



Don't miss in this issue the important archaeological investigations of FOSA board member Patricia Jubinska documenting her recent work in the Scottish Highlands.

Member Newsletter

President's Letter



Greetings, fellow FOSA members!

It has been a busy winter for FOSA volunteers! Perhaps the great weather contributed to members getting out to the lab. Work continues in Building 5 to assemble and place shelving to house the collections. And lab work has been fairly active. We've averaged 4-5 volunteers at each site.

Sarah has great plans for field work this summer, so dust off your tools and start doing some deep knee bends to prepare yourselves for a busy season!

Under financial news, FOSA was asked to act as the pass-through for a donation to support testing and analysis of the Ridgefield skeletons Nick recovered in 2019. I'm happy to report that we have received a gift of \$3,550 from the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, which will cover 10% of those testing costs. A big thank-you goes out to Scott for completing the application. In addition, the Albert Morgan Archaeological Society (AMAS), which has been inactive for some time, voted to distribute their remaining funds to FOSA in the amount of \$2,095.82 and I was given the check by Lee West (one of the 3 remaining members) at our Annual Meeting. What a wonderful surprise!

FOSA Vice President, Tom Ford, has taken on an education initiative and developed a Lithics class that he started teaching via Zoom on March 8th. It is a wonderful opportunity for the membership to develop or enhance their understanding of the stone tools we find during our work in the field and the lab. About 30 people signed up for the session but the slides and audio will be available on our website after each class for others who are interested. Hopefully, we will be able to offer more formal learning opportunities in the future. Let me know if you have any ideas and/or if you would be willing to teach a class.

Lastly, the FOSA Annual Meeting was held in-person on Saturday, March 25th. We had an exciting presentation from David Givens, Director of Archaeology at Jamestown, covering new discoveries and climate change initiatives at the site. Since it has been some time since we have given out Appreciation awards, we distributed two at the meeting. Congratulations to Joan Hill and Jim Trocchi! We thank them for their enthusiasm and support of FOSA. Check out our website for photos and a summary of the meeting.

Respectfully, Glenda Rose, FOSA President

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News from the Office of State Archaeology

Greetings FOSA members:



Happy Spring! It was great to see so many of you in person for the annual meeting!

We have had a busy winter in the lab and collections. We concluded the 2022 field season with a metal detector survey at the Hollister Site in December. Dr. Kevin McBride and some of the expert metal detectorists who worked on his Pequot War battlefield projects led the survey with some interesting results. We found several Indigenous artifacts, including another brass arrowhead (this one triangular, rather than rolled like the one from 2021), numerous fragments of worked brass scrap, two brass pendants, and a lead pendant. Added to the inventory of contemporary Native American materials already recovered from the site, which includes Indigenous pottery and possible pottery production, evidence of wampum manufacture, and stone tools knapped from European flint, it has become increasingly clear that there was a 17th-century Indigenous presence at the Hollister Farm. The survey also produced a relatively large number of musket balls, some impacted. These artifacts raise interesting questions about events at the site in the 17th-century.

We're also continuing our collections work. FOSA volunteers, led by Scott Brady, have completed construction of the 52 sets of new shelving to house our State collections. We've also moved all of the State, CTDOT, Museum, and OSA archaeological collections into one building on UConn's campus. The next step is to move the library and files. Then, we'll begin replacing damaged boxes, consolidating collections into fewer boxes, and replacing any old packaging that has deteriorated or is inappropriate for collections storage.



Cut brass pendants recovered from the Hollister Site. The one on the left was recovered during excavations and the one on the right was recovered during the metal detector survey.

Note: Though it is a work in progress our tentative fieldwork schedule for the upcoming weeks is:

- Shovel test pit survey with NRCS in Glastonbury, days TBS, week of April 17th
 - Hollister Site, South Glastonbury - May 22 - June 23
 - Two Wrasslin' Cats, East Haddam – May 30 and 31
 - Rochambeau Project with CT State Library & French Students, July 10-23 (6 or 7 field days TBD)
- CSMNH Field School, Hollister Site, August 7-11

After several years of summer excavations, dating back to 2015, the Hollister Site research is really starting to come together. While there are still a lot of unanswered questions, we have made great strides in understanding the site and recognizing its importance not only as a piece of early Colonial-period Connecticut, but as a vehicle for learning more about the complex social, political, economic, and physical landscape here in the 17th-century. The significance of the site and its research potential was clarified in November at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology's annual conference in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Three papers on data from the Hollister Site were presented at the conference. I spoke about the Indigenous materials we recovered at Hollister this year and the historic context of English/Native relations at the site. David Leslie gave a presentation on the European flint assemblage from Hollister, which is very large and diverse. Additionally, UConn graduate student Elic Weitzel presented on his dissertation data, which employs deer bones from the Hollister and Morgan Sites as a proxy for understanding environmental change and hunting pressure in the 17th century.

With funding assistance from FOSA, we have also submitted numerous samples from various features at the Hollister Site for radiocarbon dating and expect the results back in a month or so. We are also

working with Dr. Raquel Fleskes to conduct a DNA study on pipe stems from the Hollister site, and Linda Seminario, a graduate student at UMASS, Boston, will be conducting some new botanical research. Additionally (and also with FOSA support, as well as funds from Elic Weitzel's NSF doctoral dissertation grant), we sent off nine samples from the Grannis Island Site in support of Brianna Rae's dissertation research on the Terminal Archaic component, and two new samples from the Morgan Site in support of Elic's dissertation research.

Since December, we've had volunteers working in the lab and they've made great progress washing and processing the materials from this summer's fieldwork. We're nearly finished with the field bags from 2022 and mostly caught up with soil floatation from fieldwork projects. Our graduate research assistant, Stephanie Scialo, has been working to finish inventorying the Hollister materials from 2021 and Dr. Kevin McBride and the students in his Lab Methods in Archaeology class are also working on artifacts and soil samples from Hollister.

If there is time this spring, we'll start to float a lot of the old soil samples that are held in the collections. This will not only save space, but also provide samples that are ready for analysis, if a researcher is interested in the site. We're excited to have the opportunity to look through all of the old collections and anticipate making some exciting "new" discoveries in our own collections!

We've been discussing plans for fieldwork in the spring and we're hoping to return to the Two Wrasslin' Cats site for a few days in May and Hollister in May and June. In July we'll be working with French and Connecticut high school students to do some testing at a Rochambeau camp site in Bolton. We also have plans to test a new site in Hebron in the fall.

Finally, with the support of FOSA and iCRV Radio, Scott Brady, Glenda Rose, and I have continued to host our monthly radio show on the *Archaeology of Connecticut*. Our December 2022 show featured the Mohegan Archaeological Field School and our February 2023 episode featured Drs. Ken Feder and Bill Farley for a discussion of the Netflix show *Ancient Apocalypse*. In March we spoke with Liz Glaviano and Carolyn Venne of Wood Memorial Library about their Nowashe Village programming. If you missed a past show and want to catch-up they are all archived on the FOSA website at: https://www.fosa-ct.org/ICRV_slideshow_1.html

Best,
Sarah Sportman, Connecticut State Archaeologist



Scott Brady, Lee West, and Jim Trocchi building new shelving for the OSA/CSMNH collections.

Travels with Tom Ford, Road Trip Observations: The University of Alabama's Moundville Archaeological Park & The Jones Archaeological Museum, Moundville, AL

Thirteen miles southeast of Tuscaloosa Alabama is The University of Alabama's Moundville Archaeological Park and Jones Archaeological Museum. This preserve encompasses 326 acres of a Mississippian community situated along the Black Warrior River, occupied between 1050 and 1400 AD. The planned community consisted of "at least" twenty-nine manmade earthen platform mounds generally aligned with the four compass points around a central plaza. The central community population is estimated to have been upwards of six thousand, many contained within a wood palisaded area. The religious and governmental influence of this community is believed to have extended ten miles out over a population of 15,000 or more!



Photo #1 by author, view southeast from Mound B

Most Mississippian platform mounds in the Southeastern U.S. have been rounded down: graded by plowing and other historic earth disturbances. The Moundville site is distinctive in the degree of mound preservation. Mounds twenty feet and more in height as well as neighboring water-filled barrow pits are extant. Note how crisp the sides and tops of the eight platform mounds pictured above are.

The Mississippian peoples are believed to have been organized by matrilineal family and clan. Social ranking of "nobles" or "commoners" was by birth. It is believed that clans were assigned distinct areas around the plaza, and that clan-based workshops occupied the smaller mounds. The larger platform mounds are thought to have held religious, mortuary and domestic structures of the higher-ranking clan leaders.

Within the park grounds is The Jones Archaeological Museum, where the visitor is given a glimpse of the extensive Mississippian archaeological artifacts recovered. Intriguingly are the symbolic imagery and motifs decorating the displayed pottery, lithics, shellwork and textiles.

The "Hand and Eye" is one of the most common Moundville motifs, as pictured in Photos #2 and #3. The museum display explains that it "is considered to represent the portal to the Path of Souls, part of the constellation Orion." The sandstone Rattlesnake Disk displayed here is a famous prehistoric North American artifact. It is a circular disk or palette, about 12 inches in diameter, with carvings of two rattlesnakes knotted together surrounding a "hand and eye" symbol. Such palettes were used for preparation of body adornment paints and as alter stones, upon which other ritual objects were placed.

To get there:

From the city of Tuscaloosa, AL, beginning at the intersection of Interstates I-20 and I-359, follow state route 69 south for approximately nine miles. In the small community of Moundville, turn right onto Mound State Parkway and follow to the Park Visitors Center. 634 Mound State Parkway, Moundville, AL 35474-6413

Further recommended reading:

eMagazine Ancient Origins, 20 May 2014, *The Rise and Fall of Moundville: Mississippian Culture in Ancient America*. <https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-americas/rise-and-fall-moundville-mississippian-culture-ancient-america-001666>

R. Barry Lewis and Charles Stout (editors), "Mississippian Towns and Sacred Spaces, Searching for An Architectural Grammar," The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa 1998



Photo #2 by author. The Jones Archaeological Museum: Hand and Eye Motif on fragment of Stepped Square Pottery Vessel c. 1300-1450 CE



Photo #3 by author. The Jones Archaeological Museum: Sandstone Rattlesnake Disk c. 1300-1450 CE

**William “Bill” Schultz
(1936 – 2023)
In Remembrance**



On the day of Bill Schultz’s funeral, February 25, 2023, storm “Piper,” the first significant blizzard of the year, deposited five inches of snow on Salem, CT. Roads were treacherous. Temperatures were below freezing. Wind chill made conditions even worse. Mourners huddled together to stay warm during the outdoor service at the Salem Green Cemetery. Hardships aside, over 130 people attended. Even the presiding priest commented on the surprisingly large turnout on such a dreadful weather day. However, to those appreciating the impact Bill Schultz had on so many lives, they were not surprised at all.

Bill Schultz had long embraced the science of archaeology as a means of understanding the human past in eastern Connecticut. As one of several people to respond to June Cooke’s call to develop a Friends organization to support the Office of State Archaeology, Bill was one of the founding members of FOSA. In addition, with his organizational strengths and energy, Bill served the Arthur Basto Archaeological Society (ABAS) as program director. Yearly, I would receive the call from Bill requesting a presentation for either ABAS, or the Salem Historical Society and each time, I was more than overjoyed to do so. Who could turn down Bill Schultz?

Nor could we ignore Bill’s concern for the preservation of archaeological and historical places in eastern Connecticut whenever he called our attention to an issue. He worked diligently with the Office of State Archaeology in the field and Salem town hall to preserve many archaeological sites, both Native American and Colonial, from economic development projects or vandalism.

His love of history had deep roots, so the next logical step for him was to embrace archaeology when the opportunity presented itself.

One of my favorite remembrances of Bill Schultz involved lunches during one of our many excavations in eastern Connecticut. Field lunch for FOSA members is a sacred time where we sit around break bread, relax, and share stories. That’s when Bill was most in his element, he could tell a great story! He would have us laughing, shaking our heads in amazement, and enjoying every tale about hunting, travelling, work, family, and friends; you name it, he kept us all spellbound and amused when he held court while sitting on an upside-down plastic bucket. His storytelling was often preceded by a laugh or a smile that prepared you for the amusing tale he was about to spin.

One such favorite story related by Ken Beatrice was that one day they were investigating a possible Native American campsite while working in a farm pasture. Everyone was quite engrossed in their digging when an unusual and unexpected noise caused them all to look up. They were surrounded by a heard of cows that started to chase them to the nearest barred fence. Bill and Dr. Nick Bellantoni, CT State Archaeologist emeritus, always ended the story with this friendly dispute ... “Who had gotten to the Fence first?”

Along with his archaeological interests, Bill was an avid hunter/fisherman. The common denominator of these diverse endeavors was his love of the outdoors, treasuring the open air, the countryside, the environment. Even when diabetes impaired his vision, he would still come out on digs and travel on hunting/fishing trips. You just couldn’t keep him down.

Continued on page 6

He served his country as a member of the U.S. Army (Counterintelligence) and attended UConn. His occupation was in retail and with his outgoing personality, he was very successful working with customers and consumers.

Bill met and married Evelyn Duford, who would become his soulmate for 64 years. Together, they raised three children, Robert, William, Jr., and Barbara sharing many happy and a few sad times together as a closely knit family. Bill and Evelyn were blessed with 6 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. Bill was the proud patriarch of the Schultz clan. They were the love of his life.

His volunteerism was extensive: Boy Scouts of America, Gardner Lake Fire Department, Colchester Fish and Game Club, Arthur Basto Archaeological Society, and, of course, the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology (FOSA). Shortly before he passed, Bill was rightfully recognized for his contributions to his hometown when he was presented with Salem's Unsung Heroes Award acknowledging his many years of community service. A well-deserved and appreciated tribute.

To say we will miss him is an understatement. Bill's voice, manner of storytelling, laugh, energy and commitment to archaeology, Salem history and his family are etched permanently in our memory. Our hearts go out to Evelyn and his children.

Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, *Emeritus* CT State Archaeologist

FOSA ANNUAL TREASURER REPORT 2022

Date	Description	Expense	Income	Balance
01/01/22	Beginning Balance			\$45,708.18
	ATT Web Hosting	\$211.75		
	Sarah Sportman Cellphone	\$600.00		
	Corresponding Secretary Supplies	\$115.35		
	Field Supplies	\$3913.16		
	FOSA East Hartford PO Box	\$232.00		
	FOSA 25 th Anniversary Expenses	\$1117.64		
	Hartford Fire Insurance	\$528.00		
	Cooke Scholarship	\$2500.00		
	The Print Hub, Newsletter and Postage	\$369.75		
	Town of Hebron, traffic control for Juneteeth	\$252.90		
	Zoom Subscription	\$159.42		
	Anonymous Donation		\$16,000.00	
	Columbia and Berlin Historical Societies		\$300.00	
	Amazon Smile and PayPal Giving		\$35.17	
	FOSA 25th Anniversary Sales		\$345.00	
	The Benerity Community Impact Fund, Lee West		\$1000.00	
	Konstantin Family Foundation		\$250.00	
	Eversource Energy Foundation		\$600.00	
	Membership and General Fund Donation		\$6432.10	
	Testing Fund plus 2022 Member Donations		\$5788.43	
12/31/22	Totals and Balance	\$9999.97	\$30,750.70	\$66,458.91

FOSA Officers and Board

- Glenda Rose - President
- Thomas Ford – Vice President
- Scott Brady - Recording Secretary
- Sandy DiStefano - Corresponding Secretary
- Jim Trocchi - Treasurer
(Assistant Treasurer - Open)
- Mike Cahill - Board Member
- Dave Colberg - Board Member
- Richard Hughes - Board Member
- Patty Jubinska - Board Member
- Lori Kessel - Board Member
- Cindy McWeeney - Board Member
- Jeremy Pilver - Board Member
- Mike Raber - Board Member
- Deanna Rhodes - Board Member
- Kathy Walburn - Board Member

Ex Officio Members:

- Dr. Sarah Sportman, CT State Archaeologist (OSA)
- Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, *Emeritus* CT State Archaeologist
- Dr. Janine Caira, Director, CSMNH
- Lee West (ASC)
- Dreda Hendsey (Ex Officio Board Member)


FOSA Committees and Committee Members

- Archaeology Awareness Month:** TBD (Chair), Jim Hall, Dick Hughes, Elliot Schawm, Kathy Walburn
- Cooke Scholarship Committee:** Jeremy Pilver (Chair), Scott Brady, Cindy McWeeney
- Excavation Committee:** Jeremy Pilver (Chair), Scott Brady, (Field Supervisor), Mike Cahill, Dick Hughes, Elizabeth Mark, Jim Trocchi, Kathy Walburn, Lori Kessel
- Membership:** Mike Raber (Chair), Sandy DiStefano (Corresponding Secretary)
- Newsletter:** Jerry Tolchin (Chair), Jim Trocchi
- Nominations:** Deanna Rhodes
- Outreach:** Kathy Walburn (Chair), Bonnie Beatrice, Ken Beatrice
- Volunteer Coordinator:** TBD *Open*
- Website Committee:** Jim Hall (Chair), Jen Glaubius, Lindsay Kiesewetter

MEMBERSHIP UPDATES
NEW FOSA MEMBERS SINCE 11/26/22

Paul Everton II	Cathy Ruggiero
Anthony Gambardella	Andrew Salchert
Thomas Hogan	Kim Sandak
Michael & Carole Kruz	James Wicks

Beginning in late March 2020, we have introduced and fine-tuned electronic membership services on the FOSA website. This allows new and renewing members to enter their membership information and volunteer activity preferences, and to pay via PayPal if desired. An increasing number of members are using this service, including over 50% of those who renewed or joined since mid-October 2021. We have had an excellent membership renewal response, thanks in part to the on-line talks co-sponsored with the ASC, and to the revival of summer fieldwork. Since early December 2021, over 96 members have renewed.



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Tales From Scotland by Dr. Patricia Jubinska

Writing this made me realize that I have been an archaeologist for over twenty years, having graduated with my PhD in 1999. This work has brought me from Mayan excavations in Central America to kivas in Arizona, and everywhere there are new laws and permits to manage, but none as complex as the ones in the United Kingdom. For the last four years I have been working on a research excavation in the Scottish Highlands. Having been trained as a Classical Archaeologist, I was now confronted with this new job that focuses on the Early Medieval Period (300-1100 ACE). Fortunately, my colleagues at the University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeological Institute in Orkney have provided much needed support.



Engraving of Tor Castle, Fraser-Mackintosh, 1875)

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is the government agency which grants permits for archaeological investigations. Because the history of Scotland is a long one with historical periods layered like an onion, a potential site cannot even be looked upon without a permit and a designated HES project manager. Site observation and fieldwalking requires a permit. Measured survey and metal detecting requires a permit. Any specific geophysical survey (tape and offset, plane table, magnetic, resistance, GPR) requires a permit, and so on. There are serious fines and other measures enforced, if one is caught without the proper permit. The slow laborious methodology helps prevent an overenthusiastic individual from crashing through the various historical periods in a destructive manner.

The primary purpose of this investigation is to establish the connection between an ancient pathway and a clan stronghold, which has become an ongoing debate in academic circles. In Scotland, history is connected to literature and magnified in folklore, and because of this interconnectedness, one has to tread very softly in the community where investigations are being conducted. The stronghold in question is Tor Castle, General Banquo's fortress of William Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, and a wooded area northeast of there known, ap-

propriately enough, as Banquo's Walk. A local organization known as the Lochaber Archaeological Society had hired a developer funded group (cultural resource management) to do the investigation, when not pleased with their conclusions is where we entered the picture to do a more thorough research based investigation.

Tor Castle is located in Banavie near Fort William the reputed stronghold of Banquo, born in Lochaber 990 ACE and died in 1043. *Macbeth* was written in 1606 by William Shakespeare who featured Lord Banquo as Macbeth's general at arms and loyal best friend. Banquo is the Thane of Lochaber and through his son Fleance, provided the Stewart lineage of Scotland's James I and IV and the Cameron lineage through his sister, Marion. The first descriptive mention of Tor Castle was in 1875. It was erected over an iron age vitrified fort by Gillicatan Mor in the eleventh century placed on a high rock overlooking the river Lochy, hence the name, Tor. Angus Mackintosh (Macdonald) married Eva, Heiress to Clan Chattan in 1282 and took up residence there. An early keep followed built by Alasdair Carrach Macdonald (1380-1440) and the keep became the pawn in the biggest land battle for Glenloy and Loch Arkaig lasting 350 years between Clan Chattan and Clan Cameron with Clan Cameron gaining legal possession in 1528. Ewen Cameron, XIII Chief of Clan Cameron, built a massive tower house and courtyard at Tor Castle/Castle of Bluff Rock in 1530. Residency continued until the seventeenth century. Sir Ewen Cameron moved out between 1655/1665 at which point the current residence of Achnacarry Castle was constructed. This is where history becomes a little muddled, as Sir Ewen reportedly demolished Tor Castle (and, I believe, recycled the stones for Achnacarry, which is a common practice), but he also left his son, Ludovick of Jacobite fame living at Tor Castle until 1745. After the Battle of Culloden, Ludovick fled to France, and all lands were forfeited to the Crown in 1747. The Cameron Chief returned to Scotland in 1759, at which time repayment to the Crown in the form of money and service commenced. This debt was finally fully repaid in 1945. Tor Castle is now a scheduled monument and a part of the Cameron Estate.

HES describes Banquo's Walk as an ancient avenue close to the river Lochy 6.1 meters wide and 0.4 kilometers long, lined with beech, sycamore, oak, and birch trees, leading north, where the Thane of Lochaber (Banquo) is said to have frequented. This walk runs through a strip of woodland between the Caledonian Canal, Loch Eil and Loch Lochy junction, is of unclear origin and date, but is said to have been a ceremonial approach to an old medieval castle, as well as a construction route to Achnacarry Castle, and was in use until the construction of the Caledonian Canal (built between 1803-1822), which removed portions of this roadway. This ancient roadway ceased to function locally, as the canal had both water and adjacent land

on which to travel. Although, listed in Canmore, Historic Environment Scotland's online database of information on over 300,000 archaeological sites, monuments and buildings, it does not have scheduled monument status and protection.

That is the historical background now for the archaeological background and current findings.

A visual inspection of Tor Castle was done in 1908 by Walter Macfarlane, in 1961 by Ordnance Survey and in 1970 by Overseas Surveys Directorate. The first permitted investigation was in September 2015 funded



Tor Castle North Wall and Section of Banquo's Walk,

P. Jubinska 2022)

by the Lochaber Archaeological Society with the purpose of clearing vegetation and doing a measured survey. In January 2017 another consent was secured to move into a Phase II Evaluation where a more detailed survey and inspection would be done. Among the features found were evidence for intramural chambers at both ends, that the whole NW wall had collapsed and was mostly buried, and a SW kerb. Upon preliminary visual inspection of the site in 2019, further deterioration was evident. Due to the overgrown nature of the vegetation consisting of shrubs, grasses, saplings and turf, the site's integrity was seriously compromised. The only visible structure was the two partially intact walls, two crumbling walls, as well as the stone remains in the river Lochy of what appeared to be a former stone tower.

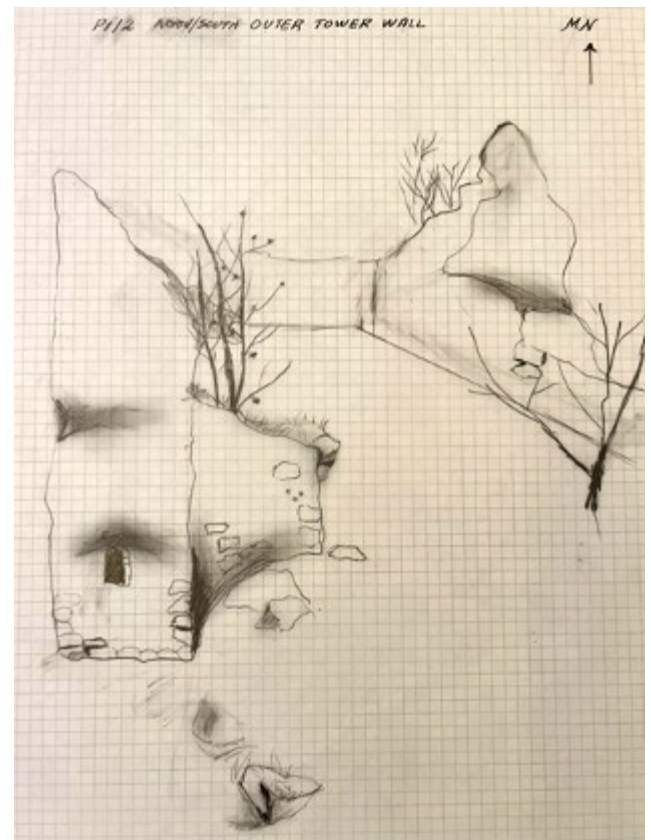
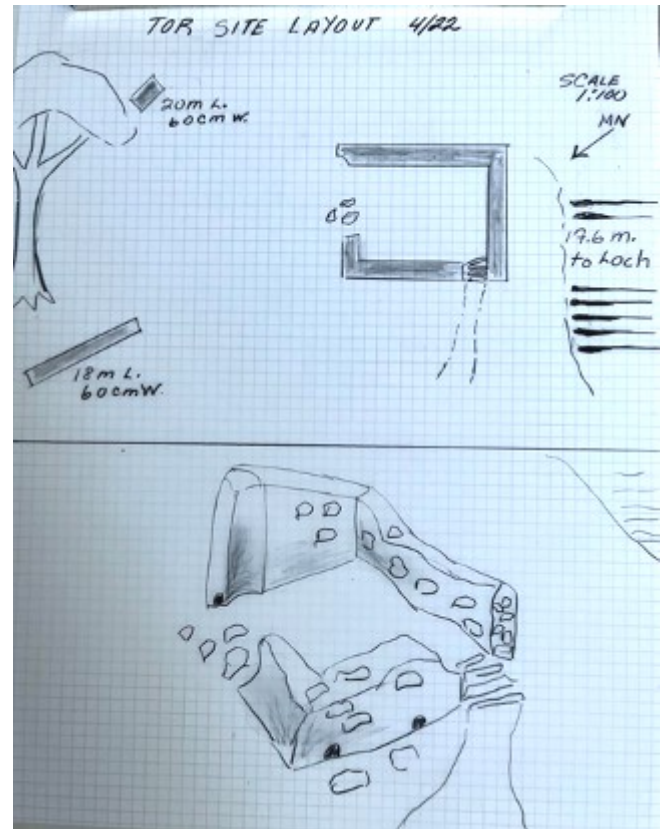
Banquo's Walk had a Phase One (identification) archaeological investigation, also funded by the Lochaber Archaeological Society, that was carried out from 18 November 2016 to 19 November 2016. This has been the only investigation of this site. This consisted of a walkover survey, metal detecting, and three test pits. The physical inspection indicated shrubbery, natural mounds of dirt and natural rock outcroppings. The metal detecting survey produced low value coins from

1916-1949, spent cartridges, and an iron blade. Three trenches/test pits were dug indicating clay and tree roots under a layer of vegetation and soil.

Current investigation revealed the following: Site measurements in 2016 stated that the structure's North Wall was 11 meters long, 5 meters tall at the highest point, and 2.5 meters wide. The South Wall was 7.5 meters long, 5 meters tall at the highest point, and 2.5 meters wide. The East and West walls were mostly rubble with a possible chamber present. Upon investigation the remaining North wall measured 5 meters high at the highest point and 9.5 meters wide with a wall depth of 0.5 meters. A stairwell opening was 80 centimeters at the most intact point to the West Wall. South wall measured 12.6 meters wide by 5 meters high and depth of 0.5 meters. The West wall is positioned on an edge overlooking the loch, measured 9 meters wide, consisting of mostly rubble (the remainder of which is probably located in the loch below.) The East wall measured 4.94 meters with an opening 3.6 meters to the inside face of the South wall. Openings measuring 20 by 20 centimeters were present on the North and South wall. Three on the North wall and two on the South with one the width of the South wall (east side looking west). As no magnetic, resistance or GPR surveys have been done the true nature of these openings cannot be determined. These measurements show a discrepancy in the calculations between the previous measurements and the present. This could be possible due to serious erosion, deterioration of site, and point of calculation (with present measurement taken from the edge of visible rubble). These measurements will need to be revisited. However, structural loss is evident.

Banquo's Walk also showed marked deterioration. The current site contains organized tree saplings planted throughout, which is causing degradation of the site. This coupled with erosion caused by seasonal flooding has created significant changes. The overall scale of Banquo's Walk has altered markedly. The area was measured as being 8-8.5 meters in width and 415 meters in length in 2016. In 2022 the site measured 9 meters 20 centimeters in width and 365.76 meters in length. The discrepancy in measurements could be due to where the measurements were taken and erosion. These measurements will be revisited. Tor Castle and Banquo's Walk have an important connection to literature, history, and community folkloric legend, and as such, further analysis, study, research and investigation is needed.

Current preliminary investigation has documented approximately a 6-8% deterioration of both sites in a three-year time frame and with no intervention both sites will be seriously threatened. The long-term survival of both sites is in question. The previous investigations resulted in more unanswered questions, questions such as: The sites' original appearance, use, previous structures, such as an Iron Age Fort, why the visible rubble is minimal, was the stone utilized for other construction? With proposed future investigations consisting of Phase II and III archaeological inquiry applying a variety of survey methods, revisiting site measurements, metal detecting, several test pits, and access to satellite imagery, as well as annual vegetation clearance. Followed by excavation, lidar and mitigation methods of mortar analysis, stabilization rods, reinforcement, wire fence protection enclosure and informational signage. And, of course, scheduled monument status for Banquo's Walk. The following are more images and drawings from the site:



Above images left to right: Tor Castle North Wall, South Wall, South Wall looking West, P.Jubinska 2022).



Above left to right: West Wall remains, Banquo's Walk with invasive saplings, Banquo's Walk on Loch Lochy (P. Jubinska 2022)

What's New on the FOSA Website?

1. We continue to make changes to the (new) website, migrating the code from straight HTML to the Bulma design framework. Progress here is slow primarily because the need is less obvious. Equally, our desire is to make the website usable by visual-impaired users is slow, and we're finding that it might require considerably more work than anticipated. We're in no rush here.

2. We've continued to record the "Archaeology of Connecticut" interviews given at iCRV radio, and to incorporate them website with brief overviews of the subjects, into the website, at https://www.fosa-ct.org/ICRV_slideshow_1.html. At this writing 49 shows have been identified thru March 7, 2023.

3. Many of our slide-shows are being migrated to the new format, exemplified by the FOSA 25th Anniversary Picnic. Again, no rush here; slideshows which include audio features (such as *New England Vampires* and *Slavery in America*) will likely not be upgraded as there is concern that slide-level audio may not be supported in the new mode.

4. Two minor changes: Reference to Amazon Smile, through which Amazon users could contribute a small percentage of their order to FOSA, has been removed, as Amazon has stopped the program.

Also, the "Did You Know?" feature has been re-added to the website. If anyone has suggestions for new items there, to replace some of the "old" ones, please contact us via the email address at the bottom (footer) of each website page.

5. Considerable time has been spent in support of a new "FOSA Continuing Education" (FCE) effort being put together by FOSA Vice-President Tom Ford. This first FCE offering is "*Introduction to Lithics Analysis*." It will be an 8-week course (1 Zoom session per week) with preparatory reading involved. Our intent is to have each course available online. Tom's PowerPoint images will be converted to our standard slide show format and will include MP3 recordings of each class accompanying the slideshow along with any external links where appropriate.

There is also a "Glossary" page being created to accompany the classes. While available as a pop-up window in each Class-page, it's also available as a stand-alone page, which can be brought up at https://www.fosa-ct.org/FCE/Lithics_Glossary.html. Note that this Glossary will encompass terms from all Lithics classes, rather being specific for each one.

At this writing the first 2 classes are available online; you can access them from the flashing icon on the Home page or from the "FOSA Continuing Education" dropdown item under Research Aids (with the mortar-board icon). Updates to what we have are ongoing.

6. As a result of occasional misunderstanding from newer members about how to use PayPal to make donations online via PayPal, the instructions on the Join/Donate page of what to do have been rearranged to columns. And we've added a "*PayPal Page Flow*" option as well, in which each of the steps through PayPal are shown and can be walked through. Hopefully this will be a help especially to people who aren't familiar with PayPal itself. It can be accessed from within the Join/Donate flow, or as a stand-alone at https://www.fosa-ct.org/FOSA_PayPal_Pages_Flow.html

7. We've incorporated an article from the latest ASC Newsletter on the history of and recent work on Fort Decatur in Ledyard, a War of 1812 site. This can be accessed from the "Article Reprints" home page, at https://www.fosa-ct.org/Reprints/FOSA_reprints.html.

8. SUGGESTIONS REQUESTED: To reiterate from above and from previous "What's New..." articles, we continually look for input from users: What things can be added? Removed? Revised?

Please email me at jamesh52@comcast.net or Jen Glaubius (glaubius@gmail.com) with your suggestions

Jim Hall / Jen Glaubius

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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

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