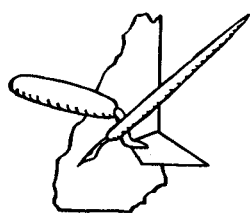


Volume 25 • Number 1 • Spring 2009



# New Hampshire Archeological Society Newsletter

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## Meet the 2009 NHAS Board of Directors

Introducing the elected officers and executive members of the NHAS Board of Directors



(standing left to right) Jon Edsall, first vice-president; Donald Foster, curator; Mark Greenly, treasurer; Karl Roenke; Mike Malburne; Dawn Lassman; Laura Jefferson, secretary

(seated left to right) Pat Hume; Elizabeth Hall; Sheila Charles, president; Chris St. Louis; Richard Boisvert, second vice-president,  
(not pictured: David Starbuck, editor)

### New Hampshire Archeological Society 2009 Spring Meeting

Saturday, April 4th, 9:00am to 3:00pm  
Boyd Hall, Room 144  
Plymouth State University, Plymouth, NH  
See page 11 or visit [www.nhas.org](http://www.nhas.org) for complete details.

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## A Letter from the President

It is with pleasure and some awe that I step into this role as NHAS president - operating a small archaeological consulting business for over 20 years is quite different from leading a multi-faceted archaeological society. I hope to draw upon my connections to Massachusetts and Vermont, and business ties to Strawberry Banke Museum, Project Archaeology and various New England archaeological consulting firms to meet some of our objectives: promoting recognition of our archaeological heritage, facilitating communication with our members and the public, offering new and interesting events, and advocating for conservation of threatened sites. Many of our members have skills, talents and ideas that could help us continue to be a viable organization. Let us hear from you! If you are interested in assisting with any of the ongoing projects or have new suggestions and initiatives, feel free to contact one of the members of the Executive Board.

If all of you are as tired as I am about hearing of the economic downturn, the NHAS newsletter offers you a chance to read news of a different sort! In fact, we can assure you that our organization has not been substantially affected as many of the other non-profits have, partially as we maintain funds in bank accounts rather than stocks or bonds and do not depend on returns from an invested endowment for our operating funds. A report on our 2008 finances appears in this newsletter.

The year 2008 was a busy and productive year for the NHAS. Our meetings included one in the spring at the University of Southern Maine in Gorham, in conjunction with the Maine Archaeological Society, and a meeting last autumn at the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests Conservation Center in Concord. This past year also included the long-awaited publication, *Time and Place: The Archeology of the Eddy Site* by Dr. Victoria Bunker in *The New Hampshire Archeologist*.

As we look to 2009, our next publication of *The New Hampshire Archeologist* is at the printers and you should expect to receive it in April! Our worthy authors include former NHAS president Elizabeth Hall on Canterbury Shaker Village medicines, Joseph Belanger on the Early Archaic Period, and our New Hampshire State Archaeologist Dr. Richard Boisvert on using channel flakes to identify specific Paleoindian point types.

Please attend our meetings and activities scheduled throughout the coming year. The spring meeting will be at Plymouth State University on April 4th. We have booked a strong cadre of speakers who will share the results of their most recent research pertaining to archaeological sites.



Sheila Charles (l) new president of the NHAS with from Betty Hall (r) past president 2004-2008

This year we are also planning a group event in May at the Currier Museum of Art in Manchester during the exhibit of renowned author and illustrator David Macaulay. Looking towards future activities, this October we will continue to spearhead New Hampshire Archaeology Month, in partnership with the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources and New Hampshire Department of Transportation. We are directed to expand recognition of our archeological heritage. Plans for the fall 2009 meeting, as well as a 2010 spring joint meeting with the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, are also well underway.

I encourage all of you to get more involved by attending these events and presentations, scheduling events in your region, and encouraging others to join you to learn the results of our latest discoveries, theories, and favorite stories of archeological sleuthing. Your volunteer contributions of time, as well as funds, support our organization.

We would like to extend our thanks again to the NH Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environment; Gray & Pape, Inc.; Independent Archaeological Consulting LLC; Monadnock Archaeological Consulting LLC; The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.; and John Milner Associates, Inc. for their donations which enabled us to produce the 2008 New Hampshire Archaeology Month poster "To Touch the Past," designed by NH State Archaeologist Richard Boisvert.

Detailed information on the spring meeting program is in this newsletter. Upcoming events will be posted on our informative web site at: [www.nhas.org](http://www.nhas.org).

We look forward to seeing you at our 2009 events!

*Sheila Charles, president*

## Field News: How We Spent Our Summers!

### 2008 SCRAP-OREAP Field School Field-Bickford Garrison Site (27-ST-0071)

From June 16th through July 11th, the Oyster River Environs Archaeology Project (OREAP), in partnership with the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeological Program (SCRAP), conducted their annual field school at the Field-Bickford Garrison Site (27-ST-0071) on Durham Point, in Durham, NH. The primary objective of the 2008 field school was to confirm that the stone-lined dugout feature exposed during the 2007 field school in Unit N824 E477 is, in fact, the cellar of the Field-Bickford Garrison. Secondary objectives included exploration of the stonewall line itself, in order to begin developing the building's footprint, and the recovery of artifactual data to begin reconstructing activities that took place at the site. The Weather Gods caused great mischief at our expense, sending a series of severe thunderstorms to pummel the gear with high winds and hail and force the cancellation of several days of work. As a result, we were in the field longer than expected, finally closing up the site on July 28th. Despite this, all of the above objectives were successfully met.

At the end of the 2007 Field School, a stone-lined dugout feature was exposed in Unit N824 E477. A possible corresponding edge to this feature was exposed three meters to the north in Unit N828 E477. The artifacts recovered showed them to be contemporaneous and correlated with the documented date range of the occupation of the Field-Bickford Garrison (circa 1638 to 1820). The feature in N828 E477 did not have a stone lining as seen in N824 E477. Still, the hypothesis at the time was that this is a single feature, the cellar of the Field-Bickford Garrison. This year we sought to confirm this hypothesis by



Cellar of the Field-Bickford Garrison

excavating the three intervening units (N825 E477, N826 E477, N827 E477). These units confirmed that this is, indeed, a



single feature. A floor was observed lying mere centimeters above the bedrock in Unit N825 E477; it has not yet been reached in either N826 E477 or N827 E477. Indications are that this is a shallow cellar, but there is the possibility that it may turn out to be a crawlspace.

In order to explore the stonewall line exposed in N824 E477, five adjacent units were opened. Portions of the wall were uncovered in each unit, revealing a ten to twelve foot wall with roughly 90° corners at each end. The wall is pierced by an apparent entryway leading down into the cellar from the outside. Intact walling surviving to three courses in height was found in N825 E478. The presence of this wall invokes images of the extant photographs of the Bunker and Dame Garrisons. Both include such cellar/crawlspace entrances under one of their gable ends. From this, we believe that the house was oriented northwest to southeast and that wall belongs to the southeast gable end.

In excess of 2600 artifacts were recovered from this year's excavation. Except for a few pieces of native chert, the artifacts are of European origin and mirror the assemblage from 2007. The dates of the artifacts again correlate well with the documented date range of the Field-Bickford Garrison. They span from the 1630's (pipe fragments, Northern Italian Marbleized Slipware and Sgraffitto, Metropolitan Slipwares, and manganese mottled redwares), through the 1700's (creamwares, pipe fragments), and into the early 1800's (pearlwares and a few pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain). The Northern Italian pieces came from just outside the cellar, but the really exciting finds came from inside the cellar itself. Two-thirds to three-fourths of a pearlware teapot was recovered at the foot of the entryway. A short distance away, an intact bale seal, mouth harp, thimble, and a nearly intact bone-handled fork (the tines are missing) were recovered. The overwhelming majority of artifacts are domestic, the site was a home and tavern, but the military function of the site is represented by a fair number of gunflint fragments.

In September, Dr. Peter Sablock and his students from the Geography Department at Salem State College performed a remote sensing survey of the area immediately surrounding the cellar depression, as well as the area to the west-northwest. Their preliminary findings indicate

that the cellar is larger than anticipated being some 15 x 24 feet with the long axis oriented along a northwest to southeast line. The surviving foundation revealed in July probably marks the southeast gable, putting the northwest gable securely underneath the back dirt pile. It is our intention for 2009 to develop the wall line and begin a virtual reconstruction of the house itself. Dr. Sablock's preliminary findings also indicated a pattern of equally spaced anomalies, roughly three feet on center, a short distance to the west of the cellar depression. This may be a natural phenomenon, but it may possibly indicate a fence line. Time, weather and excavators permitting, this will be another target in 2009.

Several visitors came to the site this year. Dr. Emerson "Tad" Baker, director of the Chandbourne Archaeology Project, and Dr. Jeffrey P. Brain, director of the Popham Colony Archaeology Project, offered valuable insights. We were privileged to host the small army of 5, 6, and 7 year olds of Jean Wishengrad's youth group. Jason Howe of Foster's stopped by on two occasions. Aaron Kellogg of *NH Chronicle* came by on a very hot day to do a piece on the dig which aired on September 4th. The success of this year's field season is due entirely to the dedication and quality of the field school participants. They are too numerous to list here, but thank you all. We look forward to seeing you all again.

*Craig J. Brown, Peter Morrison, and Pamela Crane  
Oyster River Environs Archaeology Project*

### **Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Raft Bridge Site (27HB299) Peterborough, NH**

The Raft Bridge site (27HB299) is set on an outwash terrace adjacent to the Nubanusit River and a wetland in Peterborough, New Hampshire. Raft Bridge is a low-density multi-component Native American site dating from the Late Archaic through Woodland periods. Diagnostic artifacts include Otter Creek, Brewerton side-notched, Squibnocket, and Meadowood bifaces and a small number of ceramic sherds. Charcoal from a small hearth feature produced a radiocarbon date of 5240+/-90 B.P. There is no plow zone at the site, and artifacts were recovered from an intact A horizon and the upper portion of the underlying subsoil stratum. A total of 231 fragments of calcined bone were recovered from the site, excavated during the Franklin Pierce University field school in the summer of 2007. Analysis of the site is ongoing.

Tonya Largy conducted the faunal analysis. Each specimen was examined under magnification ranging from

5X to 40X using a Wild M3 Zoom stereomicroscope with double fiber optic lighting. Bone fragments were handled with "featherlite" forceps. Mammal bones were identified using the reference collections of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Turtle bones were examined by Dr. Joseph Martinez, Herpetology Department, Harvard Museum of Natural History, for more taxonomic specificity.

Bone fragments are identified to the nearest taxon based on morphology, size, thickness, and bone structure. Fragments having no other diagnostic characteristics were divided into size categories, bearing in mind that bone shrinks during exposure to high temperatures.



Mark Greenly, NHAS treasurer and Celine Rainville of Franklin Pierce University surveying at the Raft Bridge Site

Both mammals and turtles are identified in this collection. There are no bird or snake bones in this sample. A total of thirty-seven fragments are identified as mammal (Mammalia). Eight fragments of these, recovered from three units, are identified as beaver (*Castor canadensis*). They likely were discarded as the result of the butchering process.

Most of the mammal fragments are difficult to identify. One fragment was identified as a medium/large mammal and three fragments were identified as being in the small mammal size range. The remaining fragments are hard to size due to their small size and breakage patterns.

Turtle (Testudines) bones are in the majority (48%) by number of identified fragments and weight. They consist mostly of carapace or plastron fragments which are most commonly recognized in calcined bone assemblages. Internal skeletal elements are less often identified.

Three taxa were identified: Snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), Painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), and a fragment identified as cf. Eastern Box Turtle (cf. *Terrepenne car-*

olina). Turtle bones were recovered from the central and northeastern areas of the site. It is noteworthy that two species were recovered from the same level of the same unit suggesting that collecting turtles was an important activity at this site.



Beavers are active in all seasons. They do not hibernate but do reduce their activity during the cold winter months and spend more time in their lodges. However, they can be captured for food in any season. Turtles hibernate in the cold winter months but are easily captured when they emerge and migrate overland to their nesting places. They can also be captured easily during the warm summer months. Since turtles, the majority of identified taxa, are warm weather animals this site likely was enjoyed as a warm weather camp site where turtles provided a source of fresh meat after a long winter.

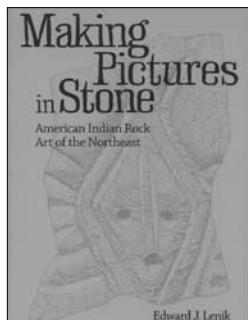
The presence of beaver, an obligate wetland species, and the absence of bones from larger mammals in addition to the majority of turtle bones suggests that Raft Bridge may have been a special purpose site where the occupants could focus on capturing small furbearers for their skins and meat while collecting turtles for food or other purposes. The collection of small, easily captured turtles suggests the presence of children who could help provide meat for the family larder by collecting small animals close to camp.

*Tonya Largy, M.A.,  
Robert Goodby, Ph.D.,  
and Celine Rainville  
Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC*

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## Book Review

### *Making Pictures in Stone: American Indian Rock Art of the Northeast*



by: Edward J. Lenik  
University of Alabama Press, 2009  
251 pages

*Making Pictures in Stone: American Indian Rock Art of the Northeast* is a companion volume to Lenik's *Picture Rocks: Native American Rock Art in the Northeast Woodlands*.

Lenik's new volume adds coverage of Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania, northward through New England, and into parts of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces.

The term "rock art" may suggest other parts of the United States more than it suggests the Northeast, but Edward J. Lenik offers an interesting book that demonstrates many examples from this part of the country.

The coverage of this book is broader than the title suggests, though. The book does cover petroglyphs, i.e., what

"rock art" first brings to mind, but it also covers portable stone objects with carvings or designs: gorgets, pendants, effigy carvings, decorated stone tools, etc.

It also covers what Mr. Lenik describes as "culturally altered trees." He argues that the lack of petroglyphs in the northeast was partly driven by the hardness of much of the local rock, and that the Native Americans therefore also carved standing trees.

Readers looking for a local connection will find only a few examples from New Hampshire: a whale effigy stone from Seabrook, a fish charm stone and incised pebbles from the Odell Park area of Franklin, and Endicott Rock at the Weirs in Laconia. Like most of Mr. Lenik's examples, these particular items are not from archeological digs.

The book includes many examples of casual finds and of items described in written accounts. The coverage is organized by type of item rather than by geographical region, and Mr. Lenik offers possible interpretations of the items' cultural meanings.

With 131 illustrations and 18 pages of references (some going back to the Colonial era), this volume appears to be a useful source of information.

The author is a registered professional archaeologist in New Jersey and a longtime member of the New Hampshire Archeological Society.

*Mark Greenly*

## Come Join NHAS Members at a Field School this Summer!

### Strawbery Banke Museum

#### Investigations at the Chase House Site

The 2009 Strawbery Banke field school will focus on the investigation of the grounds of the 1762 Chase House site to gather information hidden by the passage of time about its former kitchen ell, barn and privy.



The 1762 Chase House

The two and a half story Georgian House was built in 1762 by mariner John Underwood. The most renowned occupant was Stephen Chase, a wealthy Portsmouth merchant, who entertained the newly elected President George Washington in the house at an evening reception in 1789. When Stephen Chase died in 1805, his widow and sons continued to occupy the premises, and it remained in the family until 1881 when it was sold. It was repurchased by the family in 1882 and operated as a home for "orphan and destitute children" until 1916. The Chase House is also recognized as the first restored structure at Strawbery Banke.



The field school will include engaging opportunities to use scientific observation and techniques. This creative archaeological quest will provide hands-on archaeological field and laboratory experiences, in accordance with archaeological standards of the US Department of Interior and the Society for American Archaeology Standards of Ethics. The archaeological field school is also a valuable opportunity for career exploration and professional

development as participants work alongside professional archaeologists, preservationists, curators, and historians.

Directed by Strawbery Banke Museum Archaeologist Sheila Charles, the Field School will take place July 27 to August 7, 2009. The field school is open to individuals with or without prior archaeological experience. Participants will be limited to 20 individuals. For membership information to take advantage of the discounted field school price and other special offerings, contact visitor's services or apply on line at [www.strawberybanke.org](http://www.strawberybanke.org). If you have any further questions, please feel free to email [scharles@strawberybanke.org](mailto:scharles@strawberybanke.org) or call 603-422-7541.

*Sheila Charles  
Archaeologist  
Strawbery Banke Museum*

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### SCRAP Prehistoric Field School

Jefferson and Randolph, NH

The 2009 SCRAP field school in prehistoric archaeology will continue excavations begun in 2003 at the Potter Site, a Paleoindian campsite located in Randolph, NH. Instruction will emphasize not only excavation techniques, but also how to identify artifact types, proper recording of scientific data and the ethical considerations of public archaeology.



The field school will be structured in two sessions, of two weeks each beginning on June 22 and July 6, 2009. The field school operates weekdays from 8am to 4pm with occasional evening lectures by invited scholars. Participation may be as a volunteer or as a credit student through Plymouth State University.



NHAS member Nancy DeCoursey (r) with field school students at Potter Site



NHAS Board member Dawn Lassman (white hat) with field school students at Potter Site. Also in photo are NHAS members Heather Rockwell and Linda Fuerderer

The field school will have dedicated camping facilities nearby in Randolph, with an ample area for tenting and use of a cottage for showers, meals and meetings.

For additional information, contact Richard Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist and field school director, by phone at 603-271-6433 or by email at richard.a.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov. Also visit the website at [www.nh.gov/nhdhr/SCRAPinfo.htm#events](http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/SCRAPinfo.htm#events).

*Richard Boisvert  
State Archaeologist  
SCRAP Coordinator*

## Adirondack Community College Field School

The British Fort at Fort Edward, New York

Adirondack Community College has excavated military as well as prehistoric archaeological sites in Fort Edward since 1991, in what is clearly one of the most archaeologically-sensitive communities in the United States. The most recent excavations have focused upon the merchants' or "sutlers" camp that provided supplies to the British army in the 1750s. Evidence of the alcohol and tobacco that were sold to the army has been uncovered at the site. The 2009 ACC Field School will continue work throughout this enormous military encampment, focusing on outlying parts of the fort and British settlements that ran along the east bank of the Hudson River.

Dr. David Starbuck of Plymouth State University, assisted by Elizabeth Hall of PSU, will be conducting the field school which consists of two-week sessions of three credits each (maximum of six credits). Classes will meet at Fort Edward in New York State from July 6-18, July 21-August 1 and August 4-15, 2009.



Fort Edward was the largest British base of the French and Indian War, with as many as 16,000 soldiers and officers present in the late 1750s. The construction of the large log and earth fort began in 1755, and this was where the "action" began at the start of James Fenimore Cooper's famous novel, *The Last of the Mohicans*. Many of the best-known officers of both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution served in Fort Edward, and their enormous military encampment left behind archaeological sites that have survived everywhere beneath the modern streets and yards of Fort Edward. This was the main base of Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers, Major-General Daniel Webb, and many others who left be-



Betty Hall, NHAS past president, at the PSU lab conducting analysis of Ft. Edward materials

hind clues to the daily lives of soldiers and officers during America's colonial wars.

For more information and application forms, contact the ACC Archaeology Field School, by mail to c/o Dr. Sheldon Hurst, Dean for Academic Affairs, 640 Bay Road Queensbury, NY 12804, or by phone at 518-743-2236 or email at [hursts@sunyacc.edu](mailto:hursts@sunyacc.edu).

*David Starbuck  
Adirondack Community College  
Plymouth State University*

## SCRAP Historic Field School

Field-Bickford Garrison, Durham NH

A four week archaeological field school will be conducted at the site of the Field-Bickford Garrison, located on Durham Point at the mouth of the Oyster River on Little Bay in Durham, NH. The field school will be conducted under the auspices of the NH State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) in cooperation with the firm of Crane and Morrison, a cultural resources management firm based in Freeport, Maine. Craig J. Brown will supervise

the investigations in coordination with Dr. Richard Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist. The field school is open to the public and has the dual goals of investigating a highly significant early historic site while engaging members of the public in professional quality archaeology.

The Field-Bickford Garrison was initially built prior to 1638 as a pioneer homestead, ordinary (tavern) and ferry landing. It served as a key point of entry to the Oyster River Plantation, one of the first English settlements in New Hampshire. The site was one of the fortified structures attacked in the famous Oyster River Plantation Massacre of 1694 and survived a determined assault by an Abenaki force through the brave and clever actions of Thomas Bickford. The structure however has a far wider history, having been the property of Darby Field, famous as the first European to have summited Mt. Washington, and as a major economic nexus for the emerging colony. A preliminary inspection of the site has identified the probable house cellar and artifacts on the adjacent shore that date to the period in question.

The specific research objective for the 2009 field school is to continue work on the Bickford Garrison, define the limits of the structure, identify associated outbuildings and related ferry facilities, and establish a baseline of information for a broader investigation of this and related Oyster River Plantation sites.



NHAS members Dick Lunt and Craig Brown (center and far right in back row) and the 2008 OREAP field school crew

The full cooperation of the property owners, Barbara and Helen Langley, has been secured. The property also has a conservation easement held by The Nature Conservancy, whose cooperation and support has also been assured.

The ultimate goal is to bring to light an immensely important and complex, though poorly understood, era of New Hampshire's early colonial history. For registration information please visit the Oyster River Environs Archaeology Project website at [www.oreap.org](http://www.oreap.org).

*Craig J. Brown*  
*Oyster River Environs Archaeology Project*

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## Committee Reports

### Public Relations Committee

Due to the gradual decrease in membership over the past few years, the NHAS Board determined that reactivation of the Public Relations Committee was needed. The aim of this committee is to improve publicity of the NHAS, and its activities as well as other archaeological events in the state, including NH Archaeology Month and Project Archaeology Workshops. On February 3rd, board members Dick Boisvert, Sheila Charles, Chris St. Louis, and Dawn Lassman met with NHDHR records coordinator/Project Archaeology co-coordinator Tanya Kress and New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources communications coordinator Shelly Angers.

Angers provided insight and new suggestions on how the Society can better their connections with prospective members, as well as making the NHAS known to the public. The attendees are currently in the process of implementing these ideas, and are optimistic about improving publicity and ultimately gaining new members.

We would like to thank Shelley Angers and Tanya Kress for their time, thoughts, and suggestions. Please contact a committee member if you have suggestions or are interested in assisting our efforts

*Dawn Lassman, public relations chair*

### Collections Committee

The Collections committee is working on the society's Colby Collection. The cataloging and curation of this collection were done in the 1980s and, consequently, need to be updated with better artifact descriptions, more modern storage, and permanent labeling.

*Mark Greenly, collections chair*

### Site Files Committee

By the time this newsletter goes to print, all the site reports filed this winter are with the collections at Phillips-Exeter Academy in Exeter, NH. Information on any new sites can be relayed to the chair or Tanya Kress at DHR.

*Pat Hume, site files chair*

## 2008 Annual Meeting

The 2008 Annual Meeting of the society was held on October 20, 2008, in Concord, NH, at the Conservation Center of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The members and guests enjoyed a varied program in a unique modern facility. NHAS president Betty Hall opened the meeting with a welcome to all attendees.

Dick Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist, presented a report on the 2008 SCRAP field school in Jefferson and Randolph. He described the work at both sites, and offered the audience an update on the Potter site: its size (more than two acres), the progress of the fieldwork since 2003, and the site's place in the local landscape.

Craig Brown followed with a talk on the 2008 SCRAP historic field school at the Field-Bickford site, Durham, NH. He described the finds uncovered in the search for evidence of the Field-Bickford Garrison House. Peter Sablock of Salem State College, Salem MA, spoke about his work on the same site, offering results of subsurface testing using equipment sensitive to ground penetrating radar and electro-magnetism.

Daniel Lynch, of Soil Sight, Inc., spoke on methods of using magnetism levels in soil layers or in features as a method of mapping and understanding archeological features and sites.

After lunch, the business meeting was convened at 1:15pm by president Betty Hall. There was no secretary's report, since the minutes of the 2007 Annual Meeting had

been approved by the Executive Board on November 15, 2007. The treasurer's report was given by Mark Greenly. [Editor's note: The treasurer's report given at the meeting was for the year to date. Rather than include that intermediate report here, a treasurer's report for all of 2008 appears elsewhere in this newsletter.]

A slate of names for officers and members of the Executive Board was presented by Dick Boisvert: president: Sheila Charles; first vice president: Jon Edsall; second vice president: Dick Boisvert; secretary: Laura Jefferson; treasurer: Mark Greenly; editor: David Starbuck; curator: Don Foster; Executive Board: Karl Roenke and Mike Malburne for terms ending in 2011; and Betty Hall for the remainder of Sheila Charles' term ending in 2010. A motion to direct the secretary to cast one vote in favor of the slate of names was made by Betty Hall and seconded by Deb Duranceau. The motion passed on a unanimous voice vote. The business meeting was adjourned at 1:40pm.

Edna Feighner and Tanya Kress, both of the NH Division of Historical Resources, then presented the results of their SCRAP historic field school at the site of the Broad Brook Community in Pisgah State Park in southwestern New Hampshire, aimed at finding and mapping historic features of an old logging settlement.

Following the program, a number of attendees enjoyed a tour of the Forest Society's award-winning building, noted for its use of solar power, renewable energy, and low-energy lighting and heating.

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### ***The New Hampshire Archeologist* Back Issues Sale**

Now is a good time to fill any gaps you might have in your collection of *The New Hampshire Archeologist*. The society's web page, [www.nhas.org](http://www.nhas.org), has a downloadable document that lists the contents and price of each back issue. The NHAS board has decided to give quantity discounts: a purchase of five to nine copies at one time has a 10% discount from the list price. A purchase of 10 or more copies at one time earns a 20% discount.

Here's some examples of issues available.

#### **Vol. 45, No. 1 2005**

- ◆ The Karner Blue Site. Blevens

#### **Vol. 43/44, No. 1 2003/2004**

- ◆ The Thorne Site, 27-CA-26: A Late Paleo-Indian Site in East-Central NH. Boisvert

#### **Vol. 41, No. 1 2001**

- ◆ Defining the Dynamic Late Archaic Period at the Davison Brook Site, 27-GR-201. Goodby

*Mark Greenly, treasurer*



## Financial Report for 2008

While a financial report is presented at our Annual Meeting, this report on the society's finances is offered here in order to reach more of our members than just those at the Annual Meeting.

---- End of 2008 balance sheet ----

Money market checking account:	6401.58
Life membership CD	5388.62
Chester Price CD	2456.68
Other funds CD	1395.64
Ordinary checking account	614.87
US Postal Service account	17.06
Petty Cash	0.97
Total cash assets	16,275.42

As shown below, our total cash assets are broken down into obligated funds, which are held for specific purposes, and unobligated funds, which are available for any purpose.

Life membership fund	5388.62
Chester Price fund	2456.68
Collections fund	506.90
Radiocarbon fund	381.63
Total obligated funds	8733.83
 Unobligated funds	 7541.59

---- 2008 cash flow ----

Income:

Membership dues:	3671.47
Back issue sales	947.06
Spring and Fall meetings	590.00
Donations for Archeology Month	500.00
Other donations	435.55
Interest on bank accounts	198.68
Merchandise sales	110.00
Other income	4.00
Total Income	6474.76

Program Expenses:

NH Archeologist	3703.73
Archeology Month	664.75
Spring and Fall meetings	509.84
Newsletters	494.81
Curation supplies	115.78
Website	152.49
Postage	25.39
Total program expenses	5670.79

General Expenses

Insurance	500.00
Bulk mailing permit	175.00
Gifts	159.90
Dues to other societies	145.00
Other fees	96.64
Postage	85.08
Post office box rental	56.00
Supplies	27.98
Total general expenses	1245.60
 Total expenses	 6912.39
 Net income (or loss)	 (437.63)

Comments:

1. Our assets also include a stock of approximately 1800 back issues of various volumes of *The New Hampshire Archeologist*. These journals provide the Society income through sales at our meetings and via our website.

2. An explanation is in order to clarify how our net loss of \$437.63 should be viewed. Our single largest annual expense each year is publishing *The New Hampshire Archeologist*. This often occurs after the year that is on an issue's cover. Money that is collected in a year is informally earmarked for that year's issue and is held until the issue is published. In 2008, the society published Vol 46/47 on the Eddy site. This was a double issue (for 2006 and 2007) because of its size and number of color pages. We used the funds we had been holding from those years, as well as the Eddy site fund, to pay for it. The result is that this issue actually was not paid out of 2008 income. If the cost of this issue is taken out of the picture, then the society had net income for the year of \$3266.10. The majority of these funds will be put towards publishing our 2008 issue, which is now out for bids. Any amount left will be dispersed into our unobligated funds.

Mark Greenly, treasurer

Please send all items for the newsletter to:  
Deborah Duranceau, Newsletter Editor  
New Hampshire Archeological Society  
P. O. Box 406, Concord NH 03302-0406  
nhasweb@yahoo.com

This newsletter is published by the  
New Hampshire Archeological Society.

## New Hampshire Archeological Society 2009 Spring Meeting

The NHAS spring meeting will be held on Saturday, April 4th from 9:00am to 3:00pm at Boyd Hall, Room 144, Plymouth State University, Plymouth, NH.

The tentative program includes opening remarks by Sheila Charles, president of NHAS, and presentations from:

- Lindsey Weeks and Kate McMahon, University of Maine at Farmington: *Historic Archaeology of the Shillaber House: Inside and Out.*
- Yvonne Benney Basque, SUNY, Binghamton: *GIS for Intrasite Analysis of the Jefferson II Site.*
- Rick Russack from WhiteMountainHistory.org: *The Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike - Who Built it and How.*
- Ellen Marlatt of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC: *James H. Cobb, Works on Ledge: Harvesting the Natural Resources of the Family Farm*
- Karl Roenke from WhiteMountainHistory.org: *The Kearsarge Shoe Peg Mill, Bartlett, NH - Still Making it in the Twenty First Century.*

Please join us for a day of informing lectures and lively discussions including the Members Forum.

For more information, visit [www.nhas.org](http://www.nhas.org) or call Mark Greenly 603-436-6906 (evenings).



### Project Archaeology Teacher Workshop

The next Project Archaeology teacher workshop will be held on April 3rd, at Manchester Historic Association Millyard Museum, Manchester, NH from 9:00am to 4:00pm.

Presented by the NH Division of Historical Resources, the NH State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program, and the Manchester Historic Association Millyard Museum, this workshop is geared towards the third through eighth grade level.

This Project Archaeology workshop will include presentation by archaeologists and educators who are certified Project Archaeology facilitators; hands-on guidance through lessons on the process of archaeology and issues in the preservation of historical resources; information about New Hampshire's unique archaeological record; and a guided tour of Manchester Historic Association's Millyard Museum. Participants in the workshop will also receive a copy of *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth Through Seventh Grades* distributed by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Workshop leaders are: Sheila Charles, Archaeologist and Educator, and Tanya Kress, Archaeologist for the NH Division of Historical Resources. Cost of the workshop is \$36. Please visit [www.nh.gov/nhdhr](http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr) and click on the "Project Archaeology" link for additional information, directions and updates.

### New Hampshire Archeological Society

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The New Hampshire Archeological Society  
**Membership Application**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Evening)

E-MAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

To apply, please fill out this form and mail it with a check made out to the New Hampshire Archeological Society or NHAS for the amount (U.S. dollars) indicated for the desired type of membership:

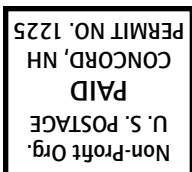
\_\_\_\_\_ Individual (\$25)

\_\_\_\_\_ Institution (\$35)

\_\_\_\_\_ Senior or student (\$18, photocopy of valid student ID required)

\_\_\_\_\_ Lifetime membership (\$425)

**Mail to:** New Hampshire Archeological Society  
Attn: Treasurer  
P.O. Box 406  
Concord, NH 03302-0406



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