carbonized tuber remains, that will be radiocarbon dated through a FOSA award from the Douglas Jordan Testing, Dating & Conservation Fund. *See photos on next page.*



**Templeton 2019: Jasper End-scraper and Uniface Resharpening Flake** – This Hardyston jasper end-scraper is the first end-scraper to be recovered at the Templeton site. The uniface resharpening flake, located about five meters from the end-scraper, is a perfect refit. *(Image courtesy of Zach Singer)*



**Templeton Probable Paleo Feature 2019** – Note the possible hearth, presenting as the darker soil stain visible just above the north arrow. *(Image courtesy of Zach Singer)*

### Lt. John Hollister Site, Glastonbury

This continuing research project involves excavations of a 17<sup>th</sup> century fortified farm complex located on an alluvial terrace along the Connecticut River. Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni led two weeks of excavations at the site with the assistance of over thirty FOSA volunteers. Research goals focused on determining the dimensions of cellar 6 and exploring two additional anomalies identified by ground penetrating radar surveys conducted by University of Denver graduate students Maeve Herrick and Jasmine Saxon. Previous excavations at the site have produced large assemblages of 17<sup>th</sup> century artifacts and this year was no exception. A sherd of Rhenish brown stoneware with a portion of embossed decorative medallion confirms our belief that at least one Bellarmine face jug is associated with the site. Two pieces of wampum were also located, including the first purple shell bead from this site. This year's excavations also exposed what appears to be a Native American roasting platform of unknown date as well as what was dubbed in the field as the "Deer Feast" feature. The Deer Feast feature contains a concentration of animal bone, including white-tailed deer right and left humeri (it is undetermined if the bones are from the same animal) as well as other historic artifacts including Kaolin pipe fragments. The artifacts are currently being cleaned, categorized and analyzed at the OSA laboratory.



It is hoped that finalizing the dimensions and locations of the six known cellars will provide some additional insight into the number, size and types of structures present at the site while the farm was fortified.

*Scott Brady*

## Hopewell in Connecticut ?

On April 23, 2019 an unusual style lithic point was found in East Haddam, Connecticut by a local couple while preparing to plant an apple tree.

“I placed my shovel right here, made two or three attempts into the hard ground and I saw it fall from my shovel.” The property owners both looked at their finding in disbelief. They have unearthed small arrow points made of quartz before but nothing like this in size or material.



**Dr. Brian Jones Examining Suspected Hopewell Point**

Using several reference materials on Native American projectile points of New England, it was determined that the style is a Hopewell from the Hopewell Culture of Ohio and is a very rare find in our State. It was then taken to the Connecticut State Archaeologist Dr. Brian Jones to verify that it is a Hopewell point and to determine its material. During his inspection he pointed out an unusual feature, a “Fuzzy spot” in the stem approximately 3 mm in diameter, possibly a fossil or an inclusion in the material of the point.

Correspondence was made with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office with photographs and dimensions of the point. The Ohio Curator of Archaeology and the Senior Curator both agreed that the point is Hopewell from the Hopewell Culture and is commonly found in the Ohio Valley (Late Archaic period 3000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.)

They also suggested that the Hopewell point could have been possibly knapped as a point or a pre-form from the Ohio Flint Ridge but an in-hand inspection would be needed to confirm.

While researching this point, the “Templeton Site” was being excavated in Washington Depot, Connecticut by Dr. Zachary Singer who expressed an interest in seeing the Hopewell. He asked that we bring it with us to the site on the days we were scheduled to volunteer our support.

During Dr. Singer’s inspection of this Hopewell point, he identified the material as Normanskill Chert from the eastern quarries of the Hudson Valley region of New York. He had seen this material before while studying the up-state and eastern New York quarries, specifically pointing out the microfossils stating, “these are radiolaria and are commonly found in Ordovician Normanskill chert.”

Radiolaria are microscopic fossils that are the remains of silica-based organic debris, such as the shells of single-celled animals. On close inspection of the point, two other radiolaria fossils can be seen on its face. Another chert from the New York Hudson Valley used for lithic tools by New England Native Americans is Coxackie Chert, which is also found to have a moderate amount of radiolaria.

*See Photo, next page:*



**Micro-fossil in stem - Radiolaria - approximately 3 mm in diameter**

The question of the blade's usage is not obvious and because of its length (approximately 100 mm) and weight, it would normally not be used as an arrow point. However, it could possibly have been used as a hand spear. It also could have been hafted as a knife and used for butchering deer, elk, or caribou that were in abundance during that time period. On inspection and being considered as a knife both edges are serrated, one edge being straight while the other is convex. Both cutting surfaces could be used as a knife or a scraper during the task of tanning hides. It could be categorized as a spearhead/knife.

Hopewell in Connecticut? Not likely, but the related Adena Culture, (Early Woodland period 1000 BC. to 100 B.C.), was in Connecticut and also in some of our neighboring New England states..

As of this research, the Office of State Archaeology, Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni - interim CT State Archaeologist has no record of Hopewell habitation or burial sites in Connecticut. Furthermore, to add to the rarity of this possible Hopewell find in East Haddam, the Connecticut Museum of Natural History collections include no similar style spearhead/knife nor have any been recorded in the Connecticut town reports.

An Adena site with a cremation has been excavated in Connecticut, possibly that of a hunting party. Several lithic artifacts were unearthed from that site and the charcoal found radiocarbon dated the site at 3,400 and 4,000 years ago.

Artifacts of Adena have also been found in New Jersey, New York and Delaware. Vinette style pottery vessels have been excavated in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Adena people were primarily hunter-gathers and their funerary practices and other spiritual customs were similar to those of the Hopewell Culture.

Of the many archaeologists who have studied the Adena Culture some claim they were a precursor to the traditions of the Hopewell Culture of Ohio.

The Hopewell people developed methods of crafting and utilizing pottery, wooden spoons, copper effigies and finely carved tobacco pipes. The Hopewell, of course, are also well known for their unique burial mounds in the Ohio Valley.

In conclusion, next time you are toiling in your gardens or planting a tree, keep your eyes open to what you might uncover. One never knows what may be hiding beneath the soil.

We would like to thank the late Dr. Jones, Dr. Bellantoni, Dr. Singer and Scott Brady for their expertise and sharing their knowledge with this continuing research project. We would also like to express our appreciation to the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office for their input and confirmation of this rare Connecticut find.

*Ken and Bonnie Beatrice*

## Radiocarbon Dates for Narrow Stemmed Points from the Laurel Beach II Site

Daniel M. Zoto

This paper summarizes select results from a study of Woodland Period (3,000-500 BP) stone tool technology and lithic sourcing in coastal southern New England. Radiocarbon data that was instrumental in the conclusions of this study was graciously funded by a research grant from FOSA. This work was completed as part of my master's thesis research at the University of Connecticut that was advised by the late Dr. Brian Jones. While I have learned so much from so many people on this archaeological journey of mine, Brian was a mentor above all others. Over a decade ago he was an undergraduate professor of mine at the University of Massachusetts. Later we worked together for UMass Archaeological Services and it was his word that got me hired at Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., which began my connection with Connecticut archaeology. There is no doubt that he helped me get accepted to graduate school at UConn and I am sure he had a hand in awarding me the FOSA grant to aid my research. I am honored to have been so lucky to have had so many inspiring conversations with him and to have had him serve on my graduate advisory committee. When discussing writing this article, he told me to make it accessible but not to sacrifice the technical aspects of archaeology. That is my intention here and advice that I will carry through to my other endeavors during my career as an archaeologist.

Despite its proximity to the present, the Woodland Period remains one of the least understood periods of pre-Contact New England. One of the most prominent issues confounding our understanding of the Woodland Period is the dearth of identified sites attributed to the beginning of this period. There has been much debate focused on the reason for the paucity of Early Woodland sites. Some researchers favor a dramatic population decline after the Archaic Period (e.g. Dincauze 1974; Mulholland 1988; Fiedel 2001). Others argue that the lack of sites is a product of the ambiguity surrounding the diagnostic value of Narrow Stemmed points and that ceramics may not be present at every site and therefore cannot be used as reliable dating mechanisms (e.g. Filios 1989; Versaggi 1999). Data recovery excavations at the Laurel Beach II Site (84-76) in Milford, Connecticut provided an interesting opportunity to investigate the use of Narrow-Stemmed points among other issues related to the Woodland Period.

Laurel Beach II is comprised of a shell midden underlain by natural B and C horizon strata. The midden was comprised of a dense lens of marine shells that was intermixed with quartz and chert debitage, bifaces, ceramics, and terrestrial faunal and botanical remains. "Diagnostic" tools recovered from within the shell midden consisted of three quartz Narrow Stemmed points and a rhyolite Cape Stemmed point. Due to the lengthy use of Narrow Stemmed points beginning during the Late Archaic Period and extending to sometime in the Woodland, as well as the poor documentation surrounding Cape Stemmed points, these artifacts did little to clarify the age of the midden. While the ceramics indicated a Woodland Period age, the small sample size, fragmentary nature, and lack of truly diagnostic attributes of these artifacts did not aid in further refining its age. A single AMS date obtained during the initial excavations of the site surprisingly returned a radiocarbon age of 895 +/- 15 years BP with a calibrated range (2-sigma) of 905-742 BP (1045-1208 AD) [NOSAMMS 44646] indicating a Late Woodland age. It quickly became clear that having a single radiocarbon date for the 25-centimeter thick shell midden raised more questions than it answered. Did the entire midden date to the Late Woodland Period? If so, what were all those Narrow Stemmed points doing in there? These questions needed answers, but with radiocarbon dates at around \$600 a pop, answers were expensive. Luckily, Brian encouraged me to apply for a FOSA Analysis Fund Grant, which I was awarded. This funding allowed for two more AMS dates which became a critical aspect of the study. The sample locations of the additional AMS dates were strategically chosen to assess the vertical stratigraphy of the site (i.e. confirm the midden age and date the underlying strata) and to address my research questions related to the chronological placement of Narrow Stemmed points. To obtain a radiocarbon age for the base of the midden and determine the time when its accumulation began, a hickory nutshell fragment from the shell midden/subsoil interface was chosen for analysis. The sample also served to date a Narrow Stemmed point that was recovered from the same 50-cm excavation quadrant and depth. The nutshell returned a conventional radiocarbon date of 850 +/- 30 years BP with a calibrated range (2-sigma) of 898-690 BP (1052-1260 AD) (Beta 516861). Interestingly, both AMS dates from the shell midden were statistically identical and confirmed the midden had formed during the Late Woodland Period (1,000-500 BP). These data also confirmed the association of the Narrow Stemmed points from within the midden with the Late Woodland. While unusual, the association of Narrow Stemmed points with the Late Woodland Period in Connecticut is not unprecedented. For example, two Wading River type Narrow Stemmed

points were included in a Late Woodland burial at the Old Lyme Shell Heap at the mouth of the Connecticut River (Lavin 1991). Also hinting at the use of Narrow Stemmed points during the Late Woodland was the high frequency of features dating to this period and the lack of Levanna points (a traditional hallmark of the Late Woodland) but many Narrow Stemmed points recovered during a long linear survey of the lower Housatonic River valley (Cassedy 1998). The second AMS date funded by the FOSA grant was used to obtain an age for the strata that underlain the shell midden, and to secure a date for one of the Narrow Stemmed points recovered from these horizons. A wood charcoal fragment collected from the same 50-cm quadrant and level as a quartz Lamoka point yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of 2110 $\pm$ 30 BP with a calibrated range (2-sigma) of 2153-1995 BP (Beta 516852), a time around the transition between the Early and Middle Woodland Periods.

Collectively, the evidence from the Laurel Beach II Site and the (in my opinion) well-spent money on behalf of FOSA has contributed to the growing body of data indicating that the use of Narrow Stemmed points extended beyond the Late Archaic Period, at least in some areas. The Late Woodland dates from Laurel Beach II and the association of Narrow Stemmed points with this period at other sites in Connecticut suggests a longer duration in their use than is readily recognized in the literature. Overall, it appears that the diagnostic value of Narrow Stemmed points in absence of radiocarbon evidence or other datable material is tenuous at best.

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A full version of my master's thesis is available for free download at: [opencommons.uconn.edu/gs\\_theses/1386](https://opencommons.uconn.edu/gs_theses/1386)



**Projectile points from below the shell midden. Left to right: Untyped Narrow Stemmed, Squibnocket Stemmed (Narrow Stemmed), Wading River (Narrow Stemmed), untyped Narrow Stemmed, Fox Creek Lanceolate, untyped Narrow Stemmed.**

## FOSA ANNOUNCES COOKE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

The Board of Directors of the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology (FOSA) is pleased to announce the awarding of the June and David Cooke Scholarship to Krista Dotzel and Megan Willison. Both women are Ph.D. candidates at the University of Connecticut. The results of the research projects each of these young women are proposing to do will significantly further our understanding of the native peoples in Connecticut. (See their biographies below.) We are proud that two such accomplished women are the first recipients of the Cooke Scholarship.

The FOSA Board established the scholarship at the suggestion of Ken and Bonnie Beatrice, former Board members and members of the founding group of FOSA. Their hope was that it would encourage graduate students in archaeology to study Connecticut archaeology and remain in the state. The scholarship is named for June and David Cooke, founders of FOSA. June was the woman who Nick Bellantoni, former State Archaeologist, credits with organizing FOSA and Dave was the Field Supervisor until he passed in 2009.

Applicants for the scholarship are required to outline a short-term project that can be completed within a year. An article about the findings will be published in the FOSA Newsletter and at least one public presentation will be required of each recipient.

**If you are interested in applying for the scholarship, please get the application form at:**

[www.fosa-ct.org/CookeScholarshipApplication.pdf](http://www.fosa-ct.org/CookeScholarshipApplication.pdf)

### Krista Dotzel



A love of history, nourished by family vacations to historic places in the US and Europe influenced Krista Dotzel to major in history at The University of Iowa. A notice about a field school looked interesting, so she signed up and was hooked on archaeology.

After graduation, she enrolled in Eberhard Karls Universitat, Tubingen, Germany, earning her MA. The title of her Masters' thesis is *Bone and Antler Technology at Vogelherd Cave: An investigation into Aurignacian Lives*. Returning to the states, she chose

UCONN because of its good funding, good facilities, the faculty and the opportunities that are available. She anticipates graduating in May, 2021. The title of her dissertation is *Plant Microfossils, Domesticates, and Processing Strategies in Southern New England 2500-500 BP*.

Krista applied for the Cooke Scholarship to, in her own words, “examine the development of agriculture during the Woodland period in Connecticut. Her research goals are to:

- establish when indigenous Algonquin societies in Connecticut began to grow maize and squash in the region,
- detect shifts in maize processing strategies and,
- understand whether and how shifts in processing strategies relate to settlement practices.”

She intends to do this by “analyzing phytoliths, microscopic silica casts of plant cells, from carbonized food residues from sites in Connecticut dating to the Woodland period.”

After graduation, Krista would like to stay in the northeast and dreams of a tenure-track position. She serves as a trustee on the Graduate Employee Union. Krista enjoys hapkido, a Korean form of martial arts.



## Megan K. Willison



A love of history guided Megan Willison into archaeology. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh in 2013, she was awarded the Irish Room Nationality Rooms Scholarship to participate in a field school in Ireland and the Isle of Man in the summer of 2012.

That experience sealed her decision to major in archaeology. When deciding upon graduate schools, she had read several publications by Kevin McBride, Ph.D., and he had provided guidance to her during the application process. She was accepted into the program at UConn and decided to enroll due to Dr. McBride's advice and help, the amount of archaeological material about the early 1600s in New England, and access to museums and sites in the region. She earned her MA at UConn in 2016 where she wrote a thesis considering how gender was conceptualized in the 17<sup>th</sup> century through analyzing mortuary remains and metallic battlefield objects, particularly cuprous 'amulets'. Her MA thesis was titled *Gender in 17<sup>th</sup> Century Southern New England*.

Megan applied for the Cooke scholarship in order to have the funds to pay for radiocarbon dating and the analysis of several botanical samples. The radiocarbon dating is critical in establishing the age of particular feature contexts. The sites she is analyzing in her PhD thesis contain more than one occupational episode and were inhabited during and prior to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Dating of certain features will be invaluable in determining which features (such as post molds, middens, and hearths) date to her time period of interest and which, if any, might be associated with an earlier time period.

The botanical analysis will enable her to establish the season(s) and length of occupation of the three 17<sup>th</sup> century sites to be studied. This information will help her to determine site types and to construct a site

settlement pattern for the early 17<sup>th</sup> century in southern Connecticut.

Megan expects to graduate in May or June 2020. The title of her thesis is *Indigenous Settlement Patterns and Trade in Early 17<sup>th</sup> Century Southern New England*. Early in her career, Megan thought she would like to be a professor and teach but after her working experiences with the National Park Service, she now thinks that working for the National Park Service, or a similar governmental agency where she can advocate for and oversee archaeological projects, is her goal.

In her spare time, Megan loves to read, hike, watch movies, and dance. She has taken ballet and Irish step dancing classes since a small child and continues her ballet involvement by taking local adult ballet classes.

### Book Review:

"Archaeology From Space: How the Future Shapes Our Past" by Sarah Parcak, Published by Henry Holt and Company, First Edition 2019.

I just finished reading this book and highly recommend it to FOSA members and anyone who is interested in archaeology. The basic topic of the book is a discussion of the current use and potential of remote sensing technologies as they apply to the field of archaeology. Dr. Sarah Parcak is a professor of anthropology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, a National Geographic Explorer and 2016 TED prize winner.

In this book, she writes about significant site discoveries made possible by the close (visual) examination of high resolution satellite imagery that is currently available for free. She also touches on LIDAR, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), magnetometry and use of drones. Her descriptions of the sites, locales, people and artifacts are vivid and engaging. There are also some great photographs, although a few are kind of small to see the details (or is it my aging eyes?). What I found most fascinating was that Dr. Parcak used her winnings from the TED award to set up an internet platform called GlobalXplorer (GX) that uses crowdsourcing to identify archaeological sites around the world. As of the date of publishing, GX users have identified 19,000 previously unrecorded archaeological sites!

In summary, this book is an interesting window into the current and potential use of technology as applied to the "down and dirty" field of archaeology. Dr. Parcak makes a great case for embracing technology since, worldwide, we are losing sites due to looting at an ever increasing pace. So..... READ IT! I bought my copy through Amazon for \$23.99 and the reviews were all 5 or 4 stars. If you choose to use Amazon, remember to make your purchase through "Amazon Smile" and select FOSA as your charity so a small portion of your purchase will go to FOSA.

*Review by Glenda M. Rose*

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**Website:** Jim Hall (Chair), Martha Davidson

### *Welcome New FOSA Members*

David A. Ader	Rocky Hill Historical Society
Kenny Beatrice	Maria Snihucowych
Elise Byrd	Daniel E. Sullivan
Bea Couchman	Andrew Velazquez
Heather Couchman	Jacqueline Verge
Christopher Edwards	Jim Walters
Thomas and Carol Ford	Amelia Zariphes-Reilly
Elaine Hitchcock	
Beth Hundley	
Andrew LeBoeuf	
Malcolm McMillen	
Ann Messecar	
Craig Nelson	
Gary Ontko	
Julie Polcrack	

## Meetings and Announcements

**October 19, 2019 10:00AM - 4:00PM**, Connecticut Archaeology Fair, University of Connecticut, Oak Hall, Storrs, CT Join us for a celebration of the career and contributions of State Archaeologist Brian Jones. Participate in hands-on activities for children and adults.

**Cost:** Free and open to the public.

**October 26, 2019; Starts at 10:30 AM:** CT Gravestone Network Presentation: "In the Shadow of the Great Hartford Witch Hunt Presentation " Center Church and the Ancient Burying Ground, Main Street, Hartford

**October 26, 2019 Saturday 2:00 PM Nick Bellantoni:** Vampires: Myth and Archaeology, Meigs Point Nature Center, Hammonasset Beach State Park, Madison, CT (Note registration is required. For details—Go to:

<https://www.meigspointnaturecenter.org/calendar/>

**October 31-November 3, 2019**, 86th Annual Meeting, Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF), Langhorne, PA

**November 7-10, 2019** Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) Annual Meeting, Lake George, New York

**November 9, 2019 Saturday 2:00 PM Rankin Series, Nick Bellantoni** The Long Journeys Home, Meigs Point Nature Center, Hammonasset Beach State Park, Madison, CT (Note registration is required. For details—Go to:

<https://www.meigspointnaturecenter.org/calendar/>

**January 8-11, 2020** Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Boston, MA



Bonnie Beatrice, Mike Cahill and Regina Gatmaitan volunteering at the FOSA Outreach table during the Hammonasset Festival in Guilford, Ct on 10/5/19.

## What's New on the FOSA Website?

1. The unexpected passing of State Archaeologist Brian Jones on July 4, 2019 has caused a number of revisions to the "Home" and "About Us" pages, including links to his obituary and suggestions from Scott Brady regarding how to honor his memory. At this writing it's unclear how long it will all stay as it is ... current thinking is either the beginning of 2020 or when a new State Archaeologist is named.

2. The iCRV panel discussions on "Archaeology of Connecticut" have begun, chaired by Brian for the first 4 sessions, and thus far after Brian's passing, by Scott Brady and Dan Forrest of the Public Archaeology Library (PAL). Initially we were linking to the iCRV website to allow viewers to hear the discussion recording from iCRV; however, their website can only support 4 recordings at a time. So, Scott forwarded to me copies of the first 6 discussions, which were built into a new display page, accessible at [http://www.fosa-ct.org/iCRV\\_Slideshow\\_1.htm](http://www.fosa-ct.org/iCRV_Slideshow_1.htm). We recorded the latest (#7 at this writing), and will continue recording and preparing talk summaries for each one until the series is completed.

3. We've been notified that the Archaeological Society of Connecticut (ASC) has activated a new website, accessible at <https://www.ctarchaeology.org/>. Per request from Lee West, ASC Newsletter editor, we'll continue to have access to ASC newsletters which haven't been archived yet, until Lee feels it's no longer necessary for us to do so. A new link allowing access to archived ASC newsletters has also been added.

4. Added to the bottom of the "Home" page an acknowledgement to The Print Hub, which continues to handle the printing of FOSA's newsletters, programs, posters and pamphlets. A link to their website is incorporated into the image.

5. Incorporated images and other info regarding the Annual Meeting, held last March.

6. **SUGGESTIONS REQUESTED:** To reiterate from above and from previous "What's New..." articles: While the web site has many things on it, it's very possible that there are dozens of possible things which haven't crossed either my mind or that of the Board which might be included.

SO: If you have ideas or suggestions for layout changes, or new features, or changes to existing ones, or things we should drop, please let me know! Please email me at [jamesh52@comcast.net](mailto:jamesh52@comcast.net) with your suggestions.

*Jim Hall*

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- Fund Raising
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- Laboratory Analysis/Cataloging
- Board of Directors & Committees
- Exhibit Planning/Art Work
- Grant Writing
- Photography
- Writing Site Forms & Reports



**We would like to hear from YOU! Please send your comments and ideas related to FOSA or the FOSA Newsletter to the Editor: Jerry Tolchin, at [jerrytolchin@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jerrytolchin@sbcglobal.net)**

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