



Special points of interest:

- Volunteer Profile: Dreda Hendsey
- Pequot War Battlefields Update
- Article: Acculturation of Native Americans
- FOSA website: <http://www.fosa-ct.org>

Member Newsletter



President's Letter

Fellow FOSA members,
 The fourteenth FOSA Annual Meeting is history. Once again we lucked out on the weather, and a near-record number of attendees listened to John Jameson, of the National Park Service, speak about Andersonville and Fort Pulaski, two Civil War prisoner-of-war camps in Georgia.

There wasn't much activity at Horsebarn Hill in January and early February due to a lack of heat and piles of snow blocking the doors. The heat is now on and the snow has been removed, so cataloging and library volunteers are once again beginning to work at the lab on Mondays.

At this writing, the dig volunteers were impatiently watching the snow melt and for digging to begin. We are hoping there will be more digs this season.

The FOSA website continues to attract interested people and Jim Hall tries mightily to provide information on archaeology-related activities.

I hope to see many of you this spring and summer at digs and/or events where there is a FOSA presence. If you would like to volunteer, please contact us at fosa-ct@archaeologist.com.

Happy Spring everyone!

*Cynthia Redman
 President*



News from the Office of State Archaeology

Once again, the biggest concern for the Office of State Archaeology is the State of Connecticut's financial crisis and the effects of budget cuts at the University of Connecticut. Though the outlook is uncertain, I am happy to report to the FOSA membership that our office and the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History and Archaeology Center will remain open and operating. In this time of economic uncertainty, your support is needed and appreciated more than ever!

One of the more interesting underwater archaeology projects to be reported in recent months was the shipwreck location of the *USS Revenge*. This vessel was

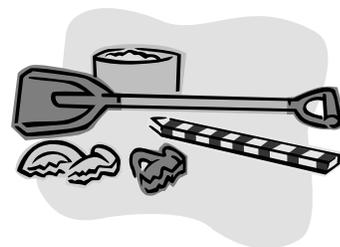
commanded by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and sank off of Watch Point, Rhode Island in 1811. While Perry would go on to achieve international fame in the naval battles on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, the discovery of the shipwreck is very significant. Fortunately, the wreck divers that reported the vessel and associated cannon did not remove any artifacts, which would have been a federal offense since the *Revenge* is still considered federal property.

The location of the wreck remains problematic. There are literally hundreds, if not thousands, of shipwrecks in Long Island and Block Island Sounds, and the debris field of

(Continued on page 2)

Inside this issue:

Volunteer Profile	2
FOSA Officers & Board	2
Outreach Program	3
Below Ground	4
Annual Financial Report	4
New Members	4
Pequot War Battlefields	5
Donations	5
Article: Acculturation	6
Meetings & Announcements	9
Membership Application	10



Volunteer Profile: Dreda Hendsey

Each year FOSA awards a special individual who has contributed extraordinary service throughout the year or in past years. This year's recipient was Dreda Hendsey. Dreda is a founding member and has sat on the Board of Directors since the inception of FOSA. She is FOSA's current and longest-serving Treasurer and is always "down to the penny." She also participates in field digs and is among FOSA's Outreach Program volunteers. To Dreda's credit, she invited State Representative Lawrence Cafero



Dreda Hendsey receives Certificate of Appreciation Award from FOSA. Photo by Bonnie Beatrice.

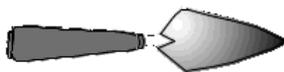
to visit and discuss funding issues for OSA and was successful in acquiring financial support, which is still being received annually by OSA.

Dreda has several other interests including volunteering at the East Hartford Public Library, is a member of Manchester Community College Organization of Active Adults, and has a special interest in working with service dogs. Thank you, Dreda, for your dedicated service to FOSA and OSA.

Ken Beatrice

FOSA Officers and Board Members

Cynthia Redman – President
 Paul Scannell – Vice President
 Dreda Hendsey – Treasurer
 Jim Trocchi – Secretary
 Bonnie Beatrice – Board Member



Peter Bortolan (**New**) – Board Member
 Dick Hughes (**New**) – Board Member
 Bob Martinchek – Board Member
 Mike Raber – Board Member
 Mandy Ranslow – Board Member

News from the Office of State Archaeology

(Continued from page 1)

these wrecks can extend for over a mile underwater. Serial numbers on the cannon, if available, would assist greatly in verifying the discovery as the *USS Revenge*. Nonetheless, this case illustrates the importance of preserving and protecting our maritime archaeological heritage.

This coming year our Connecticut State Museum of Natural History and Archaeology Center are developing a photographic exhibit in honor of John Spaulding. The exhibit is still in the planning stages, but will consist of a biog-

raphy of John and his affiliation with FOSA, and a selection of some of the wonderful photos he took of our projects for over ten years. We will be sure to keep the FOSA membership apprised of the opening of the exhibit. This is a small way to honor John's work for us and to highlight his artistry with a camera.

We look forward to working with you into the coming year.

*Nicholas Bellantoni, PhD
 State Archaeologist*

Outreach Program

2010 provided FOSA's Outreach Programs with wonderful opportunities to share with the public accounts of the amazing and diverse archaeological sites throughout Connecticut, and the importance of the Office of State Archaeology to our state.

Every venue presents FOSA Outreach with the challenging task of creating exhibits that will tie in with the themes of the various programs in which FOSA participates. With a "hands on" approach to exhibit design, the goal is to appeal to a wide range of ages and backgrounds.

Among some of the events to which FOSA Outreach was invited were: Big Y Kids Fair in Hartford, Connecticut Gravestone Network Symposium in Manchester, Asylum Hill Congregational Church Spring Fair in Hartford, Atlal Days and Knap-In/Hammonasset State Park 90th Anniversary Celebration in Madison, and the Native American Heritage program at the Scranton Library in Madison.

Archaeology encompasses an enormously wide range of disciplines, therefore, it is exciting to be able to engage in conversations with people as they approach FOSA's exhibit table. One might find oneself talking about archaeology in general and the next conversation may bring them to discuss photography, report writing, geology, language and the



Allan Saunders (Mohegan) October 2-3, 2010 Hammonasset Days Photo by Bonnie Beatrice.

weather!

WE NEED VOLUNTEERS!

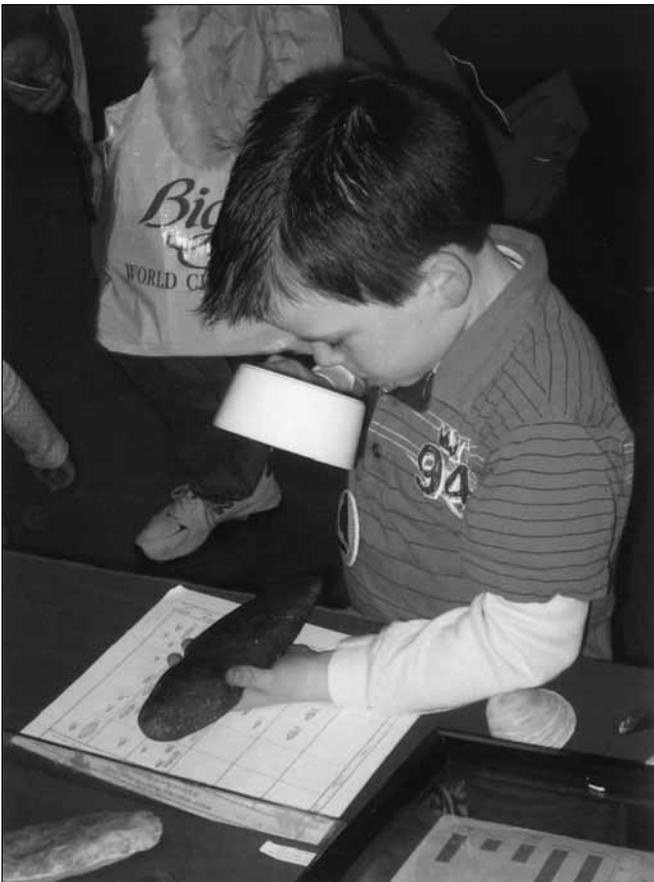
Personal knowledge of the exhibit at hand is not always necessary. More often than not, the people who come up to FOSA's table come with stories to tell about their own experiences. All that is needed is a friendly greeting and the willingness to share one's enthusiasm. Those interested, please contact volunteer coordinator Bob Martinchek at Bobmartinchek@yahoo.com or Outreach Programs coordinator Bonnie Beatrice at FOSAoutreach@hotmail.com.

Watch your newsletters and emails for more information on upcoming programs. Please make sure FOSA has your current email address so that you receive all the latest event announcements.

Sincere thanks go out to all the dedicated volunteers of past years.

We look forward to another year of exciting and interesting events.

Bonnie Beatrice



Big Y Kids Fair. Photo by Bonnie Beatrice.

Below Ground

I thought last winter was bad! Little did we know what would be thrown at Connecticut in the winter of 2010-2011!

The winter months have been spent cataloguing artifacts and planning for the outdoor season. There have been a few visits to potential sites too. A prehistoric farm site in Suffield and a historic farm complex in Columbia are two examples. In addition, one group has been working toward obtaining approval to examine a site in Madison. Another group met in Woodstock for a very interesting tour of a historic mill.

The CSMNH Archaeology Field School was conducted last August at the Captain Francis House in Wethersfield. The recovered material has been moved to Horsebarn Hill and must now be catalogued. On March 14 a presentation was conducted at the Keeney Center in Wethersfield. Current progress was reviewed and potential additional work was discussed.

For those anxious to get back into the field, a preliminary schedule is being drawn up this month. High on the

list is the completion of the Leatherman project in Ossining, New York, which should occur in May. Other projects include sites in Windsor and possibly Colchester. Sorry to report there is no news about the Zagray property, but we remain hopeful.

There are opportunities to participate in three annual field projects. Archaeology Day at the Ward-Welles-Shipman House is scheduled for July 15. A site for the CSMNH Field School this summer is to be determined. Finally, the October Day with the Glastonbury Middle School is also to be determined.

As in the past, I will be announcing plans as early as I can via email. If you would like to be notified, I can be reached at BGreene@aol.com. In addition, my phones are 860-721-0053 or 860-748-2749 (cell).

Bruce Greene

Annual Financial Report

<u>Calendar Year 2010</u>		<u>Dr. Douglas Jordan Radiocarbon Fund</u>	
Beginning Balance 1/1/2010	\$7,216.55	Beginning Balance 1/1/2010	\$2,517.80
Income	\$9,330.93	Income	\$1,510.00
Expenses	\$5,406.82	Expenses	\$595.00
Ending Balance 12/31/2010	\$11,140.66	Ending Balance 12/31/2010	\$3,432.80

Welcome New Members (since November 1, 2010)

Cynthia Callan, South Glastonbury
 Elizabeth Ciaburri, Hamden
 Joseph Greene, Glastonbury
 Rick Jones, Jr., Ridgefield
 Mary Pat Knowlton, Southington
 Eric Maynard, Quaker Hill
 Sharon Maynard, New London



David and Susan Motycka, Glastonbury
 Mimi Stevenson, Glastonbury
 Eric Sullivan, Glastonbury
 Elaine Thomas, Groton
 Gerald Tolchin, Madison
 Jason Valente, Mystic

It's almost time to renew your membership! Memberships are renewable annually in January. Single \$25.00, Family \$35.00. Make your check payable to ***Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Inc.***, P.O. Box 380845, East Hartford, CT 06138-0845. Thank you for your support!

Battlefields of the Pequot War, Spring 2011 Update

The Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center enjoyed a very successful field season during the summer and fall of 2010. Last year (fall of 2009) the Pequot Museum commenced fieldwork on the *Battlefields of the Pequot War* project, funded by the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program. This fieldwork was based on primary sources and military analysis of the Mystic Fort Campaign, in which English and Native allied troops marched across present day Rhode Island and into Stonington, and from there attacked Mystic Fort in May of 1637. Fieldwork in Mystic during the 2009 season focused on the English and Native encampments at Porter's Rocks (two separate camp sites where English and Native allied forces rested the night before the assault on Mystic Fort), and in summer 2010 archaeology began at Mystic Fort.

Previous excavations at Mystic Fort in 1987 had established its approximate location based on Native domestic and European military artifact assemblages. The expanded efforts in 2010 – which included remote sensing with GPR (ground penetrating radar) and magnetometry (with metal detectors) – enabled archaeologists to make informed excavation decisions. By the close of the 2010 field season in

December, field crew and volunteers from the Yankee Territory Coinshooters had excavated a total of 67 musket balls, 3 musket rests and 6 brass projectile points. The spatial analysis of these and other European military and Native domestic artifacts enabled (with the assistance of primary source narratives) the reconstruction and stages of the battle at Mystic Fort that took place in May of 1637. For a further battlefield analysis and images of artifacts, please visit the Battlefields web site, www.pequotwar.org.

The Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center will be continuing the *Battlefields of the Pequot War* project in 2011 with funding from the National Park Service through a planning and research grant to document the Saybrook Fort, located in present-day Old Saybrook, Connecticut, and to further explore Pequot War battlefield sites in Mystic and Groton through archaeology and remote sensing.

For more information, please contact Dr. Kevin McBride and the *Battlefields* project at (860) 396-6868, or visit us online at www.pequotwar.org.

*Jacqueline Veninger, Laurie Pasteryak
Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center*

Thank You for Your Donations (since November 1, 2010)

FOSA General Fund

Anne and Gabriel Choquette, Naples, FL
Friends of the Scranton Memorial Library, Madison
Art Lundeberg, Manchester
Barbara Manstan, Westbrook
Bob Martinchek & family, Newington
Len and Deb Messina, Middletown
Jeremy and Kristen Pilver, Avon
Patricia Reardon, Windsor
Jim Trocchi, Windsor
Bruce and Janet Wallace, Wethersfield
Lee and Carol West, Wethersfield
Phillip and Marilyn Wilsey, Newington

Radiocarbon Dating Fund

Peter Bass, Colchester
John and Betsy Corrigan, Washington
Jeff Pudlinski, Litchfield
Lee and Carol West, Wethersfield



High school student with MPMRC archaeologist Noah Fellman working at the site of Mystic Fort.

Acculturation of Native Americans in Southern New England

With the settlement of Europeans in southern New England from 1620 forward, how did the Indians adapt to this migration from Europe and its contrasting society? There are many historical records by early Europeans that document this information and they give us an idea of what this transitional period was like.

DISEASE

Possibly the first European effect the Indians encountered was their diseases. It is said that smallpox or yellow fever are what plagued and killed large numbers of Natives soon after European contact. Some clergy believed that the reason for the plague was to kill off the Indians and make room for the White Man. "...[A]nd it hath been generally observed, that where the English come to settle, a Devine Hand makes way for them, by removing or cutting off the Indians, either by wars one with the other, or by some raging mortal Disease" (Denton 1670:7).

Josselyn (1675) contends that smallpox was a disease originating in the Americas since it was unknown in Europe before Columbus discovered the New World. "So to the West-Indies the Pox, but this doth not exclude other Diseases. In New England the Indians are afflicted with pestilent Fevers, Plague, Black-pox, Consumption of the Lungs, Falling-sickness, Kings-evil, and a Disease called by the Spaniard the Plague in the back, with us Emphysema ..." (Josselyn 1675:299).

When the Europeans first settled in Connecticut, great numbers of Indians died the first year as told by the following story:

The Dutch were rivals with the English in fur trade, they therefore sent emissaries up the river, 25-30 miles above Windsor to secure trade with those Indians. Before winter came, 950 of 1000 Indians living west of Springfield died of smallpox. The Dutch made it back to the Plymouth trading post where they were received. A few weeks later the Indians living near there died of smallpox, including their sachem, Nattawanut

(Howard 1935:10).

Indians of Windsor in 1633-34 were dying of smallpox, as documented by Bradford. Their chief, named Nattawanut or Attawanott, was quite possibly one of the victims (Stiles 1859:16).

LIQUOR

One product of the European culture that was very detrimental to Native society was the partaking in alcohol beverages.

They are great lovers of strong drink, yet do not care for drinking, unless they have enough to make themselves drunk; and if there be so many in their company, that there is not sufficient to make them all drunk, they usually select so many of their company, proportionable to the quantity of drink, and the rest must be spectators. And if any one chance to be drunk before he hath finish his proportion, (which is ordinarily a quart of brandy, rum or strong waters) the rest will pour the rest of his part down his throat

(Denton 1670:7). After the Contact Period, they grew apples



Detail of *Nova Belgii Novaeque Angliae ...* by Nicolaum Visscher, a 1685 map of the

and made cider to obtain their alcohol beverage.

Ironically, Europeans brought the knowledge of Christianity to the Indians, but at the same time taught them Christian sin. Josselyn writes that the Indians loved hard liquor so much that they would part with all they own for it. "Thus of bringing of them the knowledge of Christianity, we have taught them to commit the beastly and crying sins of our Nation, for a little profit" (Josselyn 1675:304).

Thus, it is said that drinking and even swearing were unknown to them before the arrival of the Europeans.

[F]irst taught by the example of some of our English who to unclot them of their beaver coat clad them with infection of swearing and drinking, which was never in fashion with them before, it being contrary to their nature to guzzle down strong drink or use so much as to sip of strong-waters until our bestial example and dishonest incitation hath too much brought

(Continued on page 7)

Acculturation of Native Americans in Southern New England

(Continued from page 6)
to them

(Wood 1634:79).

TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY

Indians were impressed by European technology upon its first arrival. This led to their trading beaver pelts for that technology.

Indians supposedly approached Capt. John Smith's ship in 1614 when it came into Massachusetts Bay. They approached it in their canoes and fired their arrows at it, in response the



that is new New York, New England, and part of New Jersey.

English fired a piece of ordinance which the Indians feared causing them to go ashore. The English came ashore to trade for beaver with copper kettles. The Indians were impressed by the white mans kettles and technology

(Johnson 1654:39-41).

Another common trade item was Indian corn. A Connecticut Court record of April 26, 1636 shows that a Henry Stiles of Dorchester (modern Windsor) traded a gun to Indians for corn (Stiles 1859:30-31).

Major trade items were blankets, clothing, metal utensils, tools and guns. For example, a common trade item in land deeds and general trade was "trucking" or "trading" cloth. They used it not only for bedding but for making clothing such as mantles (Josselyn 1675:297).

Natives also traded for guns, which were largely illegal for the English to sell, but it was common for the French

and Dutch to sell them. "But the French in the East, and the Dutch in the South, sell them guns, powder and shot" (Lechford 1642:104).

The Indians bought guns not only for their defense but also for hunting. They bought guns to hunt deer and fowl (Winthrop 1630-49:80). Here in Connecticut there is a record of a John Colt, an Englishman, of Windsor who was shot by an Indian (Stiles 1859:196).

CURRENCY

Before the arrival of Europeans, wampum was made only by the Narragansetts and Pequots (Bradford 1908:235-236). After the Europeans' arrival it was made by all Indians. The Indians made the decorative beads called wampum out of shell. With the coming of the English this wampum became legal currency. "Wampum became at a later period a legal tender among the colonists, the value of which was from time to time fixed by law" (Bradford 1908:235).

LAWS

With the dominance of the White Man the Indians eventually were under the control of their laws. The following laws were incorporated by the Massachusetts Bay Colony concerning Indians:

- 1) *Declare the Indian title to land.*
- 2) *The civil Indian to have land granted for towns.*
- 3) *Indians not to be dispossessed of what lands they have subdued, or from fishing places.*
- 4) *None to buy land from the Indians without license of the court.*
- 5) *All strong liquors prohibited to be sold or given to Indians unless for sickness by permission.*
- 6) *Pomwows, or wizards or witches, prohibited upon penalty.*
- 7) *Orders to restrain and prevent drunkenness*

(Gookin 1674:38).

The following is a town act from Windsor, Connecticut to control the "nuisances" made by the Indians. "At this time towns people were much annoyed by Indians strolling up and down in the towns, in the night season to by liquors. The court therefore decreed that any Indian found walking the streets, after nightfall, should be fined 20 shillings (15s to the public treasury, and 5s to the informer) Whipt with 'six stripes at least'" (Stiles 1859:155).

The English in Massachusetts Bay wished to control the Indians and obtain their guns but could not. "...[A]nd restored the Indians all their arms we had taken from them: for although we saw it was very dangerous to us, that they

(Continued on page 8)

Acculturation of Native Americans in Southern New England

(Continued from page 7)

should have guns, yet we saw not in justice how we could take them away, seeing they came lawfully by them, (by trade with the French and Dutch for the most part,) ...” (Winthrop 1630-49:80).

But here in Connecticut the courts ruled it illegal to sell or trade guns to the Indians.

A Corte held at Newtown (Hartford) 26 Apr. 1636. It was now complained yt Henry Stiles or some of the servants had traded a peece wth the Indians for Corne. It is ordered yt the saide Henry Stiles shall, between & the next Corte, regain the said peece from the saide Indians in a fair & legall waye, or els this Corte will take into further consideration.

It is ordered yt henceforth none yt are within the Jurisdiction of this Corte, shall trade wth the natives or Indians any peece or pistoll or gunn or powder or shott, vnder such heavie penalty as vppon such misdemeanor the Corte shall thinke meete.

(Colonial Records of Connecticut 1636-1665).

INDIAN WOMEN

Indian women were affected by the English culture in the way they were treated by their spouses. Wood (1634:115) mentions that since the English arrival, the Indian women seek to be treated by Indian men in the manner that the English men treat their women. They also drifted away from polygamy to monogamy. “An Indian may have two wives or more if he please; but is not so much in use as it was since the English came amongst them: they being ready in some measure to imitate the English in things both good and bad” (Denton 1670:11).

CHRISTIANIZING

The Indians were reluctant to accept the White Mans’ religion for several reasons. “Sachems felt that teaching of the white mans religion would throw down their heathenous idols and the sachems tyrannical monarchy, therefore they out in force for their people not to attend the ministry of the word God” (Gookin 1792:209). The main design of the English was to bring Indians their knowledge of God and suppress sins of drunkenness, idolatry, powwowing or witchcraft, whoredom, and murder (Gookin 1792:192).

Some Natives eventually submitted to Christianity because they felt their life improved because of God.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman’s God, as they call him because they could never yet have power by their conjurations to damnify the English either in body or goods; and besides, they say he is a good God that sends them so many good things, so much corn, so many cattle, temperate rains, fair seasons, which they likewise are the better for since

the arrival of the English, the times and seasons being much altered in seven or eight years, freer from lightning and thunder, long droughts, sudden and tempestuous dashes of rain, and lamentable cold winters

(Wood 1634:102).

In Massachusetts, John Elliot learned the Indian language to help Natives learn the knowledge of God by producing the book *English Grammar Begun*. “[T]he reverend Mr. Eliot hath been more than ordinary laborious to study their language, instructing them in their wigwams, and Catechism their children” (Johnson 1654:264).

Some Indians later began to teach Christianity. A well known Indian from Connecticut who preached was Wequash Cook.

One Wequash Cook, an Indian, living about Connecticut river’s mouth, and keeping much at Saybrook with Mr. Fenwick, attained to good knowledge of the things of God and salvation by Christ, so as he became a preacher to other Indians, and labored much to convert them, but without any effect, for within a short time he fell sick, not without suspicion of poison from them, and died very comfortable

(Winthrop 1908:69).

CONCLUSION

It is in the early colonial primary and secondary written records that we get an abundance of information about the clash of Native American and European cultures. Of course, these records may be biased toward the European point of view. There is no question that this is always a concern of the researcher. Also, this article doesn’t include any archaeological or oral tradition evidence, but keep in mind both of these processes can be used in association with the written record. Therefore, as you can see from the records cited in this article, there is much valuable and interesting information about what it was like for Native Americans here in southern New England to adjust to the wave of Europeans invading their environment. Many chose to move west, getting temporary relief, but for those who stayed their way of life would be changed.

Jim Trocchi

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradford, William. *1620-1647 History of Plymouth Plantation*. Edited by S.E. Morrison, 1908 edition.

Colonial Records of Connecticut 1636-1665.

Denton, Daniel. *1670 A Brief Description of New York*. University Microfilms Inc., Ann Arbor, 1966.

(Continued on page 9)

Acculturation

(Continued from page 8)

Gookin, Daniel. *1674 Historical Collections of the Indians of New England*. Arno Press, New York.

Howard, Daniel. *A New History of Old Windsor, Connecticut*. The Journal Press, Windsor Locks, CT: 1935.

Johnson, Edward. *1654 Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence 1628-1651*. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson, PhD, LLD, Barnes and Noble Inc., NY: 1967.

Josselyn, John. *1675 An Account of Two Voyages to N.E. Mass. Historical Collection ser.3 v.3 p.211-396*. Cambridge: 1833.

Lechford, Thomas. *1642 News from New England*.

Stiles, Henry R. M.D. *The History of Ancient Windsor, CT*. Charles B. Norton, NY: 1859.

Winthrop's Journal Vol. I, II: *History of New England 1630-1649*. Edited by James Kendall Hosmer, LLD. Charles Scribner's Sons, NY: 1908.

Wood, William. *1634 New England Prospect*. Edited by Alden T. Vaughan, UMass Press, Amherst: 1977.



Meetings and Announcements

Saturday, May 21, 2011: The Archaeology Society of Connecticut (ASC) and the Massachusetts Archaeology Society (MAS) will hold a joint *Spring Meeting* at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA. The meeting is open to the public. Check the ASC website for forthcoming information: www.connarchaeology.org.

The Institute for American Indian Studies, 38 Curtis Road, PO Box 1260, Washington, CT 06793, www.birdstone.org, 860-868-0518, email: iais@charter.net.
Spring Calendar of Events:

Sunday, May 8, 2011 - 1:00 pm: *Wolf Awareness - A Visit from Atka*. Do we have wolves in Connecticut? Why do wolves howl? What is their lifespan? Discover the answers to these questions and the important role wolves play in our ecosystems, and dispel misconceptions about wolves. Join us as we welcome back Atka, an arctic gray wolf and the Wolf Conservation Center of New York. Special rate for all mothers in celebration of Mother's Day! Fee: \$8 Mothers; \$10 Adults; \$6 Kids.

Saturday, May 14, 2011 - 11:00 am to 3:00 pm: *Annual Primitive Skills Day*. What would you do if you didn't



2010 UConn Battlefield Archaeology Field School at Block Island.

have a match to start a fire? Or a metal pot to cook in? Nor a grocery store to buy food? How did early peoples survive without these luxuries? Come and discover first hand. Join Primitive Technologists Jeff Kalin (Cherokee descent), Jamie Leffler, and others for an afternoon of flint-knapping, building simple survival shelters, creating fire from friction and learning how to shoot bows and arrows. Fee: \$10 Adults; \$6 Kids.

Saturday, June 4, 2011: *Soapstone Pipe Workshop* with Primitive Technologist Jeff Kalin. Call for details!

Saturday, June 25, 2011, 12:30 pm to 3:30 pm: *Take a Walk on the Wild Side*. Did you know that many plants found in your own backyard make a great addition to your dinner table? Ramps, wild onion, wood sorrel, even pine needles are all out there waiting for your culinary delight! Join us in exploring and learning about the world of wild edibles. Andrew Dobos, Primitive Skills Practitioner, will guide you in identifying, harvesting and preparing some common local plants. Bring your notebook, camera and sense of adventure! CT Educators may earn 0.2 CEUs. Fee: \$15 Adults; \$12 IAIS Members.

FOSA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION



- Individual.....\$25 Corporate/Institution.....\$100
- Family.....\$35 Patron Benefactor.....\$150
- Student.....\$5 Dr. Jordan Radiocarbon Fund Donation \$_____
- Classroom.....\$20 General Fund Donation.....\$_____

INTEREST INVENTORY

Please check areas of interest for volunteering:

- Field Work
- Artifact Curation
- Public Events
- Fund Raising
- Newsletter
- OSA Library
- Web Site
- Laboratory Analysis/Cataloging
- Board of Directors & Committees
- Exhibit Planning/Art Work
- Grant Writing
- Photography
- Writing Site Forms & Reports
- CT Archaeology Center/Museum

Name: _____

Street: _____

Town: _____

Phone (W): _____

Phone (H): _____

E-mail address: _____

Please make your check payable to:

Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Inc.
P.O. Box 380845
East Hartford, CT 06138-0845

*FOSA has 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status.
 Dues & donations are fully tax deductible.*



FOSA exhibit at Hammonasset State Park October 2-3, 2010. Photo by Bonnie Beatrice.

We would like to hear from YOU! Please send your comments and ideas related to FOSA or the FOSA Newsletter to Mae Johnson at mpjohnson@snet.net.

Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Inc.

P.O. Box 380845, East Hartford, CT 06138-0845

<http://www.fosa-ct.org>

Newsletter Committee: Mae Johnson, Kristen Keegan, Mandy Ranslow, and Jim Trocchi.