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Flexible Sedentism: The Subsistence and Settlement Strategies of the Pre-Contact Residents of Coastal New England and New York

A thesis presented

by

Deena Lynne Duranleau

to

The Department of Anthropology

In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in the subject of
Anthropology

Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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Flexible Sedentism: The Subsistence and Settlement Strategies of the Pre-Contact Residents of Coastal New England and New York

Abstract

I utilize an often-overlooked resource in my development of a regional database of archaeological sites. The so-called "gray literature" produced by CRM firms working in southern coastal New England and New York offers a wealth of site-based data. When thousands of these sites are brought together and compared synchronically and diachronically, we can begin to make assertions about the habitation patterns of the precontact residents of coastal southern New England and New York. By focusing on Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period short-term, seasonal, and flexible sedentary sites, I offer a broad-based, multi-level analysis of subsistence and settlement patterns both across the region and through time.

An important finding is the overall homogeneity across the region and through time in the archaeological evidence left behind by the native inhabitants of this coastal zone. This finding comes from a detailed analysis of the types of activities occurring at each site, as represented in the archaeological record, which reveals similar types of activities occurring at sites across the coastal region, and as a result of comparisons of the amount of site re-use through time. These findings support Bernstein's (2006) hypothesis that the archaeological record for southern coastal New England and New York is characterized by long-term continuity.

The homogeneity in habitation pattern across the region and between the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods is evidence that this pattern of repeated reoccupation of sites for generations was a successful coastal precontact strategy. One result of this stable habitation pattern is that at certain sites or groups of sites, native inhabitants remained year-round. I call this strategy flexible sedentism.

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"It is time to go looking for the centers of prehistoric northeastern societies, the cores of their existence." (Dincauze 1993:37)

Flexible Sedentism: Subsistence and Settlement Strategies of the Pre-Contact Residents of Coastal New England and New York

Chapter 1: A Regional Approach

Introduction

The causal relationship between sedentism and subsistence change has long been of interest to archaeologists worldwide. The objective of this dissertation is to apply recent definitions of sedentism that accept it as part of a continuum of mobility to a detailed study of the professionally excavated archaeological sites located along southern coastal New England and New York. In doing so, my goal is to develop a definition of sedentism that reflects the flexible nature of pre-Contact settlement strategies. In developing this definition, I test Bernstein's (2006) hypothesis that the archaeological record for southern coastal New England and New York is characterized by long-term continuity, from mid-Holocene hunting and gathering through the late pre-Contact horticultural period.

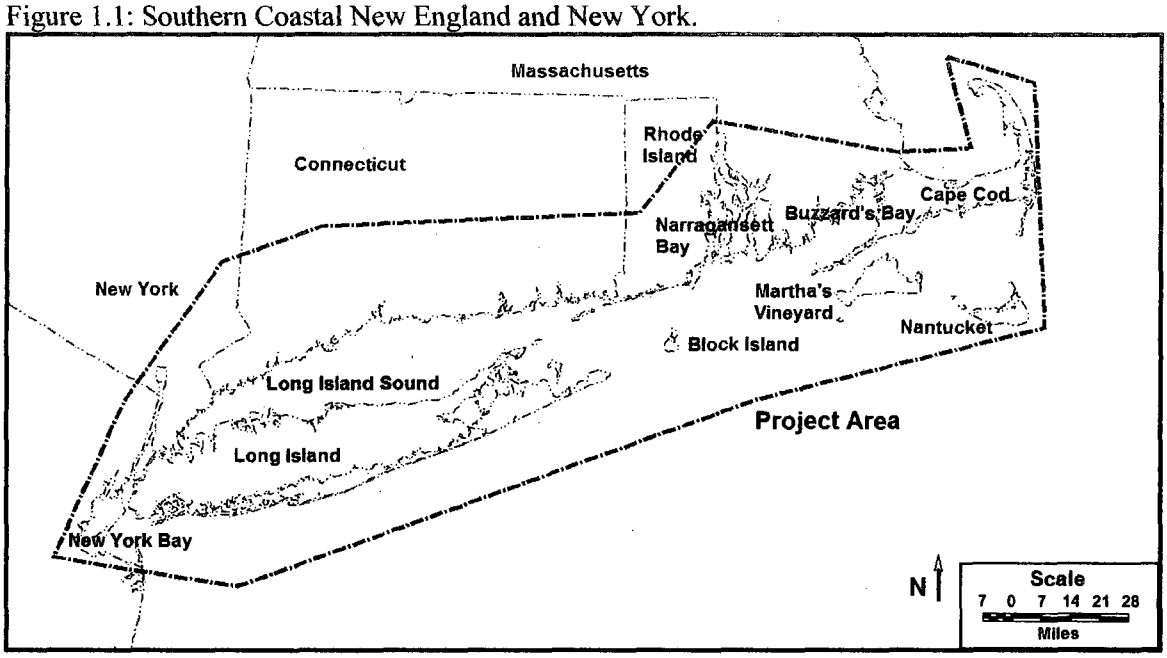
In order to examine long-term continuity and test standard hypotheses about the origins of sedentism, I compare evidence of subsistence and settlement for the Late Archaic (6,000-3,000 B.P.) and Late Woodland (1000-500 B.P.) periods. I chose to focus on these two time periods because archaeological evidence collected from encampments dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods suggests they were times of social and technological change, when groups were establishing and maintaining ties with other groups, practicing burial ceremonialism, and expanding their lithic and storage technologies to take advantage of expanding and dynamic ecological settings (Dincauze 1990). These social and technological changes are expressed in the archaeological record by a greater number of sites created and occupied during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (Dincauze 1990, Keegan and Keegan 1999, Lavin 1988).

In the past, New England archaeologists searching for evidence of sedentary sites along the coast were doomed to failure because the features they deemed as necessary components for sedentism (Chilton 2005) --the presence of "longhouses" and archaeological evidence of horticulture--could not be located (e.g., Kerber 1988; Little 1988; Luedtke 1988; Thorbahn 1988). I argue that these components of a New England Late Woodland (A.D. 1000-1500) village were developed based on inappropriate analogy to other sedentary societies, such as the Iroquois of upstate New York (Kerber 1988; Little 1988; Luedtke 1988; Thorbahn 1988). These groups inhabited a very different ecological setting and historical context and practiced maize agriculture to a degree not seen in coastal New England (Bernstein 1999, 2006; Kerber 1997).

In North America, state and national regulations over the last thirty years have led to the identification, excavation, and reporting of thousands of sites by Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms, but only rarely has the data from these sites been synthesized into a culture history for a region or used to test hypotheses concerning regional settlement or social change. In addition, most of these site reports are unpublished and are, therefore, difficult to access. In this dissertation I examine one sub-region of North America--coastal New England--and explore the kinds of interpretations that one can glean concerning settlement and subsistence patterns among hunter-gatherers and horticulturalists by utilizing a regional, multi-site approach (Figure 1).

In order to address this lack of synthetic data and "center" (Dincauze 1993) New England archaeology with respect to social evolution, I amassed site data from the archaeological reports housed at the historical commissions of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. From these reports, I collected and analyzed data for each site and recorded a number of attributes and variables, such as site size, time period when site was in use, and the various types of activities that occurred at each site. I then linked site data to their locations, which I plotted on USGS quadrangle maps using ARCGIS (more detail on these methods is presented in chapter two).

Figure 1.1: Southern Coastal New England and New York.



Characterizing Sedentism

In this dissertation, I adhere to the growing trend in New England (see edited volumes by Hart 1999; Hart and Reith 2002; and Hart 2008) of characterizing sedentism as one end of a continuum of mobility patterns (Kelly 1992; Watson 1989)--as one response among many that human groups may have adopted within a system of residential or logistical mobility (Bar-Yosef 2001). These fluid and flexible models offer an alternative way of portraying the range of settlement strategies employed by the resilient inhabitants of pre-Contact New England. Proponents of these alternative strategies do not recognize sedentism as an either/or event, but see it as an appropriate response when resources are available to support a group for a few years or for most of a year (Bar-Yosef 2001).

In New England, archaeologists such as Petersen and Cowie (2002) argue that the adoption of maize horticulture provided the resources necessary to support sedentism. They recovered evidence of horticulture at the Tracy Farm Site on the Kennebec River in Maine and thus use this site to argue that horticulture is the causal factor in "an incipient or a full-blown regional transformation toward sedentary

settlements" (2002:275). They theorize that "regional natives were transformed during late prehistory by the advent of horticulture and its correlates, social aggregation and sedentism" (Petersen and Cowie 2002:282). By characterizing horticulture as the causal factor in the development of sedentism, Petersen and Cowie (2002) are negating the role of human agency: as if horticulture is something that happens *to* the Late Woodland inhabitants of New England (Chilton 2002). As Chilton (2002) points out, however, this characterization of horticulture is an example of what Hart (1999) calls a natural-state model, because Petersen and Cowie (2002) assume that maize agriculture, in its natural state, is an effective and highly productive response that becomes a focal economy as soon as it enters a region (Hart 1999, Chilton 2002).

I argue that we need to break apart the "commonsense association" (Hart 1999:139) between the adoption and evolution of maize agriculture in the Eastern Woodlands and cultural complexity (see also Chilton 2005). This argument follows a number of New England archaeologists who contend that "domesticated plants in coastal southern New England, with few exceptions, were not a significant part of prehistoric diets" (Kerber 1997:59), "intensive maize horticulture was *not* practiced in the coast until the Contact period or just before" (Chilton 1999:157), and "maize was not a central feature of the coastal economy" (Bernstein 1999:114). Moving away from characterizing maize agriculture as a natural state allows us to distinguish its differential adoption as a result of the decisions and activities of individuals and small groups (Hart 1999). The people who made these decisions were already utilizing a wide range of native botanical materials (Bernstein 1999), mammal and bird species (Bendremer 1999), and shellfish and fish resources (Bendremer 1999; Largy et al. 2002; Perlman 1977). With all of these choices available to coastal groups, maize was apparently not a central feature of the economy, and native groups living in these rich coastal zones continued to practice a broad-spectrum subsistence strategy despite knowledge and some use of maize horticulture (Bendremer 1999; Bernstein 1999; 2006, Chilton 1999;

2008). Bendremer (1999) and Demeritt (1991) even argue that the small amount of maize recovered from coastal sites may be the result of trade with interior groups instead of local production.

Although Ceci (1977) argued that maize-centered sedentary village life for coastal New York native populations was likely the result of interaction with early Europeans, more recent archaeological investigations appear to show that a broad-spectrum subsistence strategy supported sedentary occupation of the New York coast during the Late Woodland Period (Cantwell and Wall 2001). These researchers identify the following characteristics as indicators of sedentary sites:

1. the presence of large storage/refuse pits;
2. fragments representing very large pottery vessels, also apparently used for storage;
3. nearby human and/or dog burials or ossuaries;
4. evidence of faunal and botanical materials available during all four seasons of the year (i.e. deer remains with/without antlers, sturgeon bone, migratory waterfowl remains, shellfish collected during winter growth cycle, berries and nuts, etc.);
5. sites near a number of resource-rich environmental zones, including estuaries, freshwater sources, and saltwater;
6. a location which affords some natural protection from prevailing winter winds, but not necessarily evidence for large structures (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

As Cantwell and Wall (2001:113) demonstrate for the Woodland people living in the extraordinarily rich environment of coastal New York:

> the benefits of horticulture–a reliable food supply that could be stored for distribution in lean times; used to feed an increasingly large population; traded for goods, prestige, or peace with other groups; or even used to free some individuals from food-producing activities in favor of other kinds of work–were apparently not sufficiently impressive to compel them to assume the added burden of intensive farming."

Cantwell and Wall (2001:113) further contend that the pattern emerging from the paleobiological and archaeological evidence accumulating for coastal New York is that these populations knew about agriculture, but some groups chose not to practice it, while other groups may have adopted it with varying degrees of intensity, depending on their circumstances.

Watson (1989:564) also argues that many pre-Contact groups living in the eastern Woodlands never changed their emphasis from harvesting wild plants and foraging among other faunal and aquatic species to a dependence on cultivated species. In order to more accurately reflect the fluid and flexible nature of

subsistence strategies practiced by the pre-Contact inhabitants of the eastern woodlands, Watson (1989:564) characterizes the use of cultigens as a "kaleidoscope mosaic where a small array of fully morphologically domestic plants are used in varying combinations with a much larger variety of quasi-cultigens, encouraged, and tolerated species, and a wider variety still of wild herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees."

With her "mobile farmers" model of the Late Woodland Period subsistence strategies practiced by the inhabitants of New England, Chilton (1999, 2008) supports the interpretation that, although maize may have been ideologically and socially important, "it did not serve as a staple crop" (Chilton 2008:54). Lack of evidence of maize as a staple crop during the Late Woodland Period does not negate its value as a resource to present day Native American New England communities, such as the Narragansett, for whom maize is an important part of traditional folklore, cooking, and agricultural practices (Largy and Morenon 2008). However, the lack of archaeological evidence for large-scale horticulture doesn't seem to mesh with historical accounts and maps of native planting fields (Largy and Morenon 2008). Stein (2008) offers a possible explanation when she characterizes Late Woodland and Contact Period subsistence practices as "liminal" in regard to Western categories, as "possessing the characteristics of both cultivation and foraging" (Stein 2008:69). European explorers and early settlers didn't have the vocabulary to describe the subsistence practices of coastal native groups, because these practices didn't adhere to European dichotomies of wild versus tamed, nature versus culture, foraging versus cultivation (Stein 2008). This may have led to the production of maps of native coastal villages that presented these sites as more orderly and managed than they actually were, in order to fit them into these western dichotomies and this could account for the lack of evidence for these types of sites archaeologically.

Instead of Late Woodland Period concentrated settlements of orderly villages, Herbster and Cherau (2001:67) argue, based on excavations at a number of sites on Squibnocket Ridge on Martha's Vineyard, that "it seems prudent to consider whether or not the spatially discrete sites actually form one or more

larger habitation areas, essentially comprising an extended 'village' community." Based on the excavation of a Late Woodland ossuary (McManamon et al. 1986) and a systematic archaeological survey of the outer Cape (McManamon 1982), McManamon contends that year-round residence of this area was possible during the Late Woodland Period because of the rich range of resources and the varied ecological setting. Excavations on Block Island, at a site also in close proximity to a rich and wide variety of marine, estuarine, and terrestrial resources, reveal evidence of year-round use of the Block Island coastal zone dating back to the Early Woodland Period (3,000 years ago) (Tveskov 1997).

Bragdon (1996), Dunford (2002), and Gwynne (1982) argue that the rich estuarine zones located along the coasts of New England and New York provided the range and richness of resources to support small groups of conditionally sedentary foragers. In her overview of the New England Late Woodland and Contact periods, Bragdon (1996:58) describes the precontact adaptation to estuarine environments as "conditional" sedentism, which she defines as "stable social groupings numbering probably no more than two hundred people [who] occupied more or less bounded estuarine zones for most of the year, in some places and at some times establishing largish, dispersed neighborhoods, and in others, single or extended family campsites." Dunford (2002:24), based on evidence recovered from sites on outer Cape Cod, defines conditional sedentism as a "settlement system in which seasonal, residential relocation occurs over short distances within defined territories, thereby negating the leveling contingencies of mobility. Conditionally sedentary populations manifest the economic, political and demographic attributes generally associated with traditionally defined, sedentary populations." Gwynne (1982) has found evidence of what she describes as perennial non-horticultural residence of the protected estuarine zones in Mt. Sinai Harbor, on the northern shore of Long Island, overlooking Long Island Sound during the Late Archaic Period. Bragdon (1996), Dunford (2002), and Gwynne (1982) all argue that this transition occurred as a result of estuarine systems reaching maturity.

These theories about settlement patterns in precontact New England identify maize horticulture (Petersen and Cowie 2002), the rich and varied ecological setting of the coastal zone (Cantwell and Wall 2001, Bernstein 1999), or the development of estuarine environments (Bragdon 1996, Dunford 2002, Gwynne 1982) as the causal factor for year-round habitation of the coastal region. However, these interpretations were developed from a single site or result from the investigation of a few sites from a sub-region. These interpretations are missing a regional view. By comparing 2247 professionally excavated sites across southern coastal New England and New York region, I provide this regional, synthetic view.

The objectives of my dissertation are to:

1. develop a regional database of archaeological sites along southern coastal New England and New York,
2. utilize this database to understand diversity in pre-Contact subsistence strategies,
3. test existing models of coastal subsistence and settlement, and
4. construct a new model of sedentary coastal subsistence based on the results of this search.

In chapter two, I present the background on how archaeologists have investigated sedentism in the rest of the world and how my analysis of coastal New England can add to these arguments. I also discuss in greater detail my methods and present data supporting my argument that coastal New England and Long Island, New York share a similar environmental history. In chapter three, I present the general overview of the Late Archaic Period (6,000-3,000 BP) for the coastal region and then present data comparing site types, locations, and the activities performed at these sites, searching for similarities and differences in the archaeological evidence left behind by Late Archaic groups across the region. In chapter four, I present the general understanding of the Late Woodland Period (1,000-500 BP) for the region and then conduct the same analyses for the Late Woodland Period as I completed for the Late Archaic. In chapter five, I test four existing hypotheses concerning differences between Late Archaic and Late Woodland subsistence and settlement strategies.

1. Groups moved to fewer, more nucleated settlements and remained at these settlements for longer periods of time during the Late Woodland Period (Dunford 1987, Leveillee 1996, Felmley and McBride 1985, NHRPI 1987).

2. The number of short-term sites increased over time as populations became nucleated at a smaller number of sites from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods (Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NRHPI 1987).
3. Late Woodland Period inhabitants of short-term sites performed fewer, more specialized tasks than did occupants of Late Archaic short-term sites (NHRPI 1987).
4. Groups living at Late Woodland seasonal sites performed a wider range of activities when compared to that performed by groups at Late Archaic seasonal encampments (Leveillee 1996).

In the rest of chapter five, I examine site re-use rates through time. In chapter six, I place this data into a wider context: how does this information move the argument forward regarding coastal sedentism? Does it support the argument that horticulture, estuary formation, or a wide-spectrum subsistence strategy are causal factors in the development of sedentary sites? Or does my data support an alternative theory?

Chapter 2: Sedentism, Methods and Environmental Background

What are the Global Issues of Sedentism?

In the past, the search for sedentary societies around the world was hampered by a number of assumptions: the idea that sedentism represents a threshold event, a point of departure that, once reached, led inexorably towards more advanced society (Kelly 1992); the theory that universal, unilinear models of sedentism can explain its development (Arnold 1996); and the belief that sedentism is incompatible with a foraging lifestyle (Kelly 1992). More recent interpretations of archaeological research conducted at sites in the Levant (Bar-Yosef 1998, 2001, 2002; Bar-Yosef and Belfer-Cohen 1989; Lieberman 1991, 1998; Tchernov 1991; Valla 1998), Southeast Asia (Higham and Maloney 1989), the European Mesolithic (Mithen 2000), the Atbara region of the Sudan (Haaland 1997), the Inyo-Mono region of California (Bettinger 1999), the Illinois River Valley (O'Brien 1987), and the North America Eastern Woodlands (Hart 1999, 2008; Hart and Reith 2002; Smith 1992, 1998; Watson 1989), as well as ethnographies of modern groups practicing versatile subsistence strategies (Kent and Vierich 1989; Hard and Merrill 1992) reveal a much more complex picture. These works have led to a reassessment of sedentism that acknowledges multicausal factors for its development and recognizes that the movement towards sedentism is not just a one-way street; groups moved back and forth along a continuum of mobility in response to economic, environmental, and social factors (Kelly 1992). Recent definitions of sedentism include: "the permanent presence of humans in a given place, which is often the interpretation given to a locale incorporating a few dwellings and sufficient evidence of more than seasonal occupation (Bar-Yosef 2001:4); a "situation in which a group spends over six months a year continuously in one locus, even if at other times during the year the group leaves, returning to the community after short, seasonal absences"

(Kent 1989:2); and "a strategy of reduced mobility in which most of a population lives in one site continuously throughout the year" (Lieberman 1998:75).

According to Bar-Yosef (2001), there are two models that explain why human groups become sedentary: the pull model, where rich, spatially restricted resources attract groups to a specific locale for months at a time; and the push model, which argues that environmental or economic factors, such as abrupt climate change or a dense nearby population, restricts a group's movement and enforces sedentism.

An example of the push model is presented by Bettinger (1999), who argues that the motivating force behind the transition from a mobile to a sedentary settlement pattern for the pre-Contact groups living in the Inyo-Mono region of California is population growth. This growth caused groups to avoid moving to distant resource patches when local resources became scarce because it was assumed that other groups were already utilizing these resources. Since groups were staying in a smaller area, they started to take advantage of a wider variety of resources that may not have been collected in the past (Bettinger 1999).

Support for the pull model and the argument that a transition from a mobile to a more sedentary way of life is the result of the exploitation of a spatially confined food resource is provided by researchers excavating the Atbara sites in the Sudan (Haaland 1997). The recovery of a range of aquatic species and a distinct lithic tool technology at these sites is described by the researcher as the result of an "aqualithic adaptation" (Haaland 1997). In addition to a dependence on aquatic resources, a reliance on pottery, which developed independently of agricultural activities at the Atbara sites, also points to year-round habitation because it allowed for the utilization and storage of a wider variety of foods (Haaland 1997). What is especially interesting about this study is that it is regionally-based, makes use of modern ethnographic analogy, and uses explicitly formulated theoretical frameworks that can be tested with empirical evidence (Haaland 1997).

The possibility that Mesolithic populations may have inhabited the tiny island of Oronsay, located in the southern Hebrides on a sedentary basis from between 6800 and 5400 BP, before returning to a more mobile subsistence strategy, offers support for the theory that groups could move towards sedentism and then return to more mobile settlement strategies (Mithen 2000).

Another way to model a transition from a more mobile to a more sedentary settlement system was developed by Binford (1980) through his characterization of archaeological sites and hunter-gather settlement systems. He identifies residential base camps as sites with high archaeological visibility where most of the processing, manufacturing, consumption, and maintenance activities took place. These base camps may have been utilized repeatedly on a seasonal basis by foragers practicing a highly mobile settlement system, or they may have been formed by collectors who resided at these locations for at least part of the year. The archaeological visibility of these base camps is thus a result of length of occupation (Binford 1980). Another type of site, smaller and less archaeological visible than base camps, are called variously locations, field camps, stations, and caches by Binford (1980). These sites may have served as specialized resource procurement locations formed by small groups of collectors who are part of a larger group living at a nearby base camp, or they could have formed part of the forager subsistence round (Binford 1980).

Kelly argues that variations in subsistence strategies result from "the economic decision-making process of hunter-gathers as they are confronted by a set of resources, a process that enables them to choose between resources depending on their goals" (1995:108). He utilizes an optimal foraging model to explain these decisions, arguing that hunter-gatherer groups should stop moving residences "if the anticipated return rate of the next patch minus the cost of moving is greater than the anticipated return rate of the patch currently occupied" (Kelly 1995:152). In other words, he sees sedentism as the "product of local abundance in a context of regional scarcity" (Kelly 1995:152). He also acknowledges the "domino effect" the movement towards a sedentary settlement pattern can have within a region, where certain

resource patches are removed from the seasonal subsistence round as one group in a region becomes sedentary (Kelly 1995).

Instead of arguing that the development of sedentism is the result of resource abundance, that is implied by the pull model (Bar-Yosef 2001) and supported by Kelly's optimal foraging model (1995), Rafferty (1985) argues that sedentism is the result of resource availability. One way sedentary populations can insure resource availability is to become dependent on a more omnivorous diet where there is a change from a reliance on *K*-selected resources, such as large game animals, to *r*-selected resources, which include shellfish, grass seeds, other plant foods, fish, and small mammals (Rafferty 1985; Tchernov 1991). Since these *r*-selected resources are both reliable and productive, once they become established and technology has been developed to exploit them, they would allow for a denser population (Rafferty 1985).

A coevolutionary approach to the study of sedentism, population growth, and resource selection is proposed by O'Brien (1987) for Woodland populations inhabiting the Illinois River Valley. This approach "transcend[s] prime-mover arguments and... bypass[es] the teleological problems associated with gradualist models" (O'Brien 1987:188) because it removes the need to assign cause-and-effect relationships to these variables. Population growth is seen as the intervening variable instead of the independent variable, so that as the relationship between humans and plants evolves into specialized domestication, "the mechanism is in place to create an increase in the rate of population growth. This increase leads to more attention on the part of humans to plants, which heightens the coevolutionary 'benefit' to both and hence heightens the interaction." (O'Brien 1987:188).

Coevolutionary theory is one way to move beyond natural state models. According to Hart (1999:138), under the natural state model "all members of a type or kind should reflect the natural state, or essence, of the kind regardless of spatial and temporal location." This means that for the Eastern Woodlands of North America, maize agriculture, in its natural state, was thought to be an immediately

effective and highly productive resource that allowed for the development of sociopolitical complexity (Hart 1999). Hart (1999) contends that maize agriculture does not have a natural state because it develops through its relationship to human populations. It is the coevolution of this relationship that leads to maize becoming a valued resource (Hart 1999).

Population growth, limited resources, or environmental decline do not appear to have been factors influencing early horticultural experimentation by people living in the eastern woodlands, according to Smith (1998). He argues that horticulture was instead an accidental occurrence that resulted when gathered weed seeds were dropped in disturbed soils near camps and cultivation of these weed seeds served at first to serve a small but significant role as a storable food reserve (Smith 1998). With his floodplain weed theory of domestication, Smith (1992) theorizes that over time, as people began occupying these locations on a more permanent basis (by about 7,000-5,700 B.P.), the seasonal use of these weed seeds (*Iva annua, Chenopodium berlandieri, and Cucurbita pepo*) began to be encouraged and managed by people, leading eventually (by about 4,000-3,000 B.P.) to the deliberate planting of stored seed and the beginning of food production economies (Smith 1992:30). Smith (1992:30) characterizes this development as "a significant turning point in the human history of eastern North America."

Coevolutionary theory and Smith's (1992) floodplain weed theory of domestication both take into account the role of human agency because they acknowledge that the differential adoption of agriculture is in part the result of decision-making processes. Modern ethnographies offer insight into how these decision-making processes can shape a local environment. By holding the ecological setting constant, Kent and Vierich (1989) argue that social factors play a deciding role in creating variation in site patterning. In their study of groups living in the Kalahari Desert, they asked groups how long they intended to stay at a site, and then compared these responses to the length of time they actually spent at the site (Kent and Vierich 1989). Kent and Vierich (1989) found that initial ideas about length of stay at a site determined the size and internal structure of the encampment, whether the inhabitants ended up

staying the anticipated length of time, or whether they spent more or less time. Actual length of habitation was due to more than just ecological factors, it was also a result of ritual, social, political, and other factors, a result of decision-making processes (Kent and Vierich 1989).

A study of contemporary mobile agriculturalists in northern Mexico provides ethnographic evidence that groups must be flexible in how they meet their subsistence needs: "Given the complex range of conditions to which populations must respond, simple models that move in a unilinear fashion from mobility to sedentism will inevitably prove to be inadequate" (Hard and Merrill 1992:616). Hard and Merrill (1992:616) argue that "simply assuming that direct correlations exist between economic and settlement systems is counterproductive, because doing so precludes examining the basic issue of why one pattern exists rather than another." This ethnography offers insight into the range of settlement patterns that may exist and shows that decision-making processes, although they may be difficult to identify archaeologically, are an important element to consider when examining the subsistence practices of native groups. Researchers in North American, such as Chilton (1996) and Handsman and Richmond (1995), argue that we must keep the role of human agency in mind when searching for causal factors in the adoption of horticulture and accompanying settlement patterns and degree of sedentism.

Flexible Sedentism

The need for multiple lines of evidence (Monks 1981), the utilization of a variety of types of data, and the application of theoretical models of sedentism to coastal New England and New York archaeological sites, all offer ways to explore settlement pattern diversity on a regional scale. The push and pull models (Bar-Yosef 2001), Binford's (1980) forager and collector characterizations and his identification of base camps and short-term sites, the transition to a higher dependence on *r*-selected resources (Rafferty 1985; Tchernov 1991), and the evolving definitions of sedentism that remove agriculture as a causal factor (Kelly 1992) can each be addressed in the archaeological record for coastal New England.

I integrate these models and definitions with the archaeological evidence from southern coastal New England and coastal New York to develop a new definition of sedentism, which I characterize as flexible sedentism. Flexible sedentism may seem like a contradiction in terms, but I use the term to identify a strategy of subsistence developed by groups of people who choose to live at an encampment or a group of camps for most of a year. These groups place their camps in protected locations in environmental zones providing a wide array of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. At the encampments themselves, inhabitants practice a broad range of activities, evidence of which archaeologists have identified as hearth features and large storage pits and middens containing resources from all seasons of the year. This definition allows archaeologists to acknowledge the flexible and fluid nature of native subsistence patterns, supports the movement towards the exploitation of more *r*-selected resources, and removes agriculture as the causal factor.

Elements of this definition are drawn from researchers working in the various sub-regions of southern coastal New England and New York. The idea that a group of sites could comprise a sedentary settlement comes from a number of sources, including Herbster and Cherau (2001), who argue that a group of spatially discrete sites on Martha's Vineyard may comprise an "extended village community" and Dunford (2002), who theorized that seasonal relocation occurred within small defined territories in his definition of conditional sedentism. However, these ideas were restricted to the site-level (Herbster and Cherau 2001) or to outer Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Bragdon (1996) also discussed conditional sedentism, but she made the development of an estuarine environment the causal factor. Although I do not see it as a causal factor, habitation in an environmental zone offering a broad and diverse array of faunal, aquatic, and botanical resources is another important element to this definition, previously proposed as a necessary condition for possible year-round habitation of outer Cape Cod by McManamon et al (1986), for the Block Island coastal zone (Tveskov 1997), New York (Cantwell and Wall 2001) and Long Island and Rhode Island (Bernstein 1999). The protected locations of these sites as well as the

identification of storage pits and middens are also elements of the New York-based Cantwell and Wall (2001) model of sedentism.

With this definition, I recognize that it is people who are choosing to create and occupy these sites and that our interpretations of their activities are limited by a variety of factors, ranging from the fragmentary nature of the archaeological record to our own preconceptions of how to define a home. I also recognize that the ancestors of these early settlers are still present, many occupying locales near their ancestral homelands and maintaining a distinct Indian identity (Handsman and Richmond 1995, Robinson 1990).

Methods

Because of natural and cultural factors, archaeological sites are a non-renewal resource that is becoming increasingly scarce. For archaeologists working in the Levant, for example, this means "we must give up the ideal of reconstructing the entire settlement pattern" (Bar-Yosef 1998:2). The development of theories and models for human subsistence and settlement patterns is therefore based on the study of one or a few sites (Bar-Yosef 1998). Although southern New England and New York have undergone similar types of human and natural disturbances (Chilton 2002), state and national regulations over the last thirty years have led to the identification, excavation, and reporting of thousands of sites by CRM firms, state agencies, field schools, and amateur archaeologists. These sites include both large, repeatedly occupied (and perhaps sedentary) sites, and small, short-term, ephemeral sites, as well as project areas that were tested and failed to reveal any evidence of pre-Contact activity. Rafferty (1985:136), in her overview of the archaeological record on sedentism, recognizes the need for "temporally well-controlled site distribution information from systematic surface surveys, supplemented by data from fairly extensive excavation at a number of sites." This information has been collected on the site level in New England, but not put into a regional framework (Chilton 2002). By plotting all of these

sites and developing a regional survey I hope to arrive at an understanding of "the *texture* of land use in a broad framework" (Jochim 1991:315).

I gathered the data analyzed in this dissertation from a number of sources. For coastal Massachusetts, I visited the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) in Boston, consulted with Brona Simon, the State Archaeologist, and examined Cultural Resource Management (CRM) reports documenting subsurface testing for coastal Massachusetts, including Cape Cod, the Buzzard's Bay region, and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard on file at the Commission as of August 2004. These reports include intensive surveys, site examinations, data recovery excavations, field school projects, National Park Service (NPS) surveys, Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) overviews, and reports on Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) investigations and collections.

For Rhode Island, I visited the Rhode Island Historic Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) in Providence, which houses all of the CRM reports for the state, and worked with Dr. Paul Robinson, the State Archaeologist. I studied all of the intensive surveys, site examinations, data recoveries, and field school projects at the RIHPHC as of February 2005. I also visited the Public Archaeology Laboratory, a CRM firm located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

For Connecticut, I visited the State Archaeologist, Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, in Storrs, Connecticut, and examined all of the intensive surveys, site examinations, and data recovery excavation reports for coastal Connecticut housed in the Dodd Research Center as of May 2005, on the campus of the University of Connecticut in Storrs. I also examined every edition of the *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut.*

For New York, I consulted with Mr. Douglas Mackey at the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYOPRHP) in Albany, which houses all of the CRM reports of projects conducted in New York. I studied all of the site examination and data recovery excavations conducted in coastal New York as of June 2005, and examined the *Bulletin of the New York Archaeological*

Association. For each of the states, I also investigated a range of master and doctoral dissertations, and examined relevant text books.

Because the different state agencies have slightly different ways of referring to site types, I am using the MHC designations for consistency. For each state, intensive (locational) surveys are conducted by CRM archaeologists on parcels of land thought to contain archaeological resources because of favorable environmental conditions or because a known site is located either on the property or in close proximity to the project area. If these preliminary investigations result in the identification of archaeological resources deemed significant by researchers and the state governing agency (MHC, RIHPHC, Connecticut State Archaeologist, NYOPRHP), and the area of disturbance cannot be changed, a site examination will be conducted on the site to determine its boundaries, temporal association, integrity, the activities that occurred at the site, and its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Upon completion of the site examination, if the archaeological resources are deemed potentially eligible for the Register and avoidance of the site cannot be insured, the state agency may require data recovery excavations, during which the site is placed in a temporal, local, and regional context. These excavations are conducted to answer questions about how the site is spatially patterned, how the activities being carried out at the site may have changed through time, and how this site fits in with other sites excavated in the area and in the region.

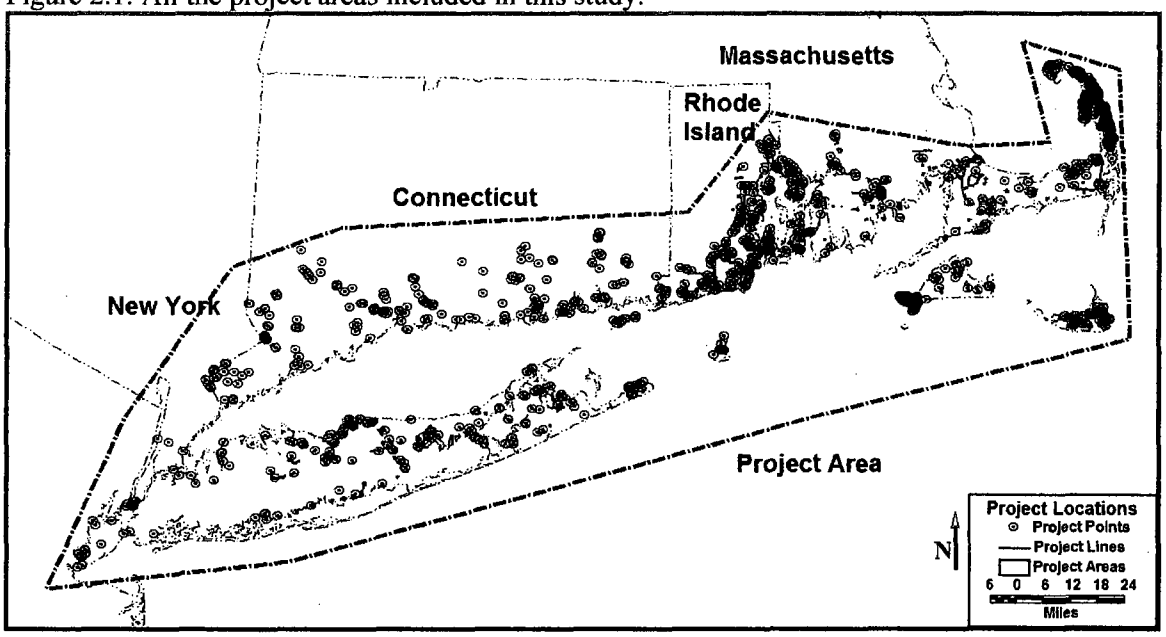
I used the information in the archaeological reports housed at the various state historical commissions to create excel spreadsheets (see Appendix A for the complete database). These spreadsheets include the following characteristics: Project Area, Project Size, and Cultural Remains, which identifies the presence of either pre-Contact (PRE) or historic (HI) material, or the lack of cultural material (NCM). Site Type delineates the type of pre-Contact site represented by the artifacts and features identified at a location, which ranges from a Find Spot (FS) (a tool or piece of chipping debris found on the surface or found alone), and a Short-term Site (ST) (presence of artifacts indicating temporary use of a location), to a

Seasonal Site (SE) (a site containing evidence of repeated occupation over long periods of time and with features and evidence for a broad range of activities), and a Sedentary Site (SD) (evidence of year-round habitation in form of botanical, faunal, fish and shellfish remains; presence of hearths, storage pits and middens; large variety and great quantity of tool types).

The next category, Time Period, includes: the Paleoindian Period (P) (12,000-10,000 BP); Early Archaic (EA) (10,000-8,000 BP), Middle Archaic (MA) (8,000-6,000 BP), Late Archaic (LA) (6,000-3,000 BP), Transitional Archaic (TA) (3,500-2,500 BP), Early Woodland (EW) (3,000-2,000 BP), Middle Woodland (MW) (2,000-1,000 BP), Late Woodland (LW) (1,000-500 BP), Contact period (C) (A.D. 1500-1620), and sites of unknown temporal affiliation (U). The activities represented by the artifacts recovered from the sites include: lithic tool repair (LTR) (chipping debris), lithic workshop (LTW) (chipping debris, hammerstones, cores), hunting (HU) (faunal material and/or projectile points), fishing (FI) (net weights, fish hooks, fish bone), shellfish gathering (SG) (presence of shell), plant gathering (PG) (presence of charred seeds and/or nuts), food processing (FP) (bifaces, scrapers, knives, blades, and other lithic tools, fauna, shellfish, botanical remains), cooking (CK) (hearth, steatite, fire-cracked rock [fcr], burnt faunal and botanical remains, pottery), storage (ST) (pottery, pit feature, steatite), disposal (DI) (midden, pit feature), horticulture (HO) (maize, hoes), burial (BU), and ceremonial (CE) (presence of exotic items, pendants, decorative artifacts), with an additional column for Comments (see Appendix A).

In addition to creating excel spreadsheets, I also mapped the locations of the archaeological excavations on file at the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York State Historical commissions onto digital United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle maps using ARCGis (Figure 2.1). By linking these locations to the excel spreadsheets, I can look for change or patterns both through time and synchronically in how pre-Contact groups utilized the coastal southeastern New England and Long Island, New York landscape.

Figure 2.1: All the project areas included in this study.



Limitations to this Data Set

I have limited this data to sites identified and excavated by professional archaeologists under permit to the various state agencies, published site reports, dissertations, and reviews of earlier excavation completed by professional archaeologists. Out of these reports, I have constructed a series of categories. These categories that are represented in the excel spreadsheets are heuristic devices, ways of identifying sites, activities, etc. created by archaeologists to allow for comparison across time and space. In categorizing a site as a seasonal site or a short-term site, based on the researchers own conclusions, I must still acknowledge that this does not accurately reflect the lifestyles of the pre-Contact groups who constructed and occupied these encampments. We must also remember that the archaeological language that I use to describe these sites "represents the memories and heritages of a living people" (Handsman and Richmond 1995). Another limitation is that the identification of archaeological resources is in most cases the result of modern construction activities. Therefore, these sites are neither a 100% sample nor a random sample of all the sites inhabited by pre-Contact populations. In fact, the most heavily disturbed

and studied areas are those located along the coast (Rainey 1998) so this may lead to an overemphasis on coastal locations. In addition, since my study crosses state lines and presents the results of archaeological reports from a number of different CRM firms, there may be differences in the way the data was collected by different people, as well as differences in what the various states mandate.

When I describe site locations and their proximity to a water source, I have gathered this information by plotting all of the sites onto digital USGS quad maps and the water sources I identify are those on these maps. Due to disturbance by human and natural forces, many of these water sources are most likely not in the locations they were in when sites were formed and inhabited during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. One final caveat is that middens and other storage and disposal features often have stratigraphy that is difficult to interpret. As a result, my data may not have very good temporal stratification, leading to a conflation of activities through time.

Why the Late Archaic and Late Woodland Periods?

Archaeological evidence collected from encampments dating to these time periods suggests that the Late Archaic (6,000-3,000 B.P.) and Late Woodland (1000-500 B.P.) periods were times of social and technological change, when groups were establishing and maintaining ties with other groups, practicing burial ceremonialism, and expanding their lithic and storage technologies to take advantage of expanding and dynamic ecological settings (Dincauze 1990). These social and technological changes are expressed in the archaeological record by a greater number of sites created and occupied during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (Dincauze 1990, Keegan and Keegan 1999, Lavin 1988).

The beginning of the Late Archaic Period coincides with a time when sea levels were beginning to stabilize and environmental conditions were beginning to ameliorate, leading to a warming and drying trend that allowed southern vegetation to move into the area, increasing the range and variety of edible foods (Dincauze 1990). The populations of southern coastal New England and New York were

occupying a broad range of environmental settings during the Late Archaic Period, living along developing estuaries, on the edges of meadows, swamps, ponds and rivers, and near quarries and rockshelters (Dincauze 1975, Lavin 1988). They were utilizing a broad range of resources at these encampments, including fish, shellfish, and plant resources associated with estuaries, and nuts, seeds, and fauna linked with the southern mast forest (Dincauze 1990). A new lithic toolkit, characterized by ground-stone woodworking tools and an expanding variety of fishing, hide-working, and food processing implements was being developed to harvest these expanding resources (Funk 1988). The sites themselves are described by archaeologists as short-term, low density encampments (Moffett 1957, McManamon 1984b, Cross and Shaw 1991, Edens et al. 1995, Mulholland et al. 1999) scattered in a variety of ecological zones. The Late Archaic Period is also the time when archaeologists begin to see more evidence of trade networks and interpersonal conflict, the establishment of central-based territoriality, and increasing burial ceremonialism (Dincauze 1975, 1990; Funk 1988; Lavin 1988).

The population fluorescence attributed to the Late Woodland Period has been characterized as a "dynamic period of societal and regional growth" (Largy and Morenon 2008:84). As with the Late Archaic Period, ameliorating environmental conditions, characterized by warmer winters and a longer growing season (Dincauze 1990), may have played a role in this population rise. By the Late Woodland Period, inhabitants of the coastal region were congregating at a smaller number of encampments for longer periods of time when compared to the habitation strategy of Late Archaic Period residents (Dunford 1987, Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NHRPI 1987). In comparison to Late Archaic Period sites, these encampments are characterized as larger, contain evidence of a wider range of activities, and are more oriented towards resource-rich estuarine environments (Dunford 1987, Leveillee 1996, NRHPI 1987). Some researchers have argued that occupation of the coastal zone during the Late Woodland Period, as well as earlier periods, was limited to the warm months, with movement to interior camps during the winter (Ceci 1977). Data from shellfish sectioning studies on Long Island (Lightfoot

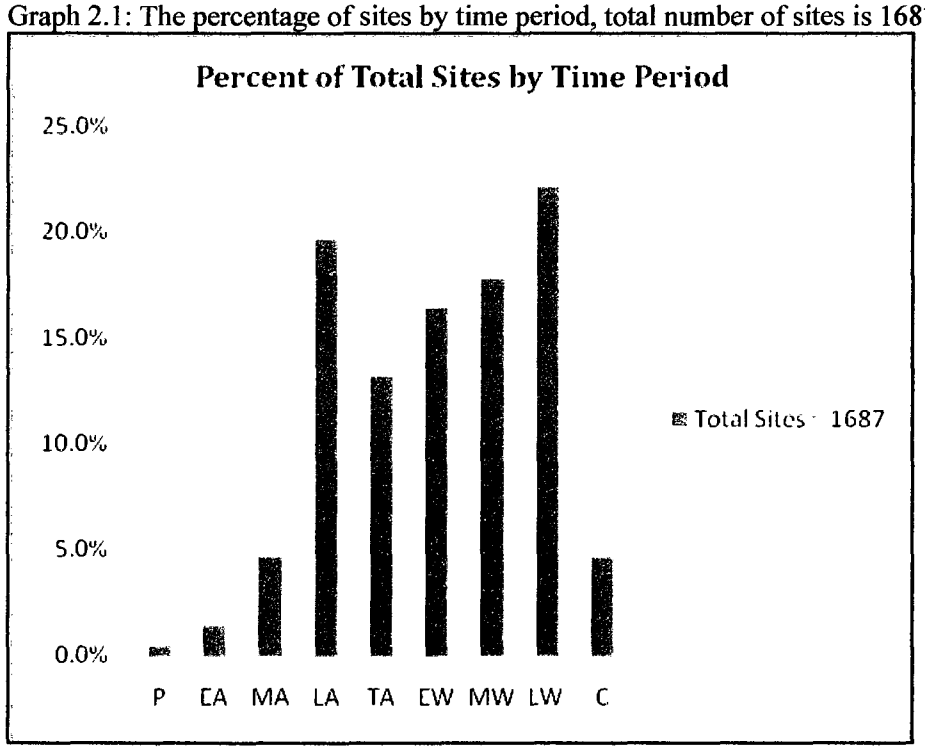
and Cerrato 1988) and Cape Cod (McManamon 1984b) demonstrate winter and spring habitation of these two regions, along with habitation during the warmer months. This evidence, along with archaeological material, indicates that the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of the coastal zone were living at large base camps within walking distance (less than 500 meters) of a wide array of marine and terrestrial resources (Bernstein 2006, Cantwell and Wall 2001, Dincauze 1990).

These base camps are complemented by an increasing number of short-term, task-specific, special purpose sites (Felmley and McBride 1985; Leveillee 1996; McManamon 1984b; NRHPI 1987). Although there is some debate (see Petersen and Cowie 2002), coastal Late Woodland groups appear to have practiced maize horticulture, but to have chosen not to practice it on a large scale (Bernstein 1999, 2006; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Chilton 1999; Kerber 1997). These groups instead seem to be expanding the range of *r*-selected resources they consumed (Bernstein 2006), including shellfish, fish, seeds, other plant material, and small game, that allowed them to remain at their encampments for longer periods of time and to support a larger population (Rafferty 1985). Overall, archaeological evidence indicates growth in site size, frequency, and length of occupation, with the largest sites located on the coast and near the heads of estuaries (Bragdon 1996, Dunford 1987, Lavin 1988).

The total number of sites with a known temporal affiliation in my data set is 1687. Out of this total number of sites, almost twenty percent have evidence of habitation dating to the Late Archaic Period. Over twenty-two percent of sites have the same evidence of habitation during the Late Woodland Period (Graph 2.1). In this database, a site with evidence of occupation, in the form of radiocarbon dates and/or diagnostic artifacts, during more than one time period is included under each time period. For example, an encampment created some time during the Late Archaic Period and then inhabited again during the Late Woodland Period would be counted as a site under both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland categories. As I discuss in chapter 5, site re-use through time is a common occurrence.

I must also make clear that although I am comparing the Late Archaic and Late Woodland, these two time periods are not of equal length. The Late Archaic Period covers three thousand years, while the Late Woodland Period is about five hundred years long. Given this difference in duration, I still believe these two time periods can be roughly compared, largely because Holocene sea-level rise and coastal erosion have destroyed a great many coastal Late Archaic sites (Bernstein 2006, Oldale 1992).

Graph 2.1: The percentage of sites by time period, total number of sites is 1687.



Time Period	Years B. P.*	Time Period	Years B. P.
P = Paleoindian	12,000-10,000	EW = Early Woodland	3,000-2,000
EA = Early Archaic	10,000-8,000	MW = Middle Woodland	2,000-1,000
MA = Middle Archaic	8,000-6,000	LW = Late Woodland	1,000-500
LA = Late Archaic	6,000-3,000	C = Contact	500-380
TA = Terminal Archaic	3,500-2,500		

*Calendar years before present

As an aside, the sites in this database do not show an Early Woodland hiatus, a time when temperatures once again cooled and populations are believed to have moved away from sites located in interior areas to the developing coastal zones (Dincauze 1990). The lack of evidence for this hiatus is most likely the result of my focus on coastal zones. These areas are the locales groups apparently moved

to once temperatures cooled and glacial melting slowed, leading to a further slowing in the rate of sea level rise and the subsequent development of more stable resources along developing salt marshes (Lavin 1988).

Environmental Setting

I grouped together Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Buzzard's Bay, Narragansett Bay, and Long Island Sound into one region because they share a similar geological history and environmental setting (Cantwell and Wall 2001; Oldale 1992). The geological history of this territory is characterized by end moraines and outwash plains deposited during the Pleistocene and by the loss of low-lying lands due to sea level rise and coastal erosion (Oldale 1992). The region's environmental setting supports a great diversity of faunal, aquatic, and botanical resources in a mosaic of habitats ranging from the coast, marshes, mudflats, and sheltered estuaries; to meadows, forests, and upland settings (Cantwell and Wall 2001; Chartier 2000).

The peninsular of Cape Cod extends approximately forty kilometers (25 miles) east and about forty-eight kilometers (30 miles) northwest from mainland Massachusetts and ranges in width from sixteen kilometers (10 miles) at its widest, to less than three kilometers (2 miles) along the outer Cape (Mahlstedt 1987). The island of Martha's Vineyard covers about ninety-six square kilometers (37 square miles) and has an average elevation of fifty-nine meters (190 feet), with a maximum elevation of ninety-two meters (300 feet) found on the hilly upland areas of the island, and a coastal plain that slopes southward from about twenty-nine meters (95 feet) to sea level (MHC 1984:1). The low, sandy island of Nantucket is located approximately forty kilometers (25 miles) south of Cape Cod (Little and Schoeninger 1995). The Vineyard and Nantucket were connected to the mainland as high areas on a vast continental shelf until about 6,000 years ago, when sea levels rose high enough, due to glacial melting, to inundate Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds (Oldale 1992:99). It wasn't until about 2,000 years ago that "the Cape and the

islands began to look something like they do today, even though the shoreline was probably half a mile to several miles further seaward"(Oldale 1992:100).

The dynamic environmental setting of the Vineyard had a great impact on the location and subsequent survival of archaeological sites on the island: "As the ocean levels transgressed, shoreline sites from periods prior to the Late Woodland period would have been obliterated in many cases" (Mulholland et al. 1998:17). This factor may be a major cause for the increase in the number of sites dating to the Woodland Period, because not only were earlier sites destroyed by sea level transgression, but rising sea levels also decreased available land surface, forcing the population to move into a smaller area. Similar erosional effects have been felt on Nantucket: "Nantucket Island already has shrunk by many hundreds of acres along its southern, eastern, and western sides. Its southern coast loses land at the rate of nine acres each year" (Chamberlain 1964:264). This erosion has implications for archaeological investigations of the island. Most importantly it has led to a concentration of archaeological evidence on the north of the island and a lack of evidence of sites along the island's southern coast, as many of these are presumed to have been destroyed due to these erosional forces.

The Buzzards Bay drainage area, which is today composed of a complex pattern of outwash plains, kames, drumlins, kettle holes, lakes, and ponds, was formed as a result of glacial and post-glacial processes (Simon 1982). This region began to take on its present appearance about 4,000 years ago, when rising sea levels, caused by the retreat of the Wisconsin glacial about 14,000 years ago, began to stabilize (Simon 1982). This varied and rich environment provided the native residents of this area with a vast array of resources within a relatively small region (Simon 1982).

Before the final glacial retreat, about 14,000 years ago, Narragansett Bay was "part of a system of river valleys that extended to the edge of the Continental Shelf and emptied into the Atlantic Ocean through the Block Island Channel" (Thorbahn and Cox 1988:169). The advance and retreat of the Pleistocene ice sheets, which once extended as far south as Rhode Island Sound, formed the landforms

and topography of the Narragansett Bay region (Thorbahn and Cox 1988). Postglacial sea level rise inundated freshwater rivers and formed estuaries, rich sources of diverse plant and animal life that became important areas of native habitation during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (Bernstein 1993).

The coastline of Connecticut as it presently appears did not begin to form until about 4,000 years ago (Andersen 2002). Due to glacial melting, the sea level along the coast of Connecticut has risen over time (McWeeney 1986). Estimates place the rate of sea level rise at about 1.2 mm per year up to 3500 BP, with a subsequent decrease in rate to .85 mm after 3500 BP (McWeeney 1986:53). This amount of sea level rise has caused the inundation of the coastline at a rate of approximately three meters (9.7 feet) over the last 3500 years and about 8.4 meters (27.5 feet) in the past 8000 years (McWeeney 1986:53). Evidence to support this rate of submergence was recovered from freshwater peat samples collected from the Continental Shelf, which demonstrate the presence of terrestrial plants 9000 years ago on the shelf, now beneath more than 20 meters of ocean (McWeeney 1986:53). Within the Connecticut River Valley, extensive tidal marshes began to form about 1500-2000 years ago (NRHPI 1987:7.1). This formation can be tied to the development of semi-permanent encampments along the edges of the marshes during the Middle and Late Woodland periods.

During Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, from about 12,000-8,000 B.P., what is today known as coastal New York was from eighty to forty meters (260 feet to 130 feet) inland of a vast coastal plain exposed by sea levels at least forty-five meters (150 feet) lower than present day (Cantwell and Wall 2001). Near the end of the Late Archaic Period, approximately 4,000 years ago, the rate of sea level rise began to decrease, which allowed for the development of an estuarine environment composed of mudflats and salt marshes along the New York Harbor coast and islands and at the mouths of rivers (Cantwell and Wall 2001). With the stabilization of these areas into approximately their current dimensions, coastal New York became a rich and varied environment, with a great diversity of faunal, aquatic, and botanical

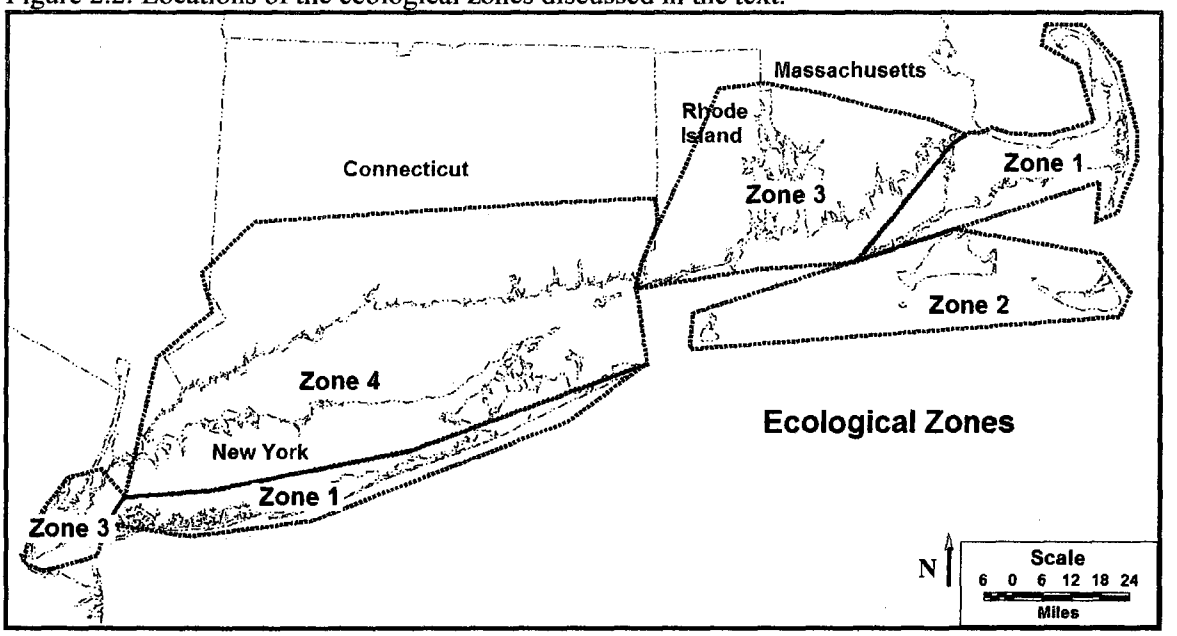
resources available in a mosaic of habitats, which ranged from the coast, marshes, mudflats, and sheltered estuaries, to meadows, forests, and upland settings (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

A shared geological history and the same processes of sea level rise have led to the development of a rich and diverse environmental setting for the pre-Contact populations of coastal southeastern New England and coastal New York. The similarities and differences in how these populations adapted to the inundation of coastlines, the drowning of river valleys, and the eventual development of estuarine environments will be explored in the next chapters.

Ecological Grouping

Although this region shares a similar geological and environmental history, I have separated out the region into four distinct zones, based on ecological factors (Figure 2.2). By separating out the sites into these four zones, I can compare a range of variables across zones. Since these zones cross state borders, this allows me to somewhat mitigate any differences between states in how they mandate the identification, recovery and descriptions of archaeological sites. My categorization is thus a heuristic device that I have imposed on the data as a means of getting at similarities and differences among the different environmental settings. The first sub-region, Zone 1, is composed of Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island, which are southerly facing, unprotected barrier beaches. Zone 2 includes the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island, which were all formed by glacial drift sheets and end moraines (Bellantoni 1987). Zone 3 is made up of Narragansett Bay, Buzzards Bay, and New York Bay, which are all unprotected, deep bays. The final area, Zone 4, is located along the protected waters of Long Island Sound, which includes coastal Connecticut and the northern shore and interior of Long Island. In the next two chapters I utilize these four zones to compare the short-term, seasonal, and flexible sedentary sites of the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods.

Figure 2.2: Locations of the ecological zones discussed in the text.



Chapter 3: The Late Archaic Period

Introduction

In the preceding chapter I presented evidence to support my assertion that southern coastal New England and New York share a similar geological and environmental history. In this chapter I summarize the few overviews of native subsistence strategies during the Late Archaic Period (6,000-3,000 BP) for coastal southern New England and New York. I next present more specific interpretations of the various coastal regions, as they are understood by archaeologists working in each region, and then examine the evidence I've gathered utilizing a regional, multi-site approach to see if this evidence supports these summaries and interpretations. The ecological settings of each site and how these sites were constructed and utilized by their Late Archaic inhabitants are investigated. The site's setting is determined by plotting it on USGS quadrangle maps and how it was used through recovered artifacts and features. I am searching for similarities and differences in how these short-term sites, defined as a location with a small variety of artifacts indicating temporary use of a location, were utilized by the pre-Contact residents of Cape Cod, Buzzards Bay, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Long Island, New York. After a discussion of these similarities and differences, the same analysis is conducted on seasonal Late Archaic sites, defined as a site containing evidence of repeated occupation over long periods of time and with features and evidence for a broad range of activities. Again, I am searching for patterns in how these sites were utilized by their pre-Contact residents and their environmental settings. I then present site-level information on the few sites and site groups that may meet the definition of flexible sedentism: a strategy of subsistence developed by groups of people who choose to live at an encampment or group of camps for most of a year; their camps are located in protected locations in environmental zones providing a wide

array of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources; at the encampments themselves, inhabitants practice a broad range of activities, evidence of which archaeologists have identified as hearth features and large storage pits and middens containing resources from all seasons of the year.

General Overview of the Late Archaic Period

The human populations of southern coastal New England and New York inhabited a broad range of environmental settings during the Late Archaic Period (6,000-3,000 BP), including riverbanks, the shores of lakes and ponds, along the edges of meadows and swamps, near springs, at the heads of estuaries, in rockshelters, and near quarries (Dincauze 1975, Lavin 1988). Throughout southern New England, Late Archaic Period inhabitants were living primarily at inland base camps located along wetlands and expanding river floodplains, where plant and animal biomass levels were increasing dramatically (Smith 1998). These base camps were complemented by temporary processing camps along the coast, where groups gathered, processed, consumed, and disposed of shellfish and fish before returning to their inland camps (Lavin 1988).

Since the coastlines of southern New England and New York did not reach their approximate modern dimensions until about one thousand years ago (Bernstein 2006), evidence of coastal Late Archaic sites may have been destroyed by rising sea levels, reducing the number of sites that have been preserved and leading archaeologists to overemphasize the importance of inland locales. Researchers conducting an analysis of a skeletal population living in a coastal setting (although outside this project area: Penobscot Bay, Maine) dating to the Late Archaic Period concluded that the adults in the population were relatively healthy, although both the adult and subadult populations exhibited evidence of chronic stress during early childhood (Magennis and Barbian 1996). This evidence is understood by the researchers to indicate that the broad-based subsistence strategy practiced by the Late Archaic group inhabiting this locale was a successful adaptation (Magennis and Barbian 1996).

Whether they were living primarily at inland or coastal locales, the greater number of sites and the richness of the Late Archaic archaeological record are seen as evidence of a population florescence (Keegan and Keegan 1999, Lavin 1988). This population rise may in part have been caused by warming and drying environmental conditions, which allowed southern mast forests of oak and hickory to move into southern New England, increasing the range and variety of edible foods (Dincauze 1990, Lavin 1988). With an increasing selection of *r*-selected foods, characterized by the starchy weed seeds harvested along the expanding floodplains (Smith 1992, 1998), a growing dependence on hickory, acorn, and hazelnuts (Morenon et al. 1986), and the smaller game animals inhabiting the mast forest, groups became less mobile, traveling shorter distances in order to meet their dietary needs and support a growing population living within a defined territory (Dincauze 1990). Late Archaic groups expanded their range of tools to take advantage of the mast forest and its expanding range of resources. Their lithic tool kits are characterized by gouges and other ground-stone woodworking tools; "ground-slate knives, bayonets, and points; plummets; bannerstones; a greater variety of tips (points); and a great diversity of chipped stone scrapers, drills, knives, etc" (Funk 1988:35). Other adaptations made by the Late Archaic populations inhabiting New England include the development of territorialism and increasing burial ceremonialism by the end of this period (Dincauze 1975, 1990).

The Late Archaic Period by Zone

Zone 1: Cape Cod and the Southern Shore of Long Island

The Late Archaic Period inhabitants of Cape Cod left behind more evidence of what archaeologists characterize as their short-term, low density encampments than had occupants from previous eras (Moffett 1957, McManamon 1984b, Cross and Shaw 1991, Edens et al. 1995). These populations were scattered in a variety of ecological zones, living in small groups and moving seasonally to take advantage of a number of different resources. The impact of these

smaller, more mobile populations on the environment was spread out over a broad area (McManamon 1984b). The same mobile subsistence strategy seems to have been pursued by residents of the southern shores of Long Island (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island

On Martha's Vineyard, Late Archaic Period inhabitants began to show a preference for sites located near water sources, according to evidence recovered by Byers and Johnson (1940) and Ritchie (1969). The choice to congregate near water sources may have been a response to environmental factors, including the rising sea level, which forced Vineyard inhabitants into a smaller area (Herbster 2001). As this sea level rise slowed, estuaries formed around the island and became dependable resources for Late Archaic Period inhabitants, who responded by making these resources part of their subsistence round (Mulholland et al. 1999). From his excavation of six sites around the island, Ritchie (1969) argues that there is a gradual progression from the earliest Archaic people practicing a forest-adapted hunting strategy, to a shift towards a marine-oriented economy as native groups become more familiar with these resources. Although there is some debate about this theory, arguments to counter it are based on unsubstantiated claims provided by collectors that they have recovered Middle Archaic materials from shell middens (Herbster 2001:11).

As with Martha's Vineyard, the number of sites dating to the Late Archaic Period on Nantucket shows a distinct rise from previous eras (MHC 1987), as sea level rise stabilized during this time and estuaries first became established (Oldale 1992). On Block Island, there are only a few Late Archaic sites (Bellantoni 1987).

Zone 3: Narragansett Bay, Buzzard's Bay, and New York Bay

The Late Archaic Period inhabitants of Narragansett Bay appear to have gradually shifted from an upland, forest-adapted habitation pattern during the Middle and early Late Archaic Period to a more coastal adaptation by the end of the Late Archaic and throughout the Woodland periods (Leveillee 1996). Although earlier populations may have inhabited areas that were later

inundated as sea level rose (Leveillee 1996), archaeologists have tied this changing habitation pattern to the formation of estuaries, which provided a resource-rich environment to pre-Contact inhabitants (Bernstein 1993; Kerber 1985). Although archaeologists in the Narragansett Bay region have argued that Late Archaic populations began exploiting estuarine resources as soon as these environments became established (Bernstein 1993; Kerber 1985, 1988), the broad range of archaeological sites show that native groups were exploiting a dynamic environmental setting in a wide variety of ways. The vast network of rivers and streams that flow into Buzzard's Bay began to stabilize by the Late Archaic Period, allowing native inhabitants to concentrate their camps in coastal and riverine areas and to expand their territorial seasonal round (Simon 1982).

Zone 4: Long Island Sound

Late Archaic inhabitants of Connecticut were living at sites seasonally and utilizing other locations for task-specific purposes, such as lithic procurement or hunting (Jones et al. 1997). Along Connecticut's major rivers, base camps were formed and inhabited by groups who aggregated at these sites seasonally, utilizing a wide range of locally available resources while reinforcing social and familial ties before dispersing to smaller sites (Banks 1999). Although sea level rise along the Connecticut coastline began to slow about 3500 years ago, near the end of the Late Archaic Period, it has still risen approximately 9.7 feet over the last 3500 years (McWeeney 1986:53). This rise has probably inundated or destroyed many coastal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period (Bernstein 2006). On Long Island, people were living along the now stabilized shores and practicing relatively mobile hunting and gathering economies that included trade with other regions by about 4,000 years ago, as sea level rise stabilized (Cantwell and Wall 2001). Some groups living along the rich inlets of northern Long Island, in particular Mt Sinai Harbor, may have been inhabiting their encampments on a year-round basis (Gwynne 1982).

The Data – Late Archaic Short-term Sites

In order to illustrate this subset of sites, an example of a typical short-term site dating to the Late Archaic Period is included. Located on Cape Cod, the Orchard Road Site is a large (6000 square meter) encampment lacking features, but with a low density of artifacts ranging from a Late Archaic projectile point, to bifaces, scrapers, chipping debris, pottery, and calcined bone (Davin and Gallagher 1987:85-87). This site was created and occupied for a short period of time during the Late Archaic Period and then re-used sometime during the Woodland Period. This is inferred from the Late Archaic Period projectile point and pottery. The activities carried out by the residents of this site, as represented by the recovered artifacts, include lithic tool repair (chipping debris), hunting (projectile point and calcined bone), food processing (bifaces and calcined bone), cooking (calcined bone and pottery), and storage (pottery).

Zone 1 – Cape Cod and the Southern Shore of Long Island

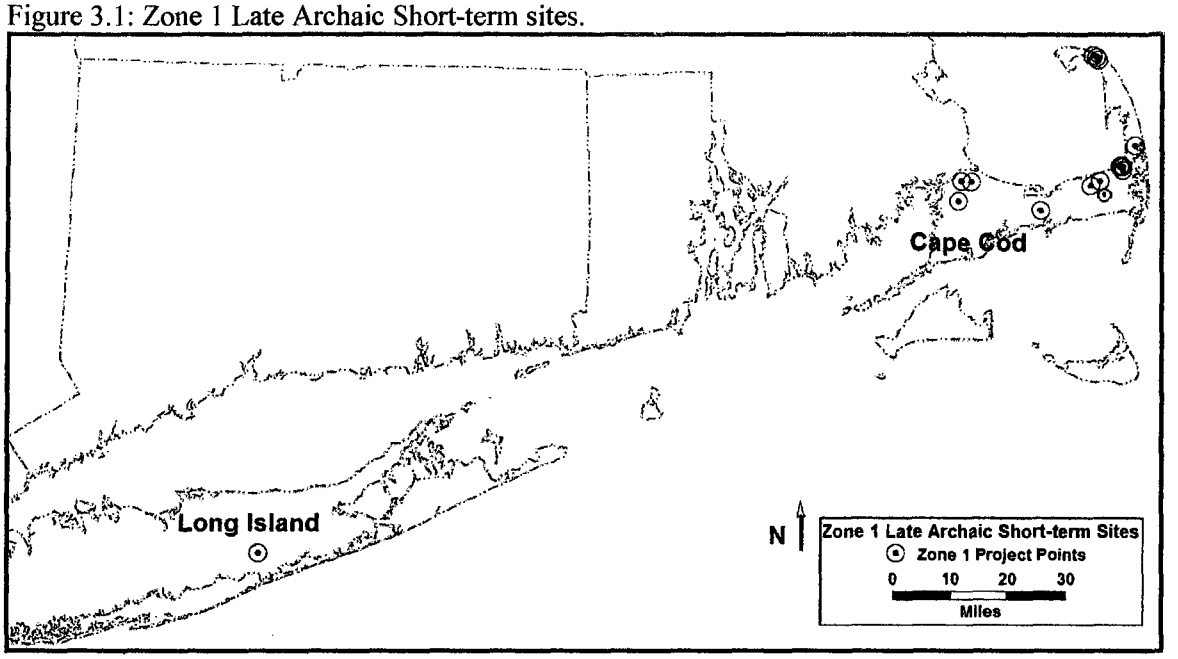
There are seventeen short-term sites dating to the Late Archaic Period in Zone 1. Sixteen of these sites are on Cape Cod, with one site on Long Island. All seventeen sites have concentrations of chipping debris where lithic tools were repaired. Four of these sites have additional evidence of lithic manufacturing, fourteen have evidence of hunting, seven have evidence of food processing, four have evidence of cooking, and three have evidence of storage activities (Table 3.1). The geographical settings of all seventeen sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of freshwater, saltwater, or both resources (Figure 3.1).

Table 3.1: Zone 1 Late Archaic Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
17	17	4	14	0	0	0	7	4	3	0	0	0	0

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.1: Zone 1 Late Archaic Short-term sites.



Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island

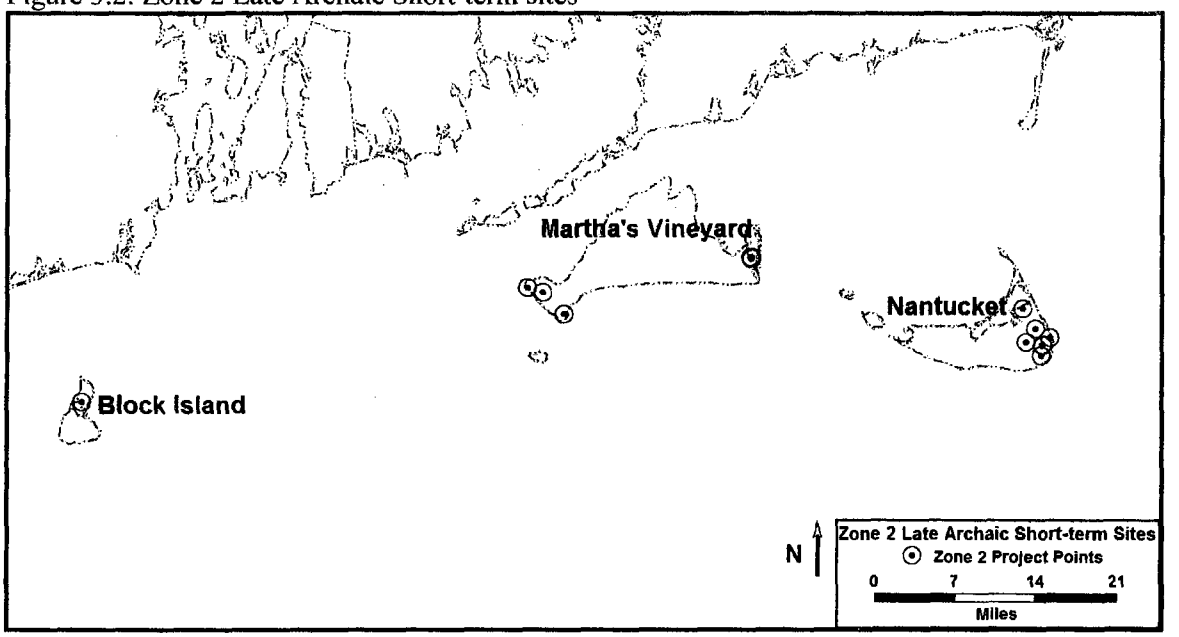
In this zone, the database includes thirteen short-term sites dating to the Late Archaic Period. All thirteen sites have evidence of hunting, eleven are locations where lithic tools were repaired, two are lithic workshops, one has evidence of fishing, shellfish were gathered at four sites, three sites have evidence of food processing, evidence of cooking, storage, and disposal activities was recovered from one site each, and there are no sites with evidence of plant gathering, horticulture, burial, or ceremonial activities (Table 3.2). The five Martha's Vineyard sites are all adjacent to a water source. On Nantucket, the seven Late Archaic sites with evidence of short-term, temporary habitation are located on the northeastern corner of the island within one hundred meters of both freshwater and saltwater sources. The one short-term Late Archaic Period site on Block Island is situated on the northeastern shores of Great Salt Pond (Figure 3.2).

Table 3.2: Zone 2 Late Archaic Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
13	11	2	13	1	4	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.2: Zone 2 Late Archaic Short-term sites



Zone 3: Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York Bay Short-Term Sites

There are a total of fifty-three short-term Late Archaic sites in this zone. Fifty-one sites are locations where lithic tools were repaired, fifteen are lithic workshops, fifty-one have evidence of hunting, three have evidence of fishing, nineteen sites have evidence of shellfish gathering, two have plant gathering evidence, thirty-one sites are food processing locations, twenty-three sites have evidence of cooking, storage activities took place at nine sites, evidence of disposal activities was recovered from seven sites, no sites had evidence of horticulture, a human burial was identified at one site, and one site had evidence of ceremonial activities (Table 3.3).

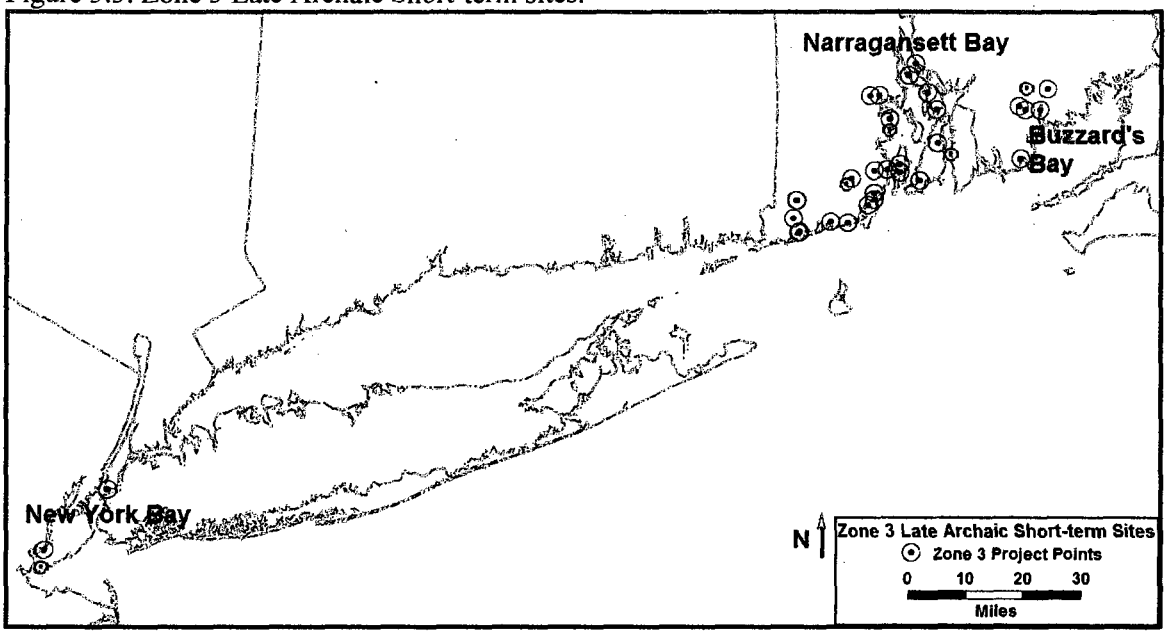
The geographical settings of all forty-one short-term sites in the Narragansett Bay region are either next to or within two hundred meters of freshwater, saltwater, or both resources. In the Buzzard's Bay region, all nine short-term sites are adjacent to freshwater, saltwater, or both environments. The three short-term sites dating to the Late Archaic Period along New York Bay are either along or within two hundred meters of a water source (Figure 3.3).

Table 3.3: Zone 3 Late Archaic Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
53	51	15	51	3	19	2	31	23	9	7	0	1	1

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.3: Zone 3 Late Archaic Short-term sites.



Zone 4: Long Island Sound Short-term Sites

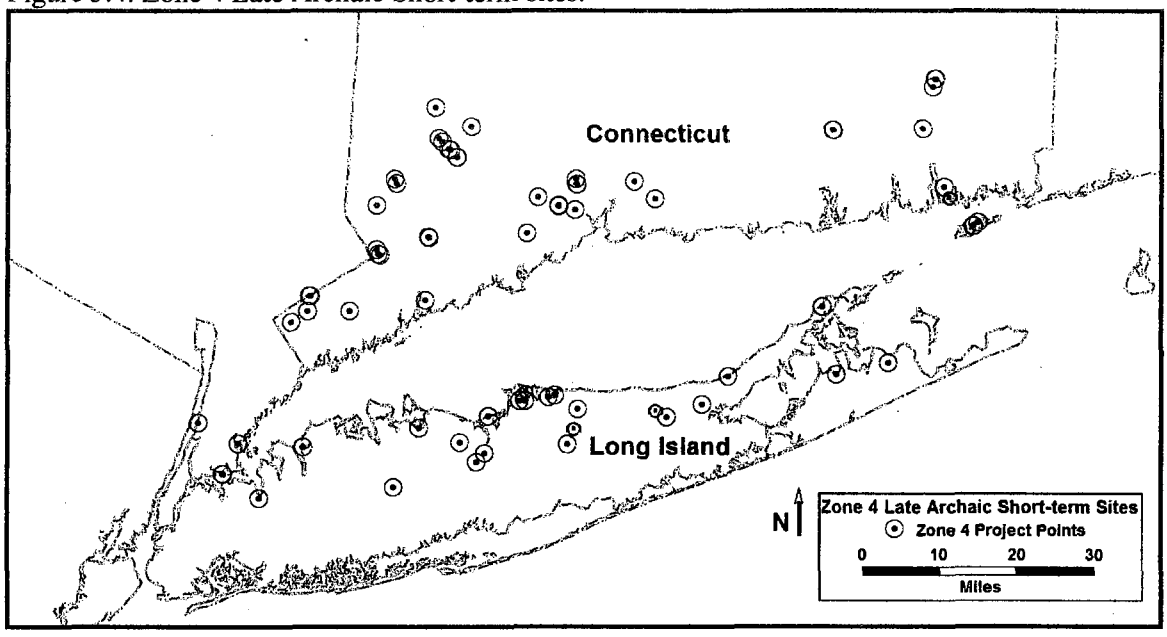
There are sixty-nine short-term Late Archaic Period sites located along Long Island Sound. All sixty-nine have evidence of lithic tool repair, thirty-three sites are lithic tool workshops, sixty-six sites have evidence of hunting, three sites have evidence of fishing, nine sites have evidence of shellfish gathering, eleven sites have evidence of plant gathering, forty-nine have evidence of food processing, thirty-eight have evidence of cooking, seven have evidence of storage, three have evidence of disposal, one has evidence of horticulture, and there was no evidence of burials or ceremonial activities (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Zone 4 Late Archaic Short-term sites

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
69	69	33	66	3	9	11	49	38	7	3	1	0	0

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.4: Zone 4 Late Archaic Short-term sites.



Forty sites are located in Connecticut and they are all either on the edges of, or in close proximity (within 300 meters) to freshwater, saltwater, or both environments. Out of the twenty-nine short-term sites with evidence dating to the Late Archaic Period located on Long Island and associated areas, twenty-four of these sites are situated along either fresh, salt, or brackish bodies of water. Unlike everywhere else, however, Long Island also contains five short-term sites more than five hundred meters away from any natural bodies of either fresh or salt water. These sites include: the Area 1 Site (which is located between two man-made ponds), the Imperial Nursery Area A Site, the Seaboard Site, the Route 112 Site, and the Wulforst Farm Site (Figure 3.4).

Discussion of Late Archaic Short-Term Sites

The data generated for Late Archaic short-term sites, just as with all of the sites discussed in this dissertation, is nominal in type and depicts the presence or absence of an activity based on recovered artifacts and features. Since this database is neither a 100% sample nor a random sample, the differences in the percentages of activities occurring between zones can only be discussed descriptively. Given these limitations, the data do show some interesting trends. The

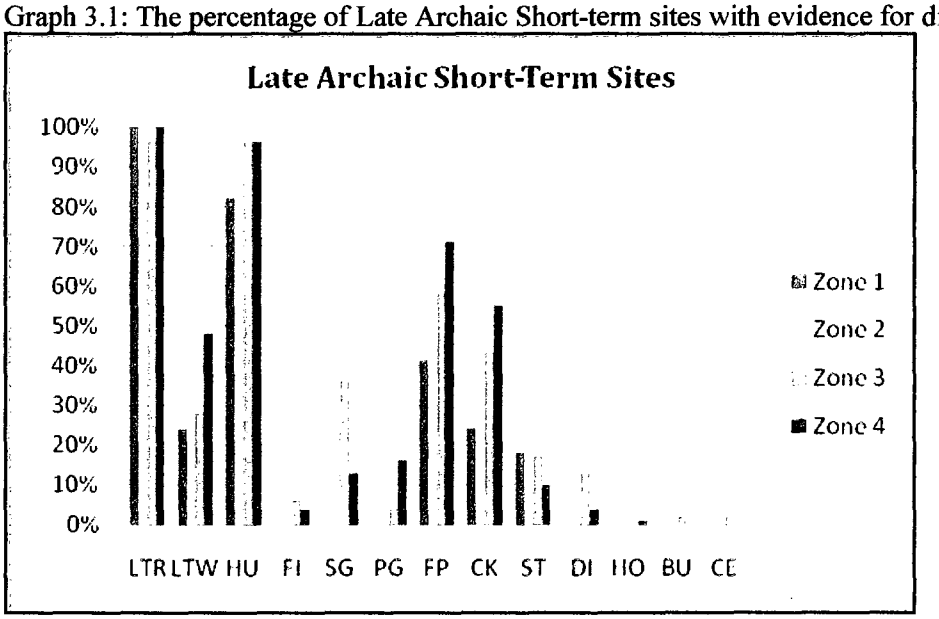
following table and graph present the percentage of sites with evidence for each activity, organized by zone.

Table 3.5: Late Archaic Short-term sites with activities by zone.

Activity	Zone 1 (17 Sites)	Zone 2 (13 Sites)	Zone 3 (53 Sites)	Zone 4 (69 Sites)
LTR	100%	85%	96%	100%
LTW	24%	15%	28%	48%
HU	82%	100%	96%	96%
FI	0%	8%	6%	4%
SG	0%	31%	36%	13%
PG	0%	0%	4%	16%
FP	41%	23%	58%	71%
CK	24%	8%	43%	55%
ST	18%	8%	17%	10%
DI	0%	8%	13%	4%
HO	0%	0%	0%	1%
BU	0%	0%	2%	0%
CE	0%	0%	2%	0%

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Graph 3.1: The percentage of Late Archaic Short-term sites with evidence for different activities.



Zone 1 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of hunting, fishing, shellfish gathering, and disposal activities when compared to the other zones and a higher percentage of sites with evidence of storage activities. Zone 2 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool repair, food processing, and cooking activities, but a higher percentage of sites with evidence of hunting. Zone 3 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering, disposal,

burial, and ceremonial activities. Zone 4 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool production, plant gathering, food processing, and cooking activities, and a lower percentage of sites with evidence of storage activities.

There seems to be a relationship between shellfish gathering and disposal activities. The two zones with the greater number of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering: Zone 2 and Zone 3, also have the greater number of sites with evidence of disposal activities. The inverse also holds true for Zones 1 and 4, which have lower numbers of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering and disposal activities. This trend may be the result of preservation problems or different excavation techniques, or it may show that native populations inhabiting Cape Cod and the south shore of Long Island and living along Long Island Sound were not consuming and disposing of shellfish at the same rates as groups living in the other two zones. Also, food processing and cooking activities appear to be related. Both Zone 3 and Zone 4 have higher numbers of sites with evidence of these two activities, while both Zone 1 and Zone 2 have lower numbers of sites with the same evidence. This may indicate that the Late Archaic groups creating the short-term sites along Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York bays (Zone 3) and along Long Island Sound (Zone 4) were performing more food processing and cooking activities at their sites than were the inhabitants of Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island and the islands.

The higher percentage of Zone 4 sites with evidence of lithic tool production may signal a different behavioral pattern practiced by the groups inhabiting the Long Island Sound region. Jones et al. (1997) argue these groups were more likely to form sites specialized for lithic resource procurement and processing, when compared to the native groups inhabiting the other three zones. This habitation pattern, observed by Jones et al. (1997:113) at Late Archaic sites located along the rocky streambeds of Connecticut, has been characterized by them as "the stream-bed cobble-quarry workshop." For the other zones, which were all impacted by glacial outwash and end moraines (Oldale 1992) the erosion of these end moraines would have exposed a

broad range of glacial cobbles for lithic tool manufacturing, making it unnecessary for native groups to have specialized lithic tool manufacturing sites (Bernstein 2008).

In order to look for trends across the four zones in the amount of diversity in each category of activity for Late Archaic short-term sites, I computed an index of diversity. This index "estimates the likelihood that two observations drawn randomly from a population... are from different categories." (Borhnstedt and Knoke 1988:76). This index was computed using the following formula:

$$D = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} p_i^2$$

Where:
P_i = The proportion of cases in the ith category (Borhnstedt and Knoke 1988:76)

Since the number of categories is not standard across the four zones, (some zones do not have evidence of horticulture, for example), I then standardized the diversity index by computing the index of qualitative variation (*IQV*) with the following formula:

$$IQV = \frac{K}{K-1}(D)$$

(Borhnstedt and Knoke 1988:76)

The result will be between 0-1, with a higher result indicating greater diversity in cases across the categories. My results show that across the thirteen categories of activity I have examined for each site (lithic tool repair, hunting, lithic workshop, fishing, shellfish gathering, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial), there is a wide range in the amount of diversity between zones.

Zone 1 Late Archaic short-term sites: $D = .278$ $IQV = .334$
Zone 2 Late Archaic short-term sites: $D = .044$ $IQV = .050$
Zone 3 Late Archaic short-term sites: $D = .244$ $IQV = .266$
Zone 4 Late Archaic short-term sites: $D = .372$ $IQV = .409$

What the index of qualitative variation demonstrates is that there is much less variability in the range of activities performed at sites in Zone 2 when compared to the other zones. The Late Archaic inhabitants of Zone 2 sites, which include the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island, were performing fewer tasks at their short-term sites, based on recovered archaeological evidence, than were the occupants of short-term sites in the other zones. Zone 4 short-term sites show the highest diversity in the range of activities performed at sites, as recovered archaeologically, while zones 1 and 3 sites fall in the middle.

The locations of the sites show similarities across the region, with all of the short-term sites in Zones 1, 2 and 3 sharing locations on terraces either directly adjacent to or within five hundred meters of rivers, wetlands, tidal flats, estuaries, ponds, lakes, or the ocean (see Appendix B for a description of each site's proximity to a water source). Five sites located on Long Island's interior in Zone 4 show the only variation from this common rule and seem to represent a unique situation. The lack of a water source within five hundred meters of these five sites may be due to modern development, which could have destroyed an existing water source. This development may have also caused the excavation of more sites on Long Island when compared to the other regions, which would have increased the likelihood of finding a site.

However, archaeological investigations in other interior areas, especially on Martha's Vineyard, have failed to yield evidence of any pre-Contact remains. Investigation of the 235 acre Vineyard Acres Golf Development Project, for example, located on the island's interior failed to reveal any evidence of pre-Contact habitation, presumably because of the lack of freshwater sources in the project area (Mulholland and Donta 1999:31). The identification of these five sites on Long Island may therefore reflect a pattern of specialized resource procurement expressed first by the Late Archaic inhabitants of Long Island. This pattern may become more common in the Late Woodland Period, as pre-Contact groups living in the other regions begin to adapt a logistical settlement strategy.

The Data – Late Archaic Seasonal sites

An illustration of a typical Late Archaic Period seasonal site is presented to demonstrate this site type. Located next to Potter Pond and overlooking Percy Cove in South Kingstown, Rhode Island (Zone 3), RI 801 is a repeatedly occupied seasonal site created during the Late Archaic Period. Residents of this encampment left behind evidence of a wide range of activities. Artifacts include 895 pieces of chipping debris, 105 pottery fragments, seven cores, two bifaces, four scrapers, three Squibnocket projectile points, one Wading River and one untyped projectile point, a hammerstone, and a shell midden containing deer, dog, raccoon, squirrel, bobcat, turkey, duck, grebe, flounder, scup, white perch, black bass, and turtle that was formed in layers that radiocarbon date from youngest (highest) to oldest (lowest) layers at 1610+/-70, 2080+/-70, and 3090+/-70 B.P. (Morenon 1983). RI 801 is a multi-component habitation site and lithic workshop of unknown size where lithic tool repair (chipping debris), lithic workshop (chipping debris, hammerstone, and cores), hunting (projectile points and faunal remains), fishing (fish bone), shellfish gathering (shell midden), food processing (bifaces, scrapers, faunal remains), cooking (charcoal, pottery), storage (pottery) and disposal (shell midden) activities were all practiced from the Late Archaic through Woodland periods.

Zone 1: Cape Cod and Southern Shore of Long Island

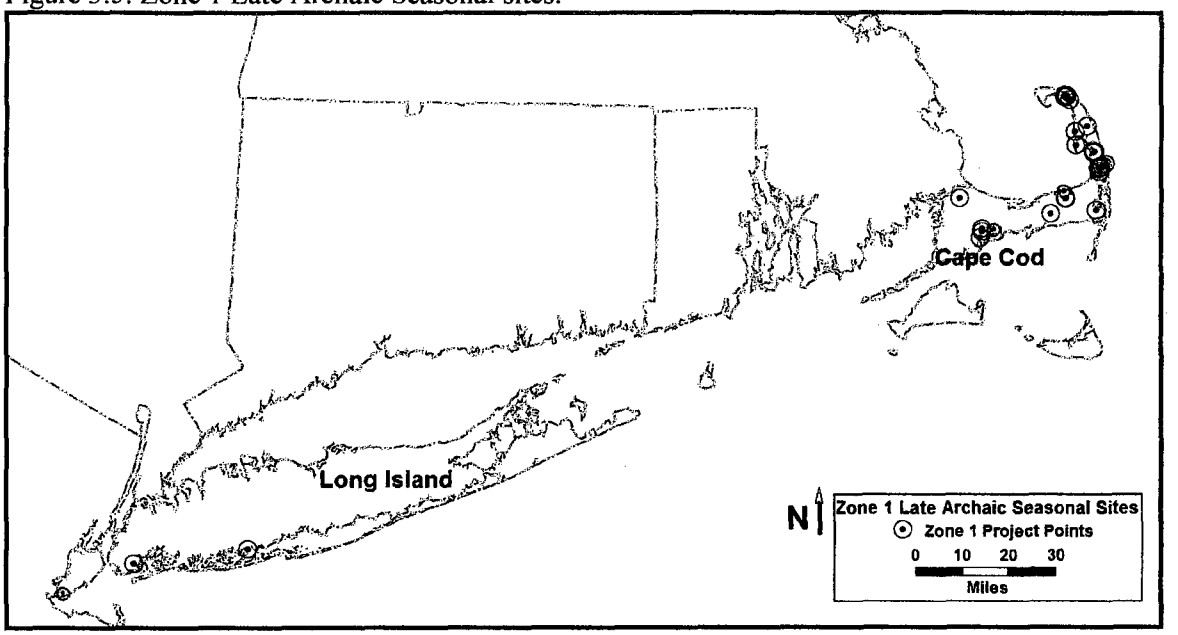
There are thirty-five Late Archaic seasonal sites on Cape Cod and along the southern coast of Long Island. All thirty-five sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, hunting, and food processing activities. Twenty-three sites were lithic tool workshops, eight sites had evidence of fishing, shellfish gathering occurred at twenty-two sites, evidence of plant gathering was found at six sites, cooking took place at thirty-one sites, evidence of storage and disposal activities was recovered from nineteen sites, two sites had evidence of horticulture, three sites contained burials, and one site had artifacts indicative of ceremonial activities (Table 3.6). On Cape Cod, all of the seasonal sites are located either adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source. The two sites located on the southern coast of Long Island are both next to water sources (Figure 3.5).

Table 3.6: Zone 1 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
35	35	23	35	8	22	6	35	31	19	19	2	3	1

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.5: Zone 1 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.



Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island Seasonal Sites

There are twenty-eight seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period in the database for Zone 2. All twenty-eight sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, thirteen are lithic workshops, hunting activities are represented at twenty-seven sites, artifacts related to fishing were found at eighteen sites, nineteen sites had evidence of shellfish gathering, plant gathering is represented in the archaeological record at five sites, food processing occurred at twenty-five sites, cooking took place at twenty-two sites, seventeen sites had evidence of storage activities, disposal activities occurred at sixteen sites, one site had evidence of horticulture, burials were identified at five sites, and ceremonial activities are represented in the artifacts recovered from one site (Table 3.7).

On Martha's Vineyard, the locations of all twenty-five seasonal sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of a water feature. The three seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic

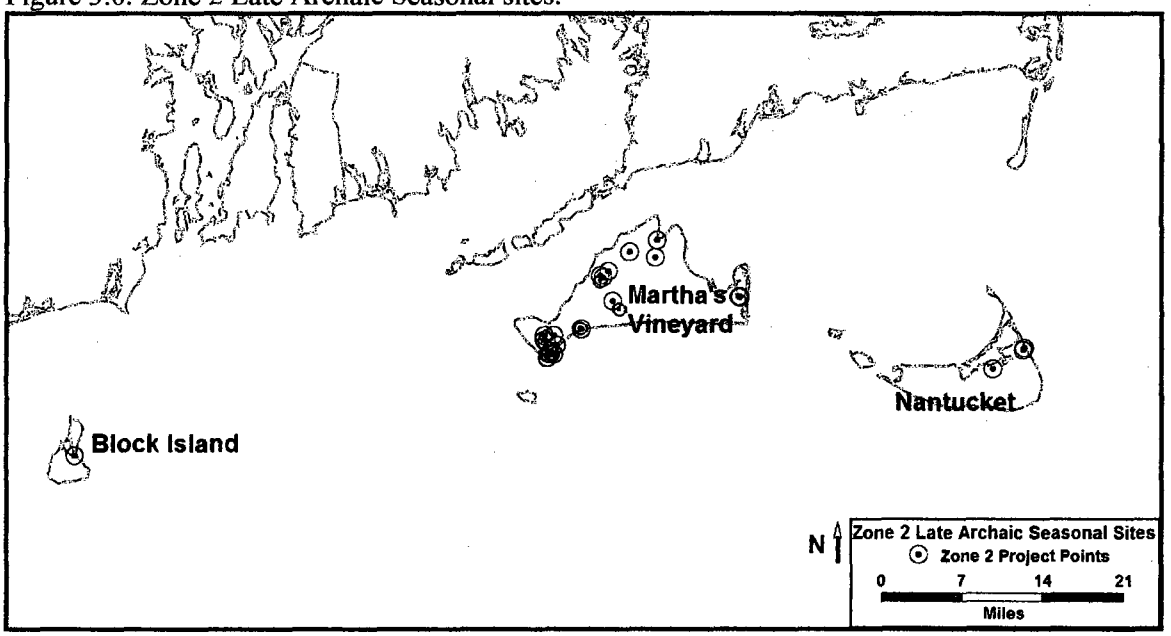
Period on Nantucket, and the one seasonal site on Block Island, are each located on terraces on the edges of water sources (Figure 3.6).

Table 3.7: Zone 2 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
28	28	13	27	18	19	5	25	22	17	16	1	5	1

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.6: Zone 2 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.



Zone 3: Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York Bay Seasonal Sites

There are fifty-one archaeological sites with evidence of seasonal occupation during the Late Archaic Period within this zone. All fifty-one sites contained evidence of lithic tool repair, thirty-nine sites had evidence of lithic tool manufacturing, fifty sites had evidence of hunting and food processing activities, evidence of fishing was identified at twenty-three sites, shellfish gathering activities are represented in the archaeological record at thirty-eight sites, plant gathering evidence was found at twenty sites, cooking took place at forty-four sites, storage activities occurred at thirty-nine sites, thirty-six sites had evidence of disposal activities, one site had

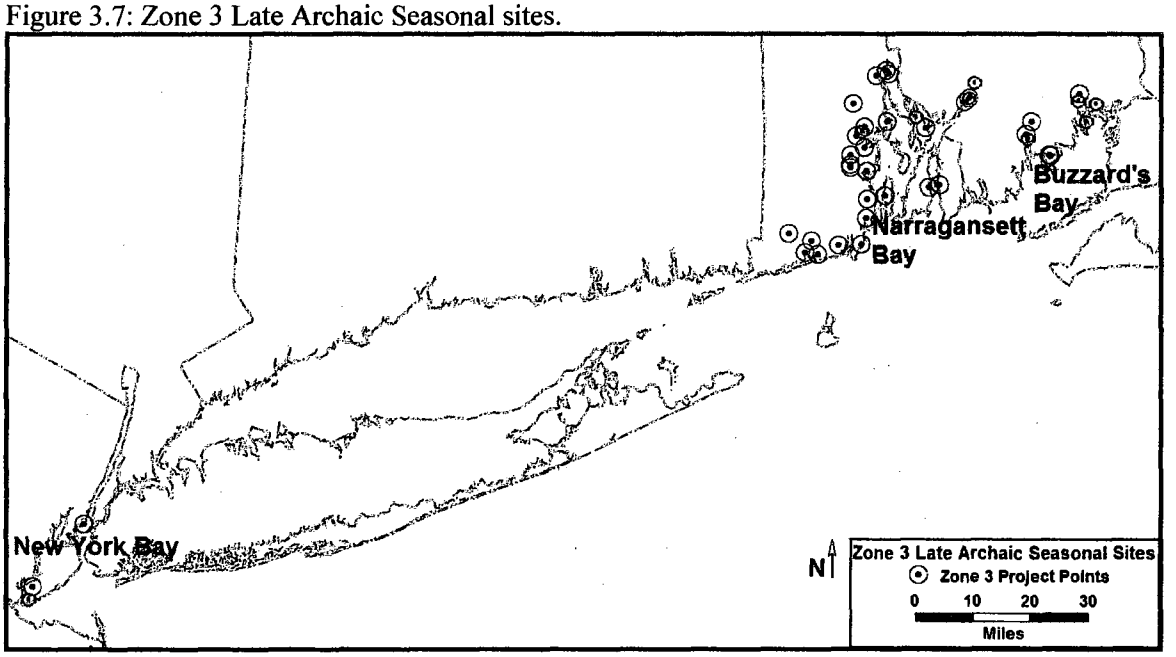
evidence of horticulture, human burials were identified at three sites, and four sites had evidence of ceremonial activities (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Zone 3 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
51	51	39	50	23	38	20	50	44	39	36	1	3	4

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.7: Zone 3 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.



The thirty-five sites situated along Narragansett Bay are either adjacent to or within three hundred meters of a water source. The Buzzard's Bay region has fourteen seasonal sites with occupation dating to the Late Archaic Period. All fourteen sites are adjacent to a water source. In New York Bay, the two seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period are each less than one hundred meters from a water source (Figure 3.7).

Zone 4: Long Island Sound Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

There are forty sites in the database located in this zone. All forty sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, hunting, food processing, and cooking activities. Twenty-eight sites are lithic tool workshops, thirteen sites have evidence of fishing, shellfish gathering activities are documented at twenty-six sites, twenty-two sites have evidence of plant gathering, storage

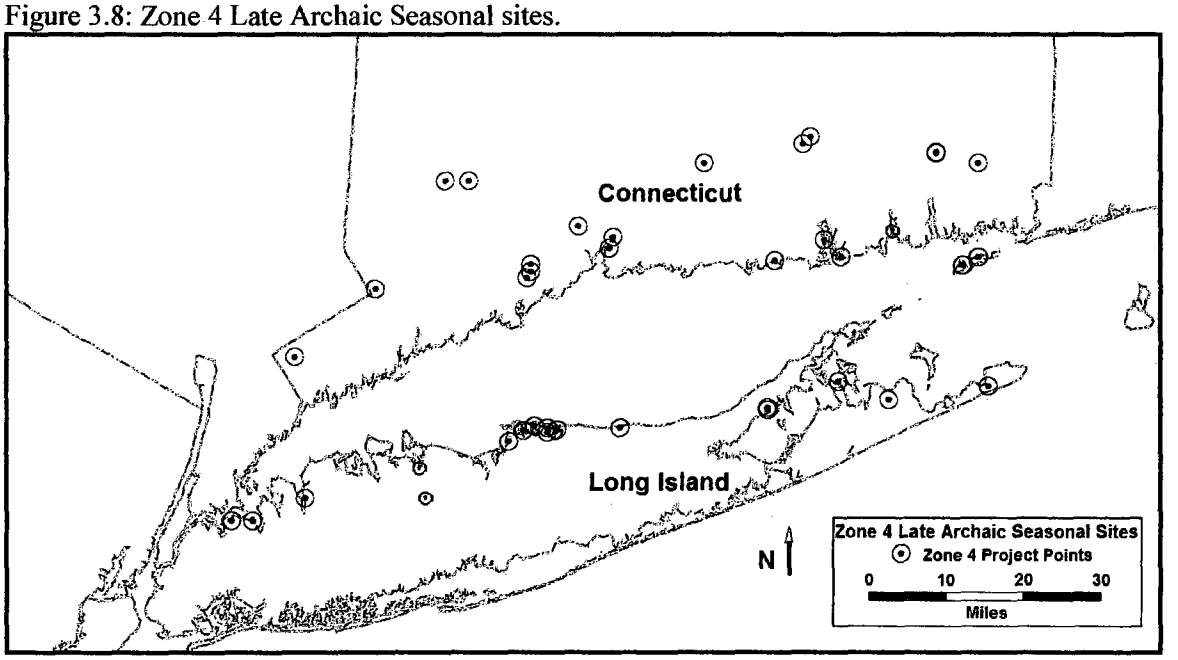
activities occurred at thirty-five sites, twenty-two sites had evidence of disposal, evidence of horticulture was recovered from four sites, human burials were found at three sites, and ceremonial activities are documented in the archaeological record at two sites (Table 3.9). All of the seasonal sites located along coastal Connecticut and Long Island's northern shores, interior and associated islands are either on terraces adjacent to, or within four hundred meters of a water source (Figure 3.8).

Table 3.9: Zone 4 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
40	40	28	40	13	26	22	40	40	35	22	4	3	2

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 3.8: Zone 4 Late Archaic Seasonal sites.



Discussion of Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

The data generated for Late Archaic seasonal sites, just as with all of the sites discussed in this dissertation, is nominal in type and depicts the presence or absence of an activity based on recovered artifacts and features. See the discussion of Late Archaic short-term sites for more

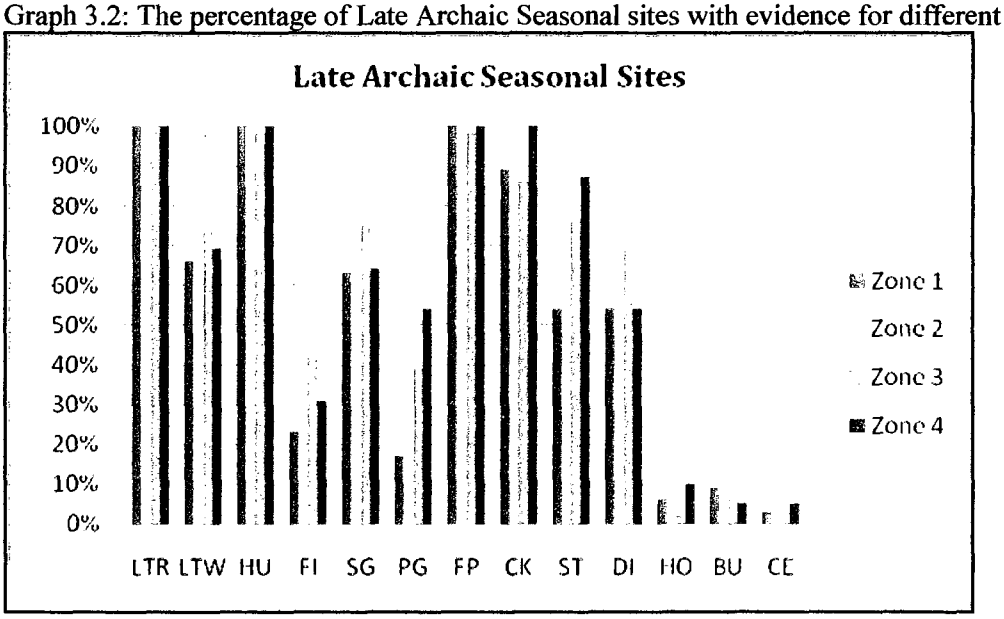
description of the data's limitations (pages 40-41). The following table and graph present the percentage of sites with evidence for each activity by zone.

Table 3.10: Late Archaic Seasonal sites with activities by zone.

Activity	Zone 1 (35 Sites)	Zone 2 (28 Sites)	Zone 3 (51 Sites)	Zone 4 (40 Sites)
LTR	100%	100%	100%	100%
LTW	67%	46%	77%	69%
HU	100%	96%	98%	100%
FI	23%	64%	45%	31%
SG	63%	68%	75%	64%
PG	17%	18%	39%	54%
FP	100%	89%	98%	100%
CK	89%	79%	86%	100%
ST	54%	61%	77%	87%
DI	54%	57%	71%	54%
HO	6%	4%	2%	10%
BU	9%	18%	6%	5%
CE	3%	4%	8%	5%

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Graph 3.2: The percentage of Late Archaic Seasonal sites with evidence for different activities.



Zone 1 has a smaller percentage of sites with evidence of fishing and storage activities. Zone 2 has a smaller percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool production, hunting, food processing, and cooking activities, and a higher percentage of site with evidence of fishing and human burial activities. Zone 3 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of shellfish

gathering, disposal, and ceremonial activities, while Zone 4 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of plant gathering, cooking, storage, and horticultural activities.

Like short-term Late Archaic sites, the sites within these zones exhibit some common trends. If a zone has a higher rate of shellfish gathering (such as Zone 3), it also has a higher rate of disposal activities. This makes sense because shell middens are a common type of disposal feature. The opposite case also holds true: zones with lower percentages of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering also have lower percentages of sites with evidence of disposal activities. Plant gathering and horticultural activities appear to be related in Zone 4, since evidence of these two activities is higher for this zone than the other zones, however, the inverse doesn't hold true: a zone with a lower percentage of sites with evidence of plant gathering activities does not also have a lower percentage of sites with evidence of horticulture activities. Across the four zones, the variation in the percentages of sites with evidence for lithic tool repair, hunting, shellfish gathering, food processing, cooking, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial activities is quite low, demonstrating consistency in the performance of these activities by the residents of all four zones.

A wide range in the percentage of sites with evidence of the following activities: lithic workshops, fishing, plant gathering, and storage activities may reflect preservation differences, since fish bone, plant remains, and pit features are fragile artifacts that may not survive through time. However, the differential adoption of these activities may also reflect human decision-making processes. Based on the available archaeological evidence, it appears that Late Archaic people living on the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island chose to collect and consume fish more often than people living on Cape Cod and the southern shores of Long Island. Inhabitants of Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York bays during the Late Archaic Period were more likely to collect shellfish and accumulate shell middens than were groups living in the other three zones. Populations inhabiting seasonal sites around Long Island Sound left

behind evidence at more sites for plant gathering, cooking, storage, and horticultural activities than did groups living in the other three zones.

In order to look for trends across the four zones in the amount of diversity in each category of activity for Late Archaic seasonal sites, I computed an index of diversity. See description and formula from earlier in this chapter (page 43). Since the number of categories is standard across the four zones, I did not have to compute an index of qualitative variation *(IQV)* as I had to with short-term sites. The index of diversity result will be between 0-1, with a higher result indicating greater diversity in cases across the categories. My results show that across the thirteen categories of activity I have examined for each site (lithic tool repair, hunting, lithic workshop, fishing, shellfish gathering, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial), there is a broad range of activities taking place at each site in each zone, and this broad range is consistent across the four zones.

Zone 1 Late Archaic seasonal sites: $D = .723$
Zone 2 Late Archaic seasonal sites: $D = .738$
Zone 3 Late Archaic seasonal sites: $D = .787$
Zone 4 Late Archaic seasonal sites: $D = .787$

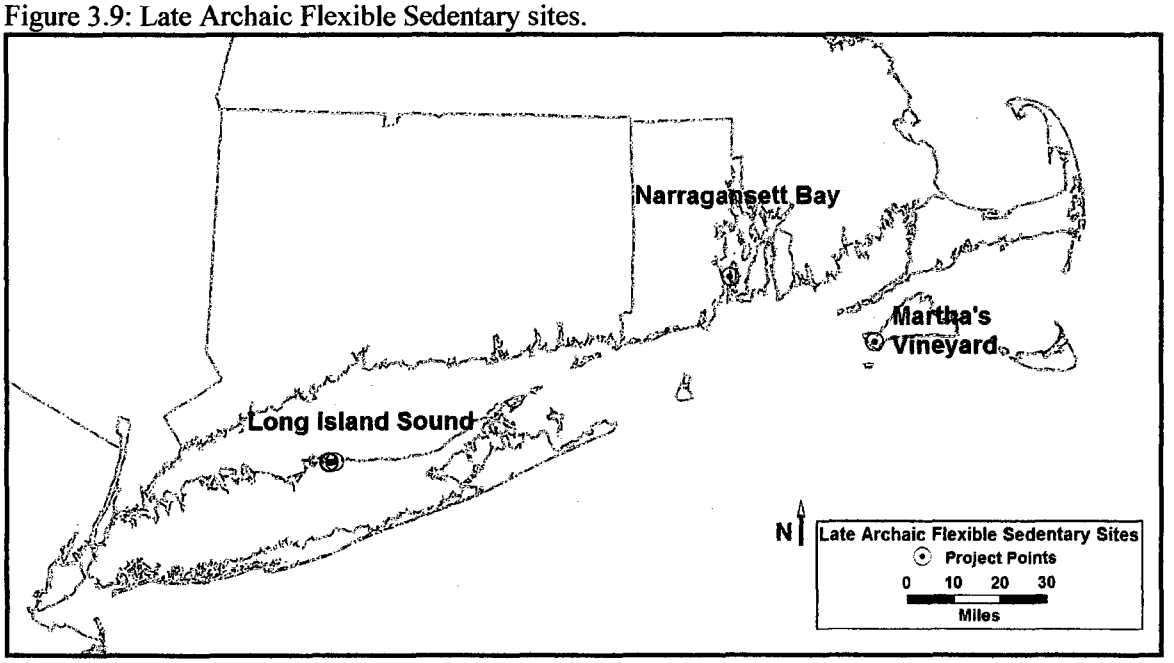
In other words, the Late Archaic residents of seasonal sites along coastal New England and New York were performing a broad range of activities at each site, and this broad range of activities is consistent across the region.

Flexible Sedentism: Late Archaic Sites

As defined in chapter two, flexible sedentism is a strategy of subsistence developed by groups of people who choose to live at an encampment or group of camps for most of a year. These groups place their camps in protected locations in environmental zones providing a wide array of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. At the encampments themselves, inhabitants practice a

broad range of activities, evidence of which archaeologists have identified as hearth features and large storage pits and middens containing resources from all seasons of the year. This definition allows archaeologists to acknowledge the flexible and fluid nature of native subsistence patterns, supports the movement towards the exploitation of more *r*-selected resources, and removes agriculture as the causal factor. The majority of sites in southern coastal New England and New York with clear evidence for some degree of sedentism contain this evidence in occupation layers dating to the Late Woodland Period. The few sites with evidence of Late Archaic sedentism include the Hornblower II Site on Martha's Vineyard (Zone 2), the Joyner Site in Rhode Island (Zone 3), and three sites located on the northern shore of Long Island (Zone 4): the Rudge-Breyer Site, the Eagles Nest Subdivision/Site, and the Pipestave/Hollow Site, which actually comprises two sites. Detailed descriptions of the artifacts and features recovered from these intensively occupied sites are now presented in order to argue that Late Archaic occupants of these encampments, as part of a fluid and flexible habitation strategy, chose to live at their sites at some point for most of the year.

Figure 3.9: Late Archaic Flexible Sedentary sites.



Zone 2: The Hornblower II Site

The one site on Martha's Vineyard with evidence for possible sedentism during the Late Archaic Period is the Hornblower II Site, located in a rugged, morainal upland of Gay Head on the north shore of Squibnocket Pond (Ritchie 1969:10). The site is situated in a small, southerly-facing amphitheater a few feet above the level of Squibnocket Pond, and surrounded on the north, west, and east sides by what would have been heavily forested highland that provided shelter from the northwest winter winds (Ritchie 1969:10). Five distinct strata were identified by Ritchie (1969), presumed by him to correlate with times when the pond was open to the ocean and would have supported shellfish as well as provided an outlet for the spring run of herring or alewives (Ritchie 1969).

The oldest of the five strata identified at Hornblower II was radiocarbon dated to 2270 +/- 160 B.C. (Ritchie 1969:220) and represents sporadic use of the site by a small, Late Archaic hunting-oriented population who "were at an initial or experimental stage of adjustment to a coastal environment" (Ritchie 1969:56). The next stratum was radiocarbon dated to 2190 +/-100 B.C. (Ritchie 1969:220) and is a well-represented Late Archaic complex, providing evidence that the hunters and shellfish gatherers living at the site occupied it during any season, or possibly throughout the year (Ritchie 1969:55).

Zone 3: The Joyner Site

The Joyner Site, located on the island of Jamestown in Narragansett Bay, has evidence of sedentism dating to both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (Leveillee 1996). Occupation of the Joyner Site during the Late Archaic Period is characterized by deep pit features, lithic workshops, and food processing and storage activities, which all reflect "a higher degree of sedentism with more people staying on the site longer, engaging in a wider range of activities...created by family groups occupying the site and engaging in a range of domestic as well as procurement activit[ies]" (Leveillee 1996:121-122). Leveillee characterizes this

habitation of the Joyner Site as "reflective of a logistical (as opposed to foraging) settlement and collecting strategy" (1996:121-122).

Zone 4: The Tiger Lily Site

Located on the western side of Mount Sinai Harbor and sheltered from the northerly and westerly winds, the Tiger Lily Site was situated to take advantage of a range of resources and may have been occupied year-round (Wisniewski and Gwynne 1982:1). This site dates to the Late Archaic Period and contains a homogenous artifact and feature assemblage that suggests it was in use for a relatively short span of time (Wisniewski and Gwynne 1982). The small overall size of the site, the clustered distribution of substantial cooking features, and the presence of refuse (possibly former storage) pits, suggest a single episode of occupation by a small group of people living at the site possibly throughout the year (Wisniewski and Gwynne 1982).

Zone 4: The Rudge-Breyer Site

The Rudge-Breyer Site is located on the western edge of the southwest embayment of Mount Sinai Harbor, the eastern-most well-sheltered harbor on the North Shore of Long Island (Gwynne 1985:4). The site is located to optimize access to a number of productive resources, including a freshwater stream, an estuary, Mount Sinai Harbor itself, Long Island Sound, and nearby woodlands (Gwynne 1985:1). The site was excavated by avocational archaeologists in the 1960s and there are a number of problems regarding provenience information, feature identification, and test pit locations (Gwynne 1985). What can be reconstructed from the scanty notes, recollections of the excavator, and artifacts recovered from the site, is that Rudge-Breyer contains evidence for a wide range of activities, including lithic tool manufacture and reworking; the hunting, processing, cooking, and consumption of deer, shellfish, and fish; storage; and refuse disposal (Gwynne 1985). The primary period of occupation, based on a typology of recovered projectile points, is the Late Archaic Period, with some evidence of Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Woodland period occupation as well (Gwynne 1985). Evidence of year-round occupation of Rudge-Breyer can be seen in its faunal, aquatic, and shellfish resources, and inferred from its

sheltered location (Gwynne 1985). Although the size of the site and the number of features present are not known, based on what has been recovered from the site, it was a Late Archaic base camp occupied by at least a small group of people throughout the year (Gwynne 1985).

Zone 4: The Eagles Nest Subdivision/Site

During subsurface investigation of the 13 acre Eagles Nest Subdivision, the Eagles Nest Site was uncovered, a lithic workshop, hunting, food processing, and cooking site stretching across the entire property (Johannemann and Billadello 1989). This site contained over 150 projectile points dating from the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Transitional Archaic, and Woodland periods, chipping debris, hammerstones, preforms, blades, bone fragments, some shell, a charred nut fragment, fire-cracked rock, and pottery (Johannemann and Billadello 1989). Further investigation of this site revealed eighty-five features, including hearths, charcoal concentrations, post molds, soil stains, and storage and refuse pits, some of which were very dense and indicate intense and sizable occupation (Bernstein et al. 1993). Radiocarbon dates were run on wood charcoal from ten of the features. The majority of these samples date to the Late Archaic period (Bernstein 2002). The site's location within three ecological spheres: estuarine, intermittent potable water, and a marine environment, offered a broad range of resources to the residents of this seasonally and possible sedentary base camp (Johannemann and Billadello 1989).

Zone 4: The Pipestave Hollow Site

The Pipestave Hollow Site, approximately two acres in size, encompasses two loci, the Hopkins Landing Locus and the Pappalazio Property Locus, both located along Pipestave Hollow, which contains a stream that empties into the eastern side of Mount Sinai Harbor (Gramley 1982). Features uncovered at the Hopkins Landing Site include a shell midden extending 200 meters along the eastern edge of the hollow containing fire-cracked rock, shell, bone fragments, and debitage from lithic tool making, as well as a number of shallow, oval-shaped basins that were evidently constructed to bake shellfish and then served as trash pits (Gramley 1982). No postmolds or large hearth features were uncovered at Hopkins Landing,

leading the excavator to conclude that only flimsy shelters were erected here and the site was likely occupied during warm weather months (Gramley 1982). Artifacts included projectile points and scrapers, but the lack of evidence of fishing equipment and the almost complete absence of heavy-duty tools such as choppers or mullers, indicate that activities carried out at this locus may have been limited to shellfish and deer processing and consumption (Gramley 1982). A single radiocarbon sample from Hopkins Landing produced a date of 2015+/-140 B.C., which places the occupation of this locus, and Pipestave Hollow as a whole, to the Late Archaic Period (Gramley 1982:165).

At the Pappalizio Property Locus, four pairs of circular, basin-shaped hearths and three postmolds were uncovered (Gramley 1982:165). These features contained principally soft-shelled clam, with some hard-shell clam and other shellfish, along with the remains of deer, turtle, unidentified small mammals, and charred nuts (Gramley 1982). Artifacts recovered from this locus include projectile points dating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods and pottery fragments, all in a mixed Late Archaic and Woodland Period context (Gramley 1982). The features and artifacts recovered from this locus, along with its sheltered location, may indicate this site served as a winter camp for both the Late Archaic and later inhabitants (Gramley 1982). The whole Pipestave Hollow Site offers evidence of Late Archaic and Woodland habitation that may have been year-round, with populations moving from the open areas of Hopkins Landing, occupied during the warm weather months, to the more sheltered Pappalizio camp during the winter (Gramley 1982).

Flexible Sedentism: Discussion of Late Archaic Sites

By far the area that demonstrates the best evidence for sedentary habitation during the Late Archaic Period is in Zone 4, at sites around Mt. Sinai Harbor on Long Island's north shore. The early formation of an estuarine environment in the harbor, the nearby saltwater Sound, and local freshwater resources all offered occupants a wide variety of aquatic, vegetal, and terrestrial

resources. The inhabitants of these camps brought these resources back to their homes to process and consume, to construct shelters and storage containers, and to practice all manner of household activities. All of these sites have the potential to meet the definition of flexible sedentism. The inhabitants who created these encampments chose to locate them in protected areas very close to resource-rich habitats offering a wide range and variety of resources. They constructed extensive hearths, storage pits, and middens containing flora, fauna, and aquatic resources available from many seasons. If the inhabitants of these sites chose to, they could have remained in these locations on a year-round basis.

Discussion: The Late Archaic Period

The Late Archaic Period inhabitants of southern coastal New England and New York chose to locate their sites either directly along, or within five hundred meters of water sources, with the exception of five short-term sites located in Zone 4, in the interior of Long Island (see Appendix B for a detailed description of the water sources associated with each site). The activities performed by the residents of short-term encampments vary more when compared to the activities performed at repeatedly inhabited seasonal sites. This may be due to archaeological testing bias, since short-term sites (once they are characterized as such), may not undergo additional testing at the same rate as a site characterized as "seasonal" or "repeatedly occupied" by investigators. It may also reflect the local expedient needs of the groups forming these short-term sites. This is reflected in the wide range between zones in *IQV* (index of qualitative variation) rates for Late Archaic short-term sites. In contrast, the *D* (index of diversity) rates computed for Late Archaic seasonal sites show consistently high values for each zone and a narrow range between zones. The groups forming and occupying seasonal sites during the Late Archaic Period are making decisions about where to place their sites based on local ecological and environmental variables, yet there is a great deal of consistency across the whole region in the types and range of activities they performed at these sites.

Chapter 4: The Late Woodland Period

Introduction

In this chapter I begin with a brief overview of what is generally known about the Late Woodland Period (1000-500 BP) for coastal New England and Long Island, New York. I then present more specific interpretations of the various coastal regions, as they are understood by archaeologists working in each region. I am interested in the ecological settings of each site and also concerned with how these sites were constructed and utilized by their Late Woodland inhabitants. A site's setting is determined by plotting it on USGS quadrangle maps and how it was used through recovered artifacts and features. I am searching for similarities and differences in how these short-term sites, defined as a location with a small variety of artifacts indicating temporary use of a location, were utilized by the pre-Contact residents of Cape Cod, Buzzards Bay, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Long Island, New York. After a discussion of these similarities and differences, Late Woodland Period seasonal sites are investigated, which are defined as sites containing evidence of repeated occupation over long periods of time and with features and evidence for a broad range of activities. Again, I am searching for patterns in how these sites were utilized by their pre-Contact residents and their environmental settings. I then present site-level information on the sites and site groups which may meet the definition of flexible sedentism outlined in chapter 2.

General Overview of the Late Woodland Period

Archaeological sites dating to the Late Woodland Period (1,000-500 BP) along coastal New England and Long Island, New York reflect a continuation of earlier settlement patterns (Bernstein 2006). Some researchers have argued that occupation of the coastal zone during the

Late Woodland Period, as well as earlier periods, was limited to the warm months, with movement to interior camps during the winter (Ceci 1977). Data from shellfish sectioning studies on Long Island (Lightfoot and Cerrato 1988) and Cape Cod (McManamon 1984b) demonstrate winter and spring habitation of these two regions, along with habitation during the warmer months. This evidence, along with archaeological material, shows that the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of the coastal zone were living at large base camps within walking distance (less than 500 meters) of a wide array of marine and terrestrial resources (Bernstein 2006, Cantwell and Wall 2001, Dincauze 1990). These base camps were complemented by smaller, task specific satellite sites (Leveillee 1996, McManamon 1984b, NRHPI 1987).

Although there is some debate (see Petersen and Cowie 2002), coastal Late Woodland groups appear to have known about maize, but to have chosen not to practice maize horticulture on a large scale (Bernstein 1999;2006, Cantwell and Wall 2001, Chilton 1999, Kerber 1997). These groups instead seem to be expanding the range of *r*-selected resources they consumed (Bernstein 2006), which allowed them to remain at their encampments for longer periods of time and to support a larger population (Rafferty 1985). Overall, archaeological evidence indicates growth in site size, frequency, and length of occupation, with the largest sites located on the coast and near the heads of estuaries (Bragdon 1996, Dunford 1987, Lavin 1988).

In fact, although published direct AMS dates on maize macrobotanical remains only date back about a thousand years in the greater northeast, analysis of phytolith residue recovered from charred food remains shows this plant was being used in the region by 2270 B.P. (Hart et al. 2007). This discrepancy seems to indicate that although maize was known and used for more than a thousand years, it was incorporated as one element of a broad-based subsistence strategy and not a focal economy (Hart et al. 2007).

The Late Woodland Period by Zone

Zone 1: Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island

Inhabitants of Cape Cod were living at larger, more intensively occupied encampments during the Late Woodland Period (Dunford 1987). These nucleated settlements included large middens containing a variety of subsistence remains, collected by the site's occupants from a variety of different microenvironments and brought back to these encampments for processing and consumption (McManamon 1984b). These sites were complemented by additional ephemeral sites created as a result of specific task-procuring activities (McManamon 1984b), such as a hunting station where projectile points were resharpened or a deer was dressed. Although the intensity of lithic manufacturing and subsistence activities increases during the Woodland periods, there is no great change from the preceding Late Archaic Period in the types of activities that were being carried out at these sites (McManamon 1984b).

Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island

Archaeological investigations of Martha's Vineyard reveal a proportionally higher distribution of sites dating to the Woodland Period when compared to the rest of southern New England (Mulholland et al. 1998:18). Compared to the preceding Early and Middle Woodland periods, there is also an increase in the number of sites dating to the Late Woodland Period (Mulholland et al. 1998). By the Early and Middle Woodland periods, groups were creating and repeatedly inhabiting seasonal encampments concentrated around Squibnocket, Menemsha, and Nashaquitsa ponds in the Chilmark/Gay Head area, and around Lagoon Pond in the Tisbury/Oak Bluffs area. By the Late Woodland and Contact periods, not only are many of these sites being used repeatedly, but around these four ponds there is evidence of continuous, year-round occupation at sites described as "villages" by their excavators (see Guernsey 1916, Byers and Johnson 1940, Huntington 1957, Ritchie 1969, Herbster 2001, Herbster and Cherau 1999, Herbster and Cherau 2001).

The groups living on Nantucket during the Late Woodland Period appear to have concentrated their settlements along coastal/estuarine zones (Massachusetts Historical Commission [MHC] 1984). Although this interpretation of habitation preferences may be biased, since archaeological sites identified by collectors and archaeologists are more likely to be located along the more heavily disturbed coastal zone (Rainey 1998), it does seem to reflect a real tendency. As the MHC (1984) points out, "existing sites and artifact finds indicate intensive use of Nantucket during the Late Woodland period" (MHC 1984:3-4). Further support that sites are most likely to be located in estuary locations comes from an inventory of 106 sites collected by Pretola and Little (1988). Their findings "revealed that the 56 prehistoric shell midden sites all lie within 1 km of sheltered shellfish habitats. The distribution can be related to the availability of shellfish beds in estuaries and to the erosion that takes place on unprotected beaches; it shows that people did not carry shell any farther than necessary" (Pretola and Little 1988:49). Late Woodland inhabitants of Block Island were living on terraces and slopes overlooking salt marshes along Great Salt Pond on what appears to be a year-round basis (Tveskov 1997).

Zone 3: Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York Bays

By the Late Woodland Period, Narragansett Bay had become an extremely productive environment offering a broad range and abundance of resources (Leveillee 1996). This productivity allowed native residents to replace an inland exploitation strategy with a coastal one (Leveillee 1996). This coastal strategy resulted in nucleated, more sedentary Woodland settlements characterized by a great number of features created by the wide variety of tasks performed by its residents (Leveillee 1996). Across the landscape, these more nucleated settlements were complemented by an increase in the number of short-term, specialized resource procurement sites and a general decrease in the number of larger, seasonal sites, as native groups began congregating at fewer sites for longer periods of time and in greater numbers than in previous periods (Leveillee 1996). Through time, the resources being exploited by the Late Woodland inhabitants of these more intensively occupied sites became more diverse (Bernstein

1993). Evidence from seasonality data from sites such as the Greenwich Cove Site suggest relatively year-round coastal settlement possibly over the last 1000 years, with the strongest evidence dating to the Late Woodland Period (Bernstein 1993:143).

Although not many archaeological investigations have been conducted along Buzzard's Bay by professional archaeologists (Mahlstedt and Johnson 1982), what is known is that the network of rivers and streams that forms the Buzzards Bay drainage area also served as communication and trade routes for native groups of the region (Herbster and Cherau 2000). From the sites that have been professionally excavated, as well as reviews of the work of amateur archaeologists performed by members of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, it is apparent that for the groups inhabiting this drainage system, it was an important core settlement area (Talmage 1982).

Zone 4: Long Island Sound

Native groups living along the Connecticut coastline became more sedentary during the Late Woodland Period as compared to earlier epochs (NRHPI 1987). This led to a decrease in the frequency of large riverine sites as populations began to consolidate at larger, more complex riverine encampments (NRHPI 1987). This pattern is also reflected in the increase in the frequency of task-specific, special purpose sites in upland interior areas and the increase in exotic lithic materials. Both patterns imply increasing social complexity and expanding trade networks as the riverine village became the focus of economic and social activities (NRHPI 1987). This reduced residential mobility and nucleation of settlement occurs as tidal marshes develop and become stabilized in the lower Connecticut River Valley, offering native residents with a resource-rich subsistence base that could have supported year-round, permanent settlement (McWeeney 1986, NRHPI 1987).

Researchers argue that by the Late Woodland Period, there was much less residential and seasonal mobility by native coastal New York groups (Cantwell and Wall 2001). By this time, estuaries had become established, offering a "mosaic of habitats" ranging from "coasts, marshes, mudflats, [and] sheltered estuaries, [to] meadows, forests, [and] uplands" (Cantwell and Wall

3001:90). These varied and production ecological settings offered native residents a broad and diverse range of resources, allowing for the development of larger, more permanent village encampments (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

As with archaeological investigations conducted on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, there is a tendency for researchers to focus on coastal sites because they are more endangered by natural forces and development. As development has continued on Long Island's interior, CRM work has gradually improved our understanding of the role interior resources played for the island's native residents. It has generally been thought that the central part of the island served as a hunting area for people living along the shore line and concentrating on shellfish and aquatic resources (Venuto 1982). CRM reports support this view and provide evidence of hunting, food processing, and lithic procurement, manufacturing, and repair activities. However, other interior sites offer proof that native groups were performing a range of activities at seasonal and perhaps sedentary interior encampments. There are also a number of both short-term sites and possible sedentary villages located along the coast. This variety in site types is a product of a collecting-type subsistence strategy where members of a group living in the more permanent sites would create smaller, task-specific sites at which they harvested and processed shellfish, plants, or game (Lynch 2002). The shell middens created at these specialized sites are limited in the range and variety of resources they contain, while middens created at larger, more sedentary sites hold a much greater variety and amount of material. Overall, the sheer number of sites identified on Long Island, in both coastal and interior areas, documents the rich pre-Contact habitation of the island.

The Data - Late Woodland Short-term Sites

In order to illustrate this subset of sites, an example of a typical short-term Late Woodland site is presented. The Paul Site, located along Cedar Swamp Creek, which drains into Hempstead Harbor, demonstrates utilization of the Long Island interior during the Woodland Period (Crane

and Ottusch-Kianka 1987). The recovered archaeological assemblage includes fourteen projectile points (five of which are Levanna), 617 pieces of chipping debris, two pottery fragments, shellfish, and rabbit and deer bone (Crane and Ottusch-Kianka 1987). These artifacts indicate that the occupants of this Late Woodland site were repairing lithic tools, hunting, processing and cooking food, and storing resources.

Zone 1: Cape Cod and the Southern Shore of Long Island

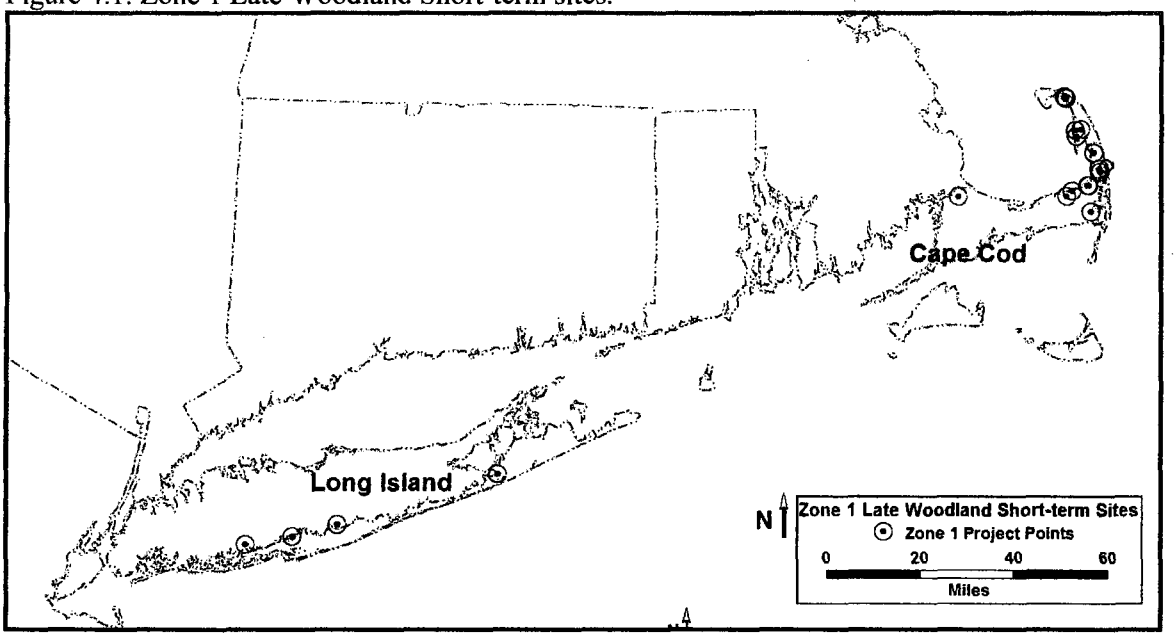
There are a total of twenty-three Late Woodland short-term sites in the database for this zone. Lithic tool repair activities occurred at nineteen of these sites, four sites had evidence of a lithic workshop, fifteen sites had evidence of hunting activities, fishing was documented at two sites, shellfish gathering occurred at eleven sites, six sites had evidence of food processing, cooking occurred at nine sites, eleven sites had evidence of storage, seven sites had evidence of disposal, artifacts associated with horticulture were found at one site, one site contained a human burial, and there were no sites with evidence of plant gathering or ceremonial activities (Table 4.1). The nineteen short-term sites on Cape Cod and the four sites on Long Island's southern shores are all located along water sources (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1: Zone 1 Late Woodland Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
23	19	4	15	2	11	0	6	9	11	7	1	1	0

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.1: Zone 1 Late Woodland Short-term sites.



Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island

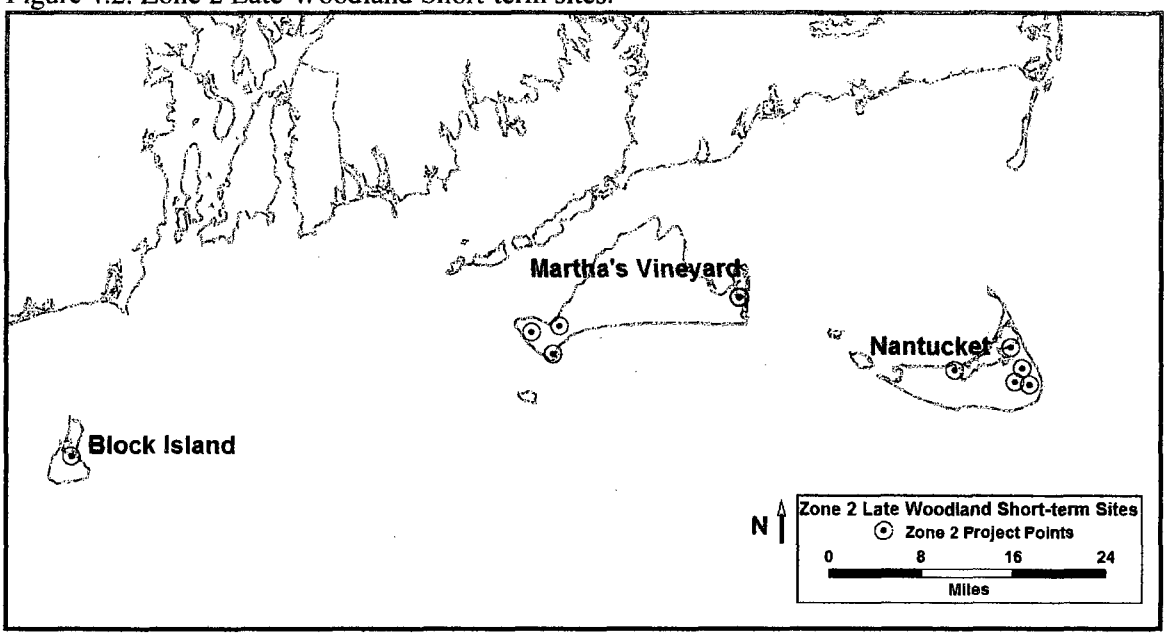
There are eleven short-term Late Woodland Period sites in the database for this zone. All eleven sites have evidence of lithic tool repair and hunting activities, four sites were lithic workshops, two sites have evidence of fishing, shellfish gathering occurred at five sites, one site has evidence of plant gathering, food processing activities occurred at eight sites, evidence of cooking was found at six sites, storage activities occurred at eight sites, disposal activities are represented in the archaeological record of five sites, one site has evidence of horticulture, and there was no evidence of human burial or ceremonial activities at any of these sites (Table 4.2). Martha's Vineyard has five Late Woodland Period short-term sites; all are along or overlook a water source. Nantucket also has five short-term Late Woodland Period sites; all are either adjacent to or within four hundred meters of either freshwater or saltwater. The one short-term site located on Block Island overlooks a water source (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.2: Zone 2 Late Woodland Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
11	11	4	11	2	5	1	8	6	8	5	1	0	0

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.2: Zone 2 Late Woodland Short-term sites.



Zone 3: Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York Bays

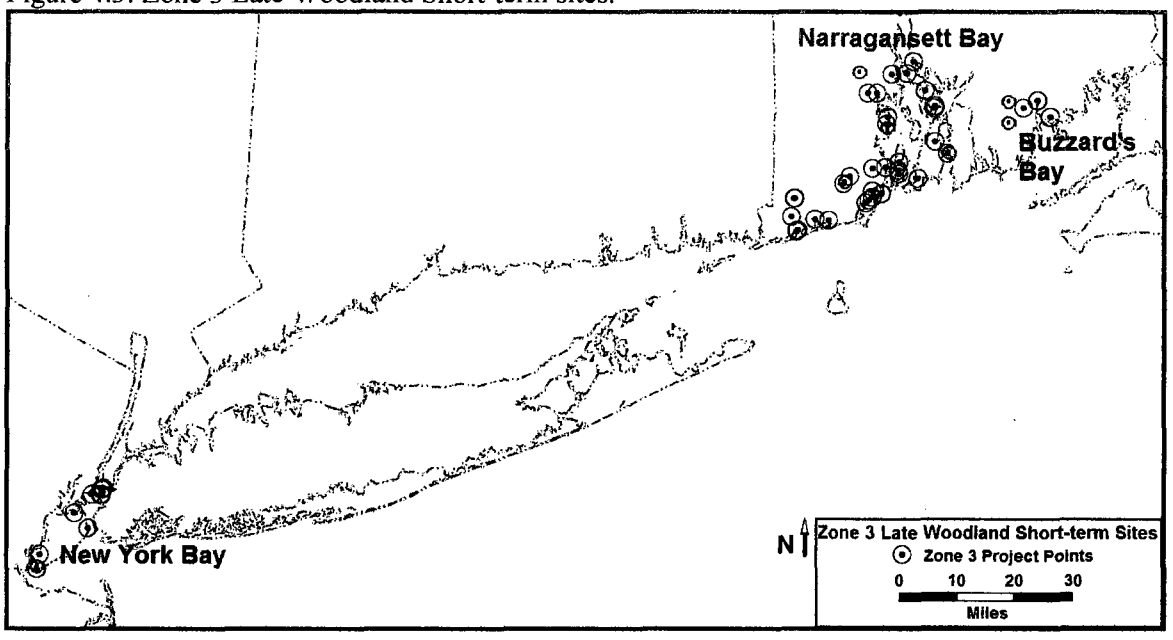
There are fifty-seven sites in the database with evidence of short-term occupation during the Late Woodland Period in this zone. Fifty-five of these sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, seventeen are lithic workshops, forty-eight have evidence of hunting, fishing occurred at four sites, evidence of shellfish gathering was found at twenty-two sites, plant gathering activities are represented in the archaeological record of three sites, thirty-seven sites have evidence of food processing activities, cooking occurred at twenty-seven sites, twenty-four sites have evidence of storage activities, disposal activities occurred at seven sites, human burials were identified at one site, one site has evidence of ceremonial activities, and no sites have evidence of horticulture (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Zone 3 Late Woodland Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
57	55	17	48	4	22	3	37	27	24	7	0	1	1

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.3: Zone 3 Late Woodland Short-term sites.



Along Narragansett Bay, thirty-eight sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of a water source. There are nine short-term Late Woodland sites located in the Buzzard's Bay region. All nine sites are directly along a water source. There are ten short-term Late Woodland Period sites located along New York Bay. All of these sites are either directly adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source (Figure 4.3).

Zone 4: Long Island Sound

There are a total of sixty-nine short-term sites dating to the Late Woodland Period along Long Island Sound. Sixty-six sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, twenty-six sites are lithic tool workshops, fifty-six sites have evidence of hunting, fishing-related artifacts were recovered from five sites, twenty sites had evidence of shellfish gathering, plant gathering activities are documented at nine sites, food processing occurred at forty-nine sites, thirty-two sites have evidence of cooking, storage activities occurred at thirty-nine sites, disposal activities are recorded for eight sites, three sites have evidence of horticulture, one site contains a human burial, and there are no sites with evidence of ceremonial activities (Table 4.4). In Connecticut, all thirty sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of a fresh or saltwater source.

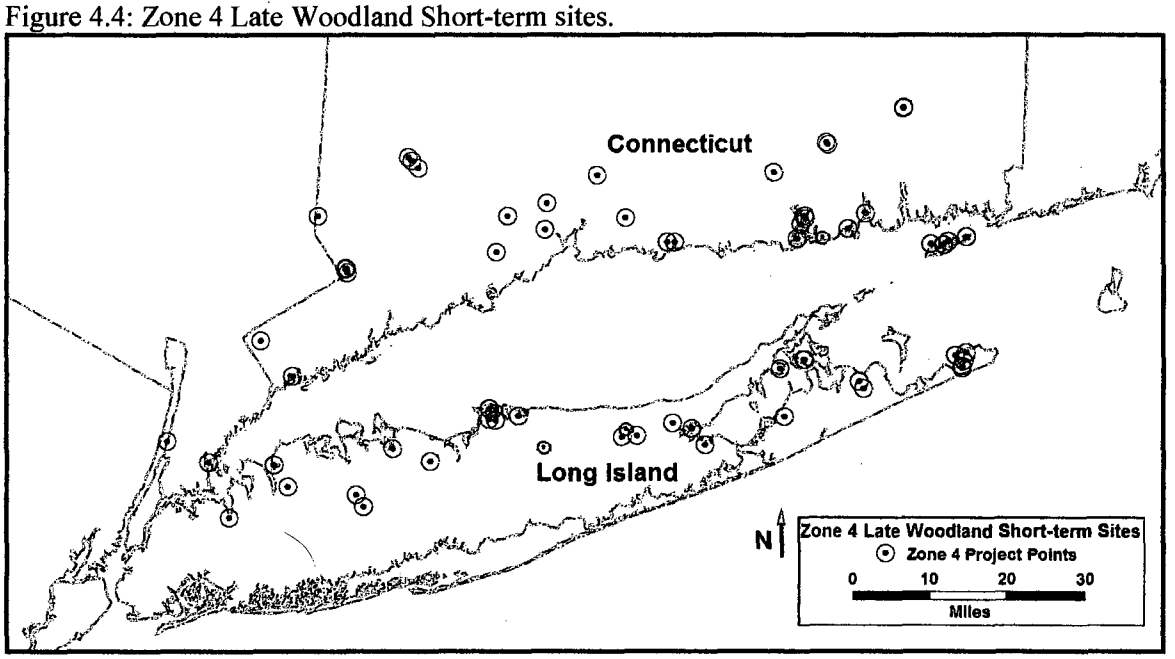
There are thirty-nine short-term Late Woodland sites located on Long Island. Five of these sites are more than five hundred meters from a water source, while the rest are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of water (Figure 4.4).

Table 4.4: Zone 4 Late Woodland Short-term sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
69	66	26	56	5	20	9	49	32	39	8	3	1	0

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.4: Zone 4 Late Woodland Short-term sites.



Discussion of Late Woodland Short-Term Sites

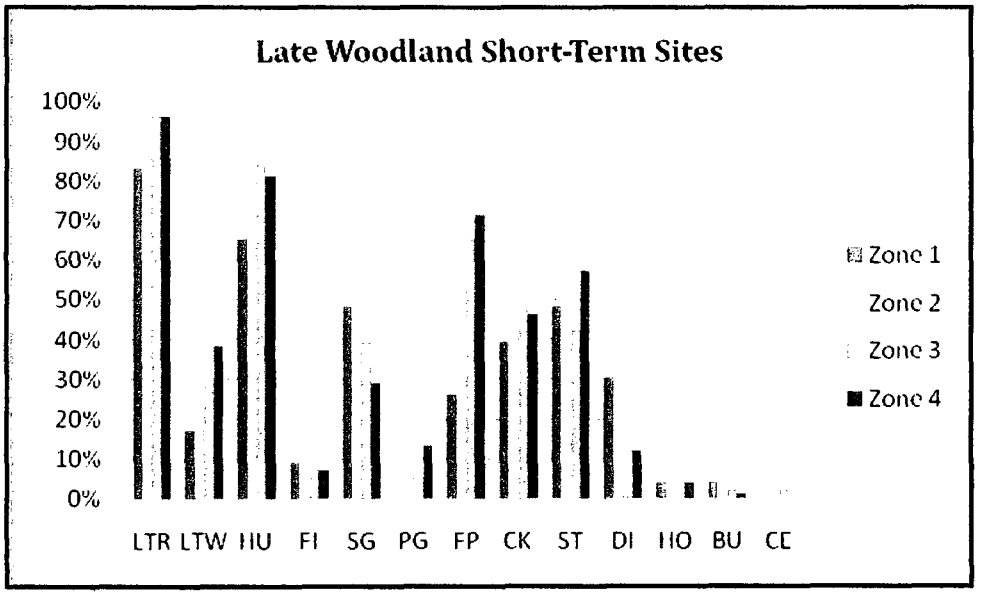
The data generated for Late Woodland short-term sites, just as with all of the sites discussed in this dissertation, is nominal in type and depicts the presence or absence of an activity based on recovered artifacts and features. See the discussion of Late Archaic short-term sites in chapter 3 for further detail on these limitations (pages 40-41). Table 4.5 and Graph 4.1 present the percentage of sites with evidence for each activity, grouped by zone.

Table 4.5: Late Woodland Short-term sites with activities by zone.

Activity	Zone 1 (21 Sites)	Zone 2 (12 Sites)	Zone 3 (57 Sites)	Zone 4 (69 Sites)
LTR	83%	100%	96%	96%
LTW	17%	36%	30%	38%
HU	65%	100%	84%	81%
FI	9%	18%	7%	7%
SG	48%	45%	39%	29%
PG	0%	9%	5%	13%
FP	26%	73%	65%	71%
CK	39%	55%	47%	46%
ST	48%	73%	42%	57%
DI	30%	45%	12%	12%
HO	4%	9%	0%	4%
BU	4%	0%	2%	1%
CE	0%	0%	2%	0%

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Graph 4.1: The percentage of Late Woodland Short-term sites with evidence for different activities.



Zone 1 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering and human burial activities, and a lower percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool repair, lithic tool workshop, hunting, plant gathering, food processing, and cooking activities. The low percentage of sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island with evidence of lithic tool production may be because a ready supply of cobbles near larger seasonal sites made it unnecessary for groups to have specialized sites where they processed raw material into tools before bringing the tools back to the main camp. The high percentage of evidence for shellfish gathering and the lower

percentages for a number of other activities suggest that native populations living along Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island (Zone 1) during the Late Woodland Period had specialized short-term shellfish gathering sites.

Zone 2 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of hunting, fishing, cooking, storage, and disposal activities. Late Woodland Period population living on the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island don't appear to have specialized resource-procurement short-term sites. Instead, these sites have evidence of a broad range of activities.

Zone 3 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of horticultural and ceremonial activities, with the rest of the percentages all on the low side or close to the percentages observed for Zone 4 sites. This seems to demonstrate that Late Woodland Period occupants of Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays were performing fewer activities at their sites when compared to the native inhabitants of sites on the islands (Zone 2).

Zone 4 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering and a higher percentage of sites with evidence of plant gathering activities. Unlike short-term Late Archaic sites, the percentage of lithic tool workshop sites is not higher for Zone 4 sites when compared to the other zones. The streambed cobble quarry workshop is a site type that does not extend into the Late Woodland Period for Zone 4 sites, perhaps due to the fact that quartz, which makes up the majority of streambed cobbles in Connecticut, became a less sought-after material for the production of stone tools during the following periods (Jones et al. 1997). The occupants of short-term sites along Long Island Sound are accumulating more botanical material than residents of the other zones, as well as having a less diverse range of activities that they practiced at their encampments when compared to the archaeological evidence of populations living on the islands (Zone 2) and about the same range of activities as populations living along the bays (Zone 3).

In order to look for trends across the four zones in the amount of diversity in each category of activity for Late Woodland short-term sites, I computed an index of diversity and from this, an index of qualitative variation (*IQV*). See chapter three for the formula and a description of what it

measures (page 43). My results show that across the thirteen categories of activity I have examined for each site (lithic tool repair, hunting, lithic workshop, fishing, shellfish gathering, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial), there is a wide range in the amount of diversity between zones.

Zone 1 Late Woodland short-term sites: $D = .228$ $IQV = .251$
Zone 2 Late Woodland short-term sites: $D = .659$ $IQV = .725$
Zone 3 Late Woodland short-term sites: $D = .349$ $IQV = .381$
Zone 4 Late Woodland short-term sites: $D = .414$ $IQV = .452$

What the index of qualitative variation shows is that across the four zones, groups occupying short-term sites were performing a diverse range of activities to meet local needs. What is perhaps most striking is the high *IQV* for Zone 2 sites. Unlike short-term Late Archaic Zone 2 sites, which have an *IQV* of 0.050 (see chapter 3), Late Woodland Zone 2 short-term sites have a much higher *IQV* of 0.725, the highest of all short-term sites. Since Zone 2 is made up of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island, I suspect this high index is at least in part due to the geographic limitations of island living. There are only so many places groups can live, so they were more likely to perform a wider range of activities at their short-term sites and to perhaps return to these sites more often than were residents living in other areas that are not as geographically limited. The low *IQV* observed for Zone 1 Late Woodland short-term sites is not a surprise since, as previously discussed, the inhabitants of encampments located on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island appear to be concentrating on gathering shellfish at their short-term sites. Zones 3 and 4 have similar *IQV* values, showing that the same range of activities was being performed at sites located along the bays and Long Island Sound.

The Data - Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

In order to illustrate what is meant by a seasonal Late Woodland Period site, an example is provided. The Lucy Vincent Beach Site (19-DK-148) is located on a bluff overlooking the ocean along the south coast of Martha's Vineyard (Chilton and Doucette 2002). Maps from the nineteenth century show the knoll on which the site is located to be approximately three times its present size and a good deal further from the coast than it is presently, with another knoll between it and the ocean (Chilton and Doucette 2002; Walling 1858; Whiting 1856), which would have protected at least part of the site from cold winter winds. Because of coastal storms, rising sea level, and barrier beach migration, the site is eroding at a rate of approximately two meters per year into the Atlantic Ocean (Chilton and Doucette 2002). Between 1997 and 1999, over twelve percent of the site was excavated, revealing chipped and groundstone tools, chipping debris, fire-cracked rock, pottery sherds, mammal and fish bone remains, shell, and floral remains (Chilton and Doucette 2002:56). In addition to these artifacts, 168 features were also excavated, reflecting food processing, storage, and disposal activities; ceremonial feasting; and human burial (Chilton and Doucette 2002:52). The radiocarbon dates on pit features and the prevalence of Late Woodland period ceramics and projectile points indicate a possible habitation florescence at the site during this time (Chilton and Doucette 2002). The presence of human burials and ceremonial items suggests the site may have also functioned as a cemetery or ceremonial location (Chilton and Doucetts 2002). Chilton and Doucette (2002) report that it was likely part of a larger site that has since eroded into the ocean. While it is possible that the site was once inhabited year-round, there is presently no evidence to support this, so we must limit our conclusions to an interpretation of this site as repeatedly inhabited seasonally.

Zone 1: Cape Cod and the Southern Shore of Long Island

There are thirty-seven Late Woodland Period seasonal sites in this database for Zone 1. Thirty-four of these sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, twenty-one sites contained a lithic tool workshop component, hunting activities were documented for thirty-one sites, fishing-related

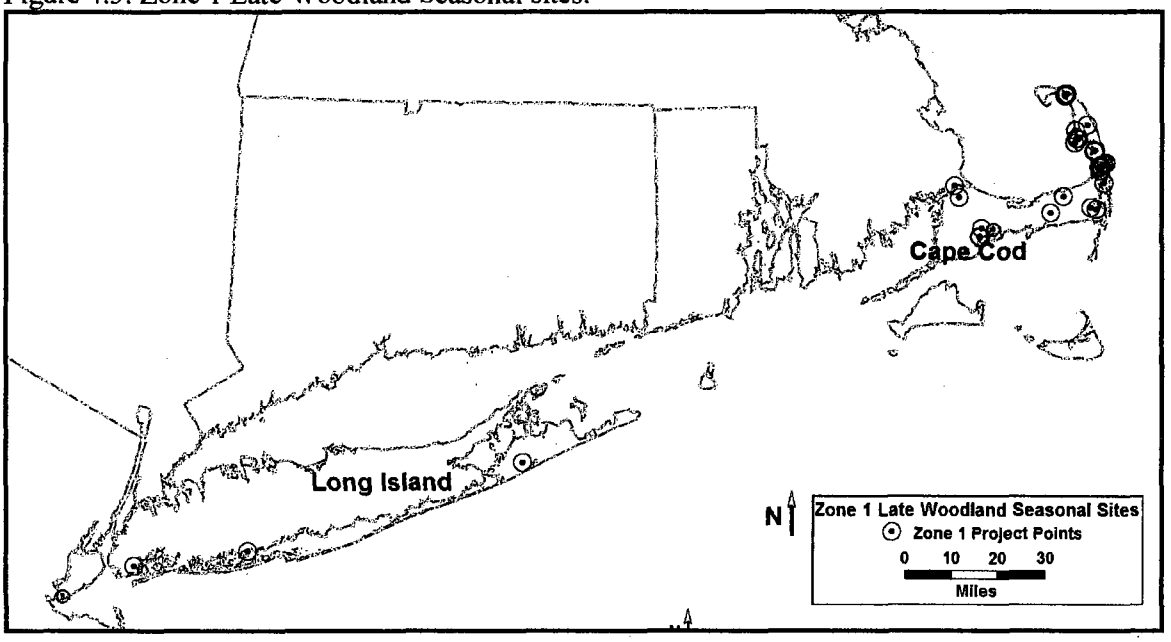
artifacts were recovered from ten sites, shellfish gathering took place at twenty-eight sites, plant gathering activities were represented in the archaeological record at six sites, food processing activities occurred at thirty sites, cooking took place at twenty-seven sites, twenty sites have evidence of storage, twenty-four have evidence of disposal, human burials were identified at four sites, and ceremonial activities are documented at one site (Table 4.6). All thirty-four Cape Cod sites and all three Long Island sites are situated on terraces on the edges of either fresh or saltwater sources (Figure 4.5).

Table 4.6: Zone 1 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
37	34	21	31	10	28	6	30	27	20	24	2	4	1

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.5: Zone 1 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.



Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island

There are forty total seasonal Late Woodland Period sites in this database for Zone 2. All forty sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, twenty sites are lithic workshops, evidence of hunting activities was found at thirty-nine sites, twenty-eight sites had evidence of fishing,

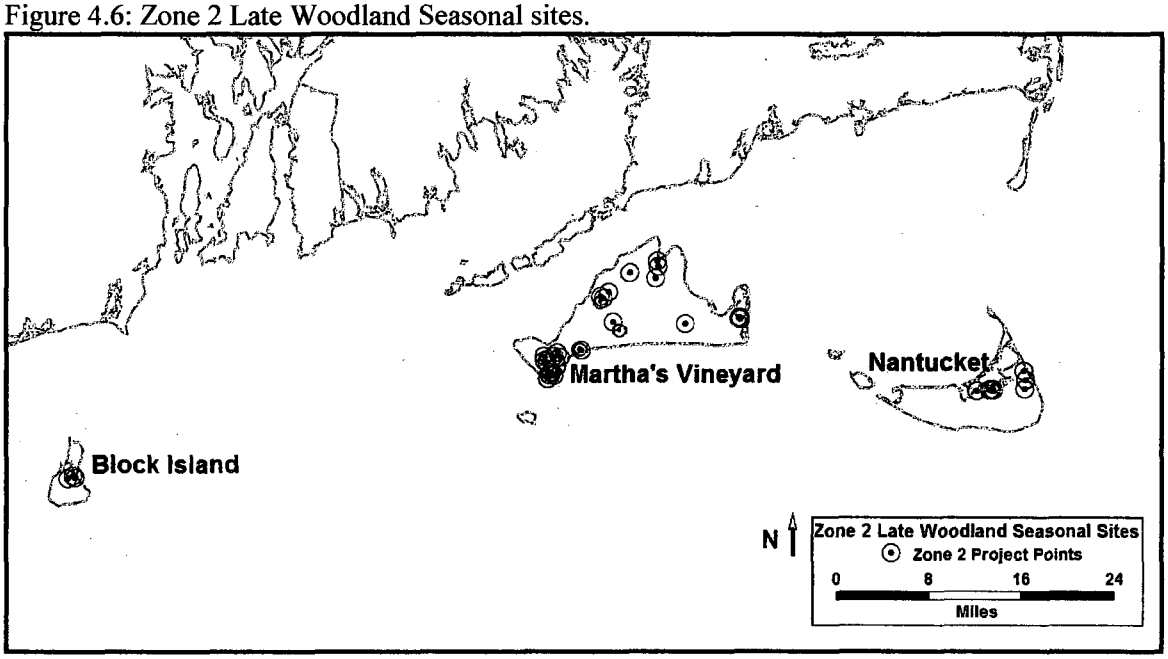
shellfish gathering was documented for thirty sites, nine sits have evidence of plant gathering, food processing occurred at thirty-seven sites, thirty-four sites had evidence of cooking, storage activities were documented at thirty-one sites, twenty-eight sites had evidence of disposal activities, one site had evidence of horticulture, five sites contained human burials, and two sites had artifacts associated with ceremonial activities (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Zone 2 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
40	40	20	39	28	30	9	37	34	31	28	1	5	2

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.6: Zone 2 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.



All twenty-nine seasonal Late Woodland sites on Martha's Vineyard are either along or within one hundred meters of a water source. There are eight seasonal Late Woodland Period sites located on Nantucket. All eight sites are either adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source. There are three seasonal sites on Block Island dating to the Late Woodland Period, all of which are adjacent to a water feature (Figure 4.6).

Zone 3: Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York Bays

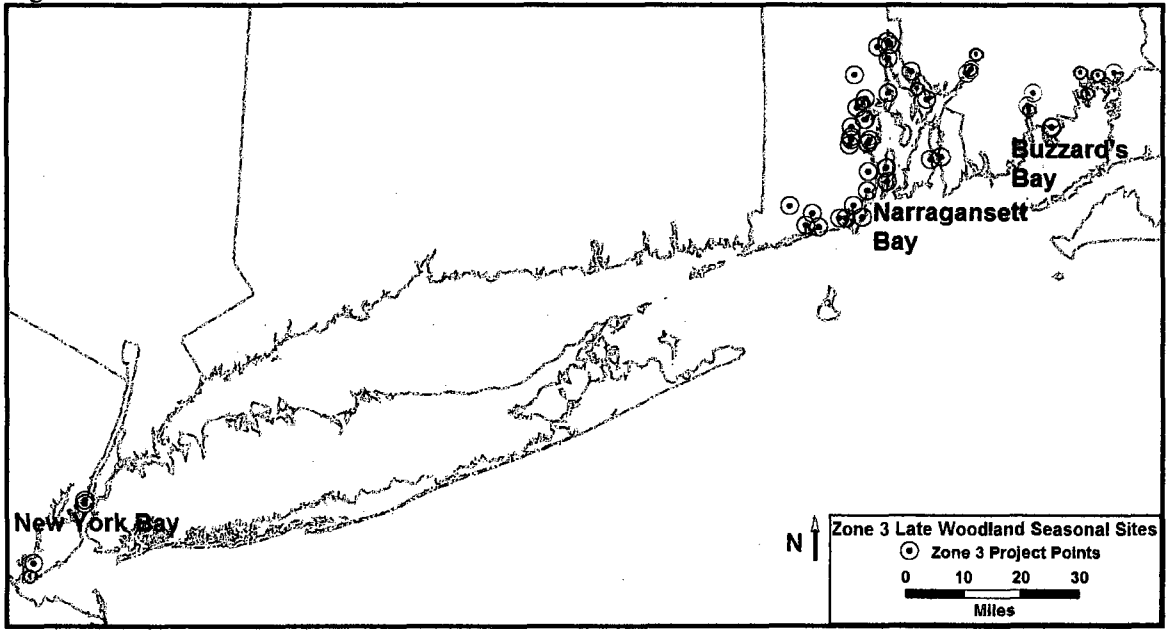
There are fifty-two Late Woodland Period seasonal sites in this database for Zone 3. Fifty-one sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, thirty-seven sites are lithic tool workshops, hunting activities are represented in the artifacts at fifty sites, twenty-five sites have evidence of fishing, shellfish gathering was identified at thirty-nine sites, twenty-four sites have evidence of plant gathering, food processing activities were identified at fifty sites, evidence of cooking was recovered from forty-six sites, storage activities were present at forty-one sites, forty sites have evidence of disposal activities, artifacts indicative of horticulture were recovered from five sites, four sites contained human burials, and four sites had evidence of ceremonial activities (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Zone 3 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
52	51	37	50	25	39	24	51	46	41	40	5	4	4

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.7: Zone 3 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.



There are thirty-six Late Woodland seasonal sites along Narragansett Bay, all of which are either adjacent to or within three hundred meters of a water feature. The thirteen seasonal sites

along Buzzard's Bay are all along the banks of water sources. The three sites located along New York Bay are either adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source (Figure 4.7).

Zone 4: Long Island Sound

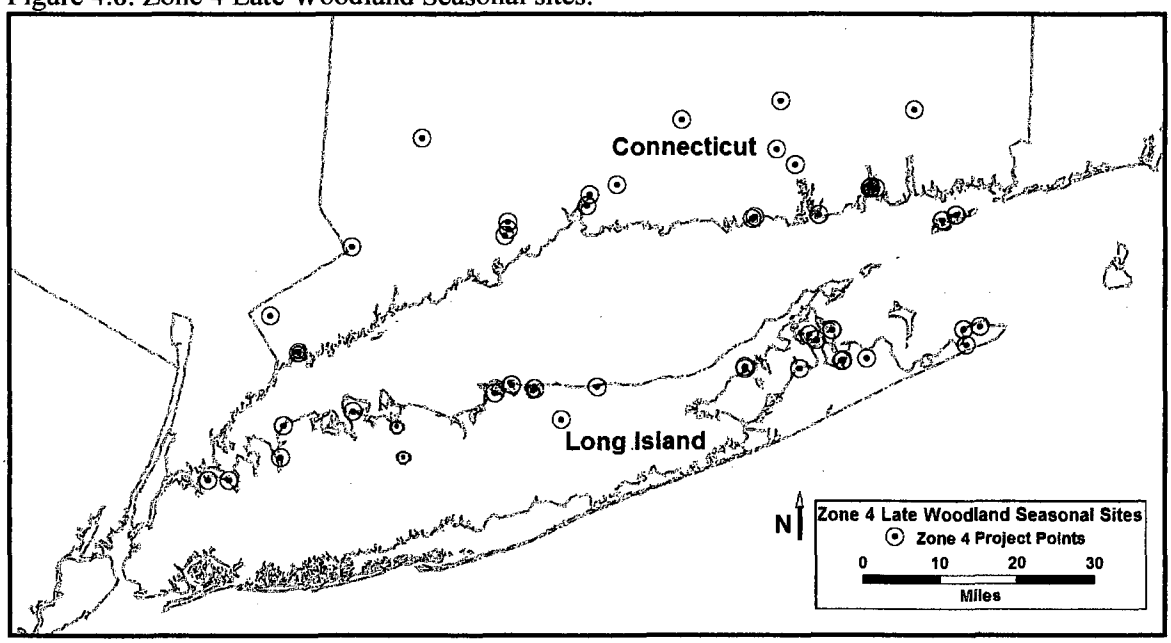
There are forty-nine Late Woodland Period seasonal sites in this database for Zone 4. Forty-eight of these sites have evidence of lithic tool repair, thirty are lithic tool workshops, all forty-nine sites are hunting and food processing locations, nineteen sites have evidence of fishing, shellfish gathering activities occurred at thirty-eight sites, evidence of plant gathering was recovered from twenty-six sites, forty-seven sites have evidence of cooking, storage activities occurred at forty-six sites, thirty-three sites have evidence of disposal activities, artifacts related to horticulture were recovered from four sites, human burials were identified at five sites, and ceremonial activities are represented in the archaeological record at two sites (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Zone 4 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.

TOTAL	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE
49	48	30	49	19	38	26	49	47	46	33	4	5	2

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Figure 4.8: Zone 4 Late Woodland Seasonal sites.



Connecticut has twenty-two seasonal sites with occupation layers dating to the Late Woodland Period. All twenty-two sites are located on the edges of either fresh or saltwater. All twenty-seven seasonal sites with evidence of habitation during the Late Woodland Period along Long Island's northern shore and interior are either adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source (Figure 4.8)

Discussion of Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

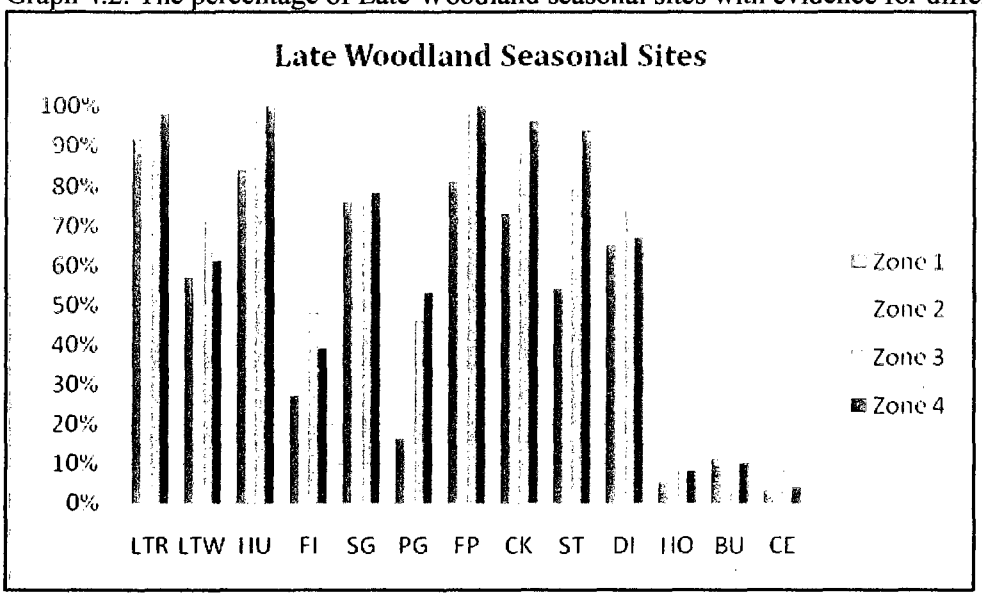
The data generated for Late Woodland seasonal sites, just as with all of the sites discussed in this dissertation, is nominal in type and depicts the presence or absence of an activity based on recovered artifacts and features. See chapter three for more discussion on the limitations of this database (pages40-41). The following table and graph present the percentage of sites with evidence for each activity, organized by zone.

Table 4.10: Late Woodland Seasonal sites with activities by zone.

Activity	Zone 1 (37 Sites)	Zone 2 (40 Sites)	Zone 3 (52 Sites)	Zone 4 (49 Sites)
LTR	92%	100%	98%	98%
LTW	57%	50%	71%	61%
HU	84%	98%	96%	100%
FI	27%	70%	48%	39%
SG	76%	75%	75%	78%
PG	16%	23%	46%	53%
FP	81%	93%	98%	100%
CK	73%	85%	89%	96%
ST	54%	78%	79%	94%
DI	65%	70%	77%	67%
HO	5%	3%	10%	8%
BU	11%	13%	8%	10%
CE	3%	5%	8%	4%

LTR= lithic tool repair, LTW=lithic tool workshop, HU=hunting, FI=fishing, SG=shellfish gathering, PG=plant gathering, FP=food processing, CK=cooking, ST=storage, DI=disposal, HO=horticulture, BU=burial, CE=ceremonial

Graph 4.2: The percentage of Late Woodland seasonal sites with evidence for different activities.



As the preceding table and graph show, there is a great deal of consistency across the four zones in the percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool repair, hunting, shellfish gathering, and disposal activities. Groups throughout southern coastal New England and New York are all repairing lithic tools and bringing back and disposing of faunal and shellfish resources at their seasonal sites. Two categories that show a lot of variability across the four zones: the percentage of sites with evidence of fishing and plant collecting, may be the result of differential preservation or excavation techniques, but it may also reflect local variability in the utilization of these resources by Late Woodland groups.

For Zone 1, the percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool repair, hunting, fishing, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, and ceremonial activities is lower than that recorded for the other zones. Zone 1 sites seem to exhibit a smaller range in the types of activities that took place at these sites. Late Woodland Period inhabitants of Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island seem to be performing fewer activities, when compared to the inhabitants of the other zones, at their repeatedly occupied sites. The same result is not observed for Zone 1 Late Archaic seasonal sites (see chapter 3). This shouldn't be the result of differential preservation, because evidence of Late Archaic Period artifacts and features from Zone 1 was

recovered at rates similar to the other zones: if Late Archaic Period evidence is present, more recent Late Woodland Period evidence should also be present. Late Woodland Period short-term sites in Zone 1 are also lower in the percentage of lithic tool repair, lithic tool workshop, plant gathering, food processing, and cooking activities when compared to short-term sites in the other zones. All of these factors seem to indicate something slightly different is taking place on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island during the Late Woodland Period: people are performing fewer activities at both short-term and seasonal encampments.

Zone 2 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool workshops and horticultural activities, and a higher percentage of sites with evidence of fishing and human burial activities. Archaeological evidence of fishing is also found at a higher percentage of Zone 2 seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period. Zone 2 sites seem to show that Late Woodland Period inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island are fishing more than groups from the other zones, which makes sense given their island locales.

Zone 3 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool workshops and ceremonial artifacts, and a lower percentage of sites with evidence of human burial. The groups inhabiting the repeatedly occupied Late Woodland seasonal sites located along Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays (Zone 3), just like the inhabitants of seasonal sites on the islands, practiced a broad range of activities and acquired a wide array of faunal, aquatic and botanical resources.

Zone 4 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of plant gathering, food processing, cooking, and storage activities when compared to the other zones. This may be due to differential preservation and/or archaeological recovery techniques, or it may reflect a higher rate of pottery production (cooking and storage) by the groups living around Long Island Sound, perhaps tied to their greater utilization of plant remains. Like the inhabitants of Zone 2 and Zone 3 sites, the Late Woodland inhabitants of the Long Island Sound region show great diversity in the range and variety of activities and resources they brought to, processed, consumed, and disposed of at their repeatedly occupied seasonal sites.

In order to look for trends across the four zones in the amount of diversity in each category of activity for Late Woodland seasonal sites, I computed an index of diversity. See chapter three for the formula and a discussion of what this index measures (page 43).

Zone 1 Late Woodland seasonal sites: $D = .688$
Zone 2 Late Woodland seasonal sites: $D = .773$
Zone 3 Late Woodland seasonal sites: $D = .797$
Zone 4 Late Woodland seasonal sites: $D = .800$

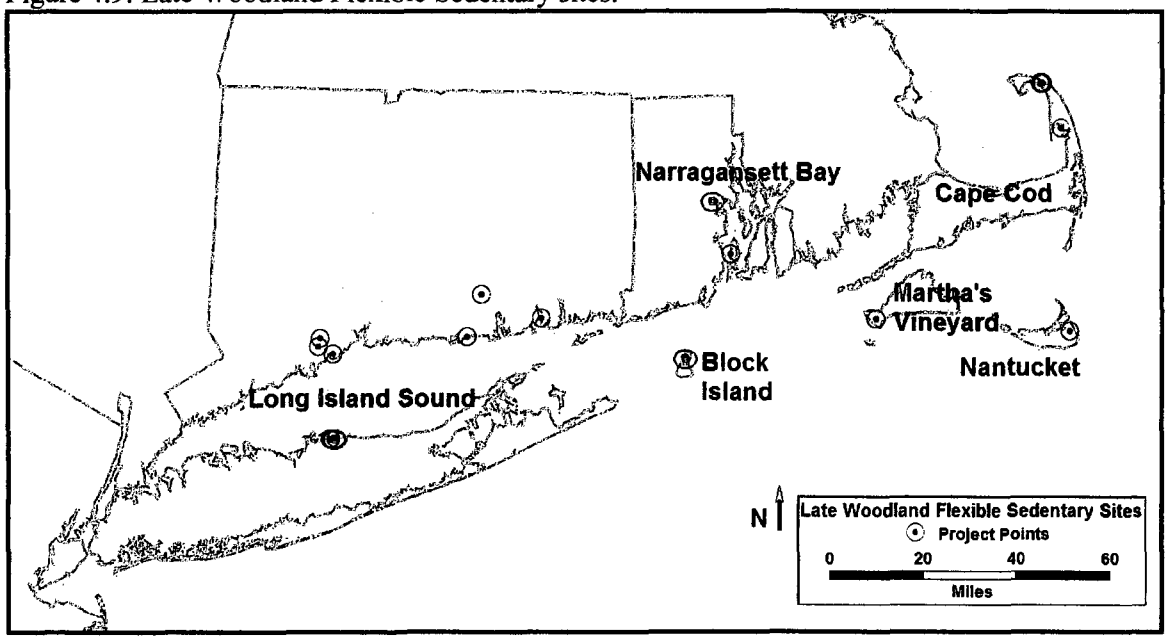
My results show that across the thirteen categories of activity I have examined for each site (lithic tool repair, hunting, lithic workshop, fishing, shellfish gathering, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial), there is a narrow range in the amount of diversity between zones. As expected, since Zone 1 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence for lithic tool repair, hunting, fishing, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, and ceremonial activities, it has a lower index of diversity. The other three zones, however, show there is consistency in the broad range of activities performed by the groups occupying their seasonal encampments.

Overall, the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of seasonal sites along southern coastal New England and New York were choosing similar environmental settings offering a wide range of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. With the exception of sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island, which have lower percentages in nine categories of activities when compared to the other zones, the activities they were performing at their encampments to process, consume, and dispose of these collected resources left behind similar types of artifacts and features at rates that did not vary much across the region.

Flexible Sedentism: Late Woodland Sites

As defined in chapter two, flexible sedentism is a strategy of subsistence developed by groups of people who choose to live at an encampment or group of camps for most of a year. These groups place their camps in protected locations in environmental zones providing a wide array of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. At the encampments themselves, inhabitants practice a broad range of activities, evidence of which archaeologists have identified as hearth features and large storage pits and middens containing resources from all seasons of the year. This definition allows archaeologists to acknowledge the flexible and fluid nature of native subsistence patterns, supports the movement towards the exploitation of more *r*-selected resources, and removes agriculture as the causal factor. The majority of sites in southern coastal New England and New York with clear evidence for some degree of sedentism contain this evidence in occupation layers dating to the Late Woodland Period. Detailed descriptions of the artifacts and features recovered from these intensively occupied sites are now presented in order to argue that Late Woodland occupants of these encampments, as part of a fluid and flexible habitation strategy, chose to live at their sites at some point for most of the year.

Figure 4.9: Late Woodland Flexible Sedentary sites.



Zone 1: Cape Cod and the Southern Shore of Long Island

Cape Cod Site Group

On Cape Cod, sites 19-BN-163, 19-BN-164, 19-BN-165, 19-BN-168, 19-BN-169, and 19-BN-415/481 are all possible sedentary sites located on dry land along an estuary situated between Pilgrim Beach to the southwest, Pilgrim Lake to the northwest, and Salt Meadow and Pilgrim Spring to the northeast (McManamon 1984a). These sites all demonstrate a pattern of spatial consolidation in food processing and tool manufacturing activities, while special purpose sites located away from these main encampments (short-term sites) demonstrates a "flexibility in activity arrangements and organization during the Late Woodland" (McManamon 1984b:404). This evidence shows that pre-Contact populations were living on the Outer Cape during at least the winter months and most likely during the summer as well, long before the Contact Period (McManamon 1984a, 1984b).

Some of the people who inhabited this group of sites may have been buried in the Indian Neck Ossuary, a mass burial site that provides evidence of the health and diet of Late Woodland populations living on the Outer Cape (McManamon et al. 1986). This ossuary contained individuals of both sexes and of all age ranges, indicating that the "burial population accurately reflects the living population from which it was derived" (McManamon et al. 1986:20). The examination of the skeletal material revealed a remarkably healthy population with "little evidence of disease-related pathology and no unusual incidence of trauma" (McManamon et al. 1986:20). The examination of the teeth for wear and dental caries was carried out to draw inferences about diet and the use of refined carbohydrates. These studies revealed a "high frequency of dental chipping and low incidences of caries" (McManamon et al. 1986:20), leading to the hypothesis that ground cereal was not a major constituent of this population's diet. The relative frequency of periostitis, a response to infectious disease found on bone, was also markedly lower than frequencies among highly aggregated pre-Contact agricultural groups (McManamon et al. 1986). The results of the skeletal analysis indicate that this population

> enjoyed a relatively stable cultural adaptation to an environment rich in subsistence resources...including a wide range of types of food, some of which varied seasonally... They lived in locations like those surrounding Nauset Marsh and Wellfleet Harbor. These locations allowed easy access to a variety of microenvironments ranging from tidal flats and salt marsh to freshwater wetland and wooded upland...So, year-round residence at these locations was possible (McManamon et al. 1986:40).

This study supports the theory that a wide range of resources was being exploited by Woodland populations, who were living in relatively small populations in resource-rich ecological zones.

Zone 2: Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island

The Hornblower II Site

The Hornblower II Site is located on the northern edge of Squibnocket Pond, and in addition to possible sedentary habitation during the Late Archaic Period, it appears to have been inhabited perennially during the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods as well. The stratum dating to the Early and Middle Woodland periods was created by residents described as living either perennially or during some part of each season of the year at the site, where their diet was dominated by white-tailed deer and shellfish, supplemented by fish, aquatic birds, seals, and a vegetal diet that was unquestionably much broader than the archaeological evidence indicates (Ritchie 1969:54). The final, Late Woodland stratum also indicates occupation of this site either year-round or sporadically during all seasons of the year, with a diet dominated by shellfish, especially bay scallop, white-tailed deer, fish and waterfowl (Ritchie 1969:52-53). Botanical remains recovered from this most recent stratum include one carbonized acorn found with one charred corn kernel (Ritchie 1969:43). The populations responsible for creating the various strata at this site appear to have been perennial residents, or at least to have visited the site sporadically during all seasons of the year (Ritchie 1969:41).

The Vincent Site

The Vincent Site, located 300 yards west of Bass Creek, is situated on a southerly-facing low terrace overlooking what was formerly a brackish swamp adjoining part of Lagoon Pond (Ritchie 1969:125). This extensive habitation site contains four distinct strata dating from the Archaic

Period to the Late Woodland Period (Ritchie 1969). Based on the faunal and shellfish remains and the sheltered location of the site, occupation during the fall, winter, and spring is inferred, with no sure evidence for year-round habitation (Ritchie 1969:153). The faunal evidence indicates a heavy reliance on white-tailed deer through every occupation period, with additional remains of the heath hen and turkey also identified (Ritchie 1969:153). The shellfish remains show an early preference for hard clam, with the bay scallop dominating the shellfish remains in the later strata (Ritchie 1969:153). Although no meaningful arrangement was seen, postmolds identified at the site indicate the construction of pole-framed small dwellings (Ritchie 1969:141).

The Tom's Neck Farm Sites

The Tom's Neck Farm Subdivision, a seven acre parcel of land on the northeastern end of Chappaquiddick Island, revealed historic material and six pre-Contact sites documenting native use of the island from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods (Macpherson and Cherau 2001). The Tom's Neck Farm Lot 1 Site is a long-term habitation site of unknown size dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods and containing chipping debris, projectile points, a worked flake, bifaces, a uniface, a shaft abrader, a whestone, a hammerstone, mammal bone, and a shell midden feature with quahog, whelk, and scallop (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:59-62). Also of unknown size, the Tom's Neck Farm Lot 2 Site is a lithic tool maintenance site dating to some time during the Late Archaic or Woodland periods and containing chipping debris, bifaces, a Small-stemmed projectile point, projectile point fragments, and three pieces of shell (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:62-64). Tom's Neck Farm Lot 3 Site dates from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods and is a long-term habitation site of unknown size containing chipping debris, native pottery fragments, three projectile points (Levanna, Small-stemmed, and unidentified), a chopper, bone fragments (10 fish, 4 bird, 71 unidentified mammal), a biface, and a scraper (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:64-70). Three features were also identified: a shell midden radiocarbon-dated to the Late Woodland Period containing 326 pieces of shell (quahog,

whelk, boatshell, soft-shell, scallop); a small hearth; and a crushed grit-tempered pot all located in distinct activity areas (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:64-70).

The 6690 square foot Tom's Neck Farm Lot 4 Site is a small lithic tool maintenance and food processing site of unknown age and lacking features that contains chipping debris, forty-three pieces of bone (both fish and mammal), and four pieces of shell (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:70). Given the site's northern exposure to the bay, it was likely a less favorable location for long-term habitation than the more protected interior locations of the Lots 2 and 3 sites (Macpherson and Cherau 2001). The Tom's Neck Farm Lot 5 Driveway Site is a Late Archaic lithic tool maintenance site of unknown size containing chipping debris, a biface, five shell fragments, and both a Stark and a Meadowood projectile point (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:70-72). The Tom's Neck Farm Entrance Road Site is a temporary lithic maintenance and shellfish collection site of unknown size and temporal affiliation containing four pieces of chipping debris and ten pieces of shell (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:47).

The Lot 2 and Lot 5 Driveway sites were both identified by investigators as possible lithic workshops, but they lack hammerstones and cores, both necessary tools for the manufacture of lithic tools (Macpherson and Cherau 2001). Four of the five sites overlap temporally, suggesting the same groups were utilizing the Tom's Neck Farm area. The Lots 1, 2, and 3 sites are all situated on the same broad terrace overlooking Cape Poge Bay to the north and possibly formed one large base camp, supported by the other three sites that served as specialized resource procurement camps (Macpherson and Cherau 2001). As the excavators argue, "[a]ll of the available data suggests this area provided a rich marine and terrestrial environment that attracted and supported Native American populations over several millennia" (Macpherson and Cherau 2001:88)

The Head of the Lagoon Site

The Head of the Lagoon Site offered what the author considered to be an ideal location for a permanent village because "[t]here are extensive springs of water there... The high land back of

the site offers almost complete protection from winter winds. There is excellent land for agriculture at the top of the high land that shelters the site. And Lagoon Pond, of course, furnished a supply of fish and shell fish" (Huntington 1957:59).

Although not identified by stratum in the drawings, the projectile points depicted in the article range from the Late Archaic Period to the Middle and possible Late Woodland periods, based on comparisons with a typology (Hoffman 1991). Possible Contact Period occupation may also be indicated, based on the identification of two cylindrical sheet copper beads (Huntington 1957:61). Recovered faunal remains were dominated by deer, with shellfish represented by scallop, soft-shell clam, and quahog (Huntington 1957:61). The preliminary conclusions drawn by the author is that the site was occupied successively by at least three different cultural groups for well over a thousand years, with perhaps continuous habitation for all or most of that time (Huntington 1957:59).

Herring Creek Archaeological District

The Herring Creek Archaeological District (HCAD) is located on an eight acre parcel of land along Herring Creek, which connects Menemsha and Squibnocket ponds (Herbster and Cherau 1999:6). This parcel provides optimal conditions for native resource collection and processing, and the data recovery excavations revealed that the site was occupied from the Late Archaic to the late historic period (Herbster and Cherau 1999:4). Features identified at the site represent refuse and/or storage pits, comprised primarily of shellfish, fish and animal bone, "indicating that food resource collection, processing, and disposal were integral and important activities that occurred within the HCAD. The identification of these remains within datable contexts suggests that these activities continued on-site during a long span of prehistoric, Contact, and historic period occupations" (Herbster and Cherau 1999:25). Other archaeological evidence of continued native use of the site into the historic period can be seen in features containing a mixture of traditional native tools and refuse (such as chipping debris, projectile points, and pottery) with colonial materials (including bottle and window glass, ceramics, and structural and domestic

hardware) (Herbster and Cherau 1999:24). Historical documents and maps also attest to native use of the land as a farmstead through at least the mid-nineteenth century (Herbster and Cherau 1999:24). Two burials were also identified at the site. One contained a human in a flexed position with a dog buried alongside. Diagnostic material recovered from this burial date it to the Late Archaic Period (Herbster and Cherau 1999:25), while the second burial was placed in an extended position in a pit feature that intruded into a Late Woodland Period stratigraphic layer, dating this burial to some time after 1000 B.P. (Herbster and Cherau 1999:25).

The Guernsey Excavations

Excavations conducted in the Menemsha and Nashaquitsa Pond areas at the beginning of the twentieth century demonstrate continuous native presence of this area throughout the Woodland and Contact periods. The excavated sites include house ring sites, three native cemeteries, a site containing a hearth and a number of storage/refuse pits, a shell midden measuring a quarter of an acre in size, and an ancient cornfield site (Guernsey 1916). The range in site types identified by Guernsey and the extent of the shell middens and feature soils indicates that this area represents a permanent native village settlement (Guernsey 1916).

Squibnocket Ridge Sites

A group of four sites that appear to form an "extended village community" (Herbster and Cherau 2001:67) were identified along Squibnocket Ridge, which is surrounded by Squibnocket Pond to the north and northwest and overlooks the ocean to the south and east. The Lot 11 Site is a habitation site of unknown size containing shellfish, fish, animal bone, pottery, hammerstones, net weights, other ground-stone and cobble tools, eight maize kernels, a human tooth and one Small-stemmed and one Squibnocket projectile point in the nine out of eleven pit features that were excavated (Herbster and Glover 1993). A number of utilitarian activities were carried out at the site, including food processing, storage, and/or disposal (Herbster 2001:47).

The Lot 13 Site is a possible large base camp measuring sixty square meters and dating from the Late Archaic through Contact periods. This site contained a shell midden feature with

chipping debris, mammal and bird bone, and burnt rock; a pit feature with pottery; a probable fire pit; a lithic workshop; and scatters of charcoal, mammal and turtle bone, chipping debris, shell; and a Small-stemmed projectile point (Herbster and Glover 1993). The Lot 5 (4.14 acres) and Lot 6 (3.75 acres) sites are grouped together into the Lot 5/6 Site (19-DK-138), which functioned as a Woodland and Contact Period habitation and activity area with shell middens containing shell, animal bone, pottery, chipping debris, a bone and a copper bead, and organic material including wood charcoal and a maize kernel (Herbster and Cherau 1998). The presence of human skeletal fragments and a probable *in situ* burial feature within the project area indicates the importance of the site to its native inhabitants (Herbster and Cherau 1998).

A data recovery conducted for the Lot 5/6 Site "provided clear evidence that the Lot 5/6 Site includes a number of different activity areas and represents a multi-component Native American site area" (Herbster and Cherau 2001:64). While the two lots are linked by temporally diagnostic materials, the type and density of these deposits are very different (Herbster and Cherau 2001:64). Lot 5 is characterized by several large shell midden features containing a diverse assemblage of shellfish and animal food remains and low densities of lithic tools and debitage, while Lot 6 contains possible storage pits, a high density of lithic tools including projectile points, bifaces, net sinkers, a knife, abrader, and pestle; chipping debris; cobbles; unfinished tools; pottery; limited shellfish remains; limited fish and animal bone; and wood charcoal (Herbster and Cherau 2001:58-64). Just like the Lot 11 investigations, the Lot 5/6 Site appears to have been utilized primarily during the Late Woodland Period, although there is direct evidence (in the form of a radiocarbon date) of habitation also during the Late Archaic Period (Herbster and Cherau 2001:67). No evidence of structures was identified at the Lot 5/6 Site and the only hearth feature uncovered dated to the Late Archaic Period, making it difficult to determine whether this site was used for limited or long-term habitation (Herbster and Cherau (2001:67).

Site 19-NT-50

Site 19-NT-50 is located a short distance from the southern shore of Sesachacha Pond, a major shellfish habitat on Nantucket (Ritchie and Rainey 1994). This site is large and complex in its distribution of activity areas and cultural materials (Ritchie and Rainey 1994). Site 19-NT-50 provides evidence of a distinct lithic workshop and for the processing of marine and terrestrial resources dating to the Woodland Period: "Projectile point styles (Rossville and Jack's Reef), a large sample of ceramic vessel sherds...and a radiocarbon date of 1290 +/- 60 B.P. suggest numerous episodes of Early to Middle Woodland activity. Other items (Levanna points) indicate the temporal range of occupation extends into the Late Woodland Period" (Ritchie and Rainey 1994:116).

Given the complexity of this site, further data recovery excavations were carried out at 19-NT-50. The data recovery uncovered evidence of a wigwam floor, which contained a number of features and postmolds providing evidence of the resources available to the residents and the activities they carried out inside the wigwam. The faunal remains recovered from the wigwam floor were dominated by white-tailed deer, but also included rabbit, raccoon, tautog, and Atlantic cod (Rainey n.d.:46). Shell remains included quahog, oyster, scallop, softshell clam, whelk, and boatshell (Rainey n.d.:49). Botanical remains recovered from features in the wigwam floor included hickory (*Carya sp.)* and walnut *(Juglandaceae)* (Rainey n.d.:56). Charred seeds included a maize (*Zea mays*) fragment AMS dated with calibration results at 95 percent probability to between AD 1440 to 1520 and 1570 to 1630 (Rainey n.d.:58). Other charred seeds included: grass family (*Gramineae*, genus unknown: 2 seeds), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*: 1 seed), huckleberry (*Gaylussacia*: 1 seed), rose family (*Rosaceae*: 2 seeds), and cherry, peach, or plum (*Prunus sp.*: 2 seeds)(Rainey n.d.:57).

Determinations about native activities based on the huckleberry and grass seeds, which came from feature contexts, "hint at the realm of household and personal needs that would have incorporated the use of plants. The huckleberry bush was one of many fruit-bearing plants that

not only provided food, but was valued for its medicinal properties. Native grasses were harvested and processed for making basketry, cordage, matting, and clothing, and the seeds of some grasses were roasted and ground to make flour" (Rainey n.d.:57). Based on the results of the data recovery excavations, the archaeologists concluded that the wigwam floor:

> developed over time because of the repeated selection of the same location for habitation. In this regard, the contexts within and including C10 [the wigwam floor] taken as a whole represent a traditional home site. The idea that large supports were left in place over time is therefore logical. Cultural material analyses demonstrated that there are some distributional patterns that show continuity in the use of space over time. When all lines of evidence are considered, the argument for semi-permanent structural elements at Site 19-NT-50 is well founded (Rainey n.d.:67).

In addition to its complexity and repeated occupations during the Woodland Period, this site is also of interest because of its northern aspect (Ritchie and Rainey 1994). This runs counter to Little's (1985) theory that sites with northern aspects would be occupied during the warm months of the year and these summer habitations "would tend to have lower visibility than winter sites because summer locations, unconstrained by wind direction, could have been smaller and more dispersed" (Little 1985:78). The 19-NT-50 Site would seem to dispute this assessment, and although the site's seasonality was not determined during its excavation, the fact that it is a large, repeatedly occupied complex site, would tend to discount its characterization as a "smaller and more dispersed site" with "lower visibility" when compared to sites with southerly exposures.

RI 1428

Located on Block Island, RI 1428 is situated on a 10,000 square meter knoll on the north side of Great Salt Pond (Tveskov 1997:347). Archaeologists at this site have encountered evidence for year-round habitation dating back 3000 years, from the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods (Tveskov 1997:344). Excavations at RI 1428 have recovered a large and diverse assemblage of artifacts, as well as midden and habitation debris in features distributed across the site (Tveskov 1997:347). Features located on top of the flat knoll include the remains of several wigwam structures, post molds, and hearths, while a stratified shell midden and a number of possible storage or cooking pits used as refuse pits were identified southeast (and downwind) of

this knoll (Tveskov 1997). The diverse range of habitats available to the residents of RI 1428 included fresh and salt water wetlands, inland woodlands, and the deep sea waters of the Gulf Stream (Tveskov 1997). All of these resources allowed the year-round inhabitants of the island to support themselves with a maritime economy heavily reliant on Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) and sea mammals, "complemented by a diverse array of littoral, estuarine and woodland resources including anadromous fish, migratory waterfowl, shellfish, and hickory nuts" (Tveskov 1997:344).

Zone 3: Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York Bays

The Lambert Farm Site

Situated on well-drained sandy soil with a small spring and wetland area along its southeastern border, Lambert Farm became a focus of Native American habitation beginning 5,000 years ago, with the most intense settlement of the site during the Late Woodland Period, from about 1000 to 450 years ago (Kerber 1997:105). During this intense habitation, the site was used repeatedly by groups of up to fifty individuals during every season of the year (Kerber 1997). Archaeological evidence of Late Woodland habitation of Lambert Farm was recovered from several shell middens, which contained well-preserved shellfish, fish, faunal, and wild plants foods, all resources located within a half hour walk of the site (Kerber 1997). The fish remains include tautog, Atlantic sturgeon, Atlantic cod, and shark, in descending order of importance, while the faunal remains were dominated by white-tailed deer and dog/wolf/coyote, with box turtle, wild turkey, duck, moose, raccoon, and muskrat also present (Kerber 1997:54). In addition to the recovery of disarticulated *Canis* remains, the complete skeletons of three domesticated dogs were recovered from two shell middens (Kerber 1997). These dogs were intentionally buried, possibly in association with feasting or ritual activities (Kerber 1997). The charred botanical remains include acorn and hickory nutshell fragments, and seeds from the Graminae and Rubus families (Kerber 1997:58). No evidence of domesticated plants was found (Kerber 1997:59). The lithic tools produced and repaired by Late Woodland residents of Lambert

Farm indicate the following activities: hunting, butchery and processing of faunal resources, and wood-working (Kerber 1997). All of these activities support the interpretation of the site as a central place native groups continually returned to for various lengths of time during every season of the year (Kerber 1997).

RI 110

Another site where residents were exploiting a wide range of resources is RI 110, a multi-component site overlooking Point Judith Pond and adjacent to Silver Lake, a large freshwater resource with an associated wetland (Waller 1998:8). The artifacts and features identified at RI 110 show that its Late Woodland inhabitants spanned "the entire spectrum of occupational activities indicating that RI 110 was a generalized site type, not specialized" (Waller 1998:41). The diet of the native inhabitants ranged from marine fish and shellfish, to white-tailed deer and maize, implying habitation of the site for large portions of the year (Waller 1998:71). The evidence of maize recovered at the site consists of six carbonized kernels in addition to twenty-one unconfirmed kernel fragments recovered from a feature radiocarbon-dated to 770+/-70 B.P. (Waller 1998:84). Although it is unclear if the author had the actual maize kernels dated and it has been shown that charcoal and shell are not reliable proxies for dating maize (Little 2002), this date does fit in well with a sudden increase in maize visibility at sites in New England, an increase that has been directly AMS-dated from preserved maize kernels to between A.D 1250 and 1450 (Little 2002). Given the abundance of resources available to the residents of RI 110 and the range of activities represented by the features and artifacts, this site seems to have been a residential base camp during the Late Woodland Period.

The Joyner Site

The Joyner Site may have had year-round residents during the Late Archaic Period, and it also demonstrates signs of sedentism during the Late Woodland Period. Late Woodland occupation of this site is marked by deep storage pit features, firepits, trash pits, and post molds in close proximity to residential areas (Leveillee 1996). When resources were readily available,

archaeologists speculate that "the area would support numerous families and taken on a 'village' appearance, with multiple habitations in close proximity. During seasons of low biomass productivity, habitation would be more sporadic and short term" (Leveillee 1996:127). Although "[t]here is no evidence to support a hypothesis that nucleated villages, of multiple, mutually dependant dwellings with centralized activity areas existed within the study area" (Leveillee 1996:127), there is evidence that this site was occupied during all seasons of the year.

The Hoskins Park and South Wind Sites

Discovered during an intensive survey and undergoing additional site examination and data recovery investigations, the Hoskins (RI 1007) and South Wind (RI 1006) sites have evidence of over nine thousand years of human activity (Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990). These sites are located on Calf Neck peninsular, which is separated from the mainland by Mill Creek, a small brackish tributary that runs south into Wickford Harbor, one of many shallow embayments along the western passage of Narragansett Bay (Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990). The most intensive use of the Calf Neck peninsular occurred during the Late Woodland Period, from about 600 to 450 years ago (Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990). During this occupation, a large shell midden was created, containing quahog, softshell clam, oyster, whelk, and mussel shell, along with smooth dogfish, sand tiger shark, and deer remains (Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990:121). Other evidence of habitation include diagnostic projectile points, ceramic vessels, and a variety of features containing a range of flora and fauna, all of that support repeated occupation of the sites (Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990). The wide range of resources recovered from the Late Woodland use of these sites suggests to the archaeologists "a sedentary, perhaps territorial element to the land use system" (Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990:130).

The Bowman's Brook Site

The Bowman's Brook Site, located along a creek in a salt meadow on the northwestern shore of Staten Island, contains two strata representing five occupations (Ceci 1990). Excavated in the beginning of the twentieth century as a salvage operation, this site is described by the excavator,

Alanson Skinner, as a village and cemetery site dating to the Late Woodland and Contact periods (Ceci 1990). Finds recovered from the site include between fifty and one hundred storage/refuse pits, a number of individual primary burials, several individual bone burials, and an ossuary containing the bundled bones of up to six individuals (Cantwell and Wall 2001). The storage/refuse pits contained a broad range of faunal material: elk, beaver, wolf, dog, red fox, lynx, raccoon, muskrat, cottontail, pig, wild turkey, and unidentifiable bird bone; the following aquatic resources: sting ray, lobster, blue crab, hard-shelled clam, soft clam, oyster, scallop, blue mussel, whelk, moonshell, and slipper shell; and hickory nut, bean, and maize remains (Ceci 1990:38-42). Because of the large estimated size of the site (over 122,000 square meters), the great number of storage pits, and the presence of human burials, it is thought to represent a sedentary village (Ceci 1990).

Zone 4: Long Island Sound

The Mago Point Site

The Mago Point Site (152-11) consists of a 3750 square meter shell midden containing 1000 pounds of shellfish, the bones from ten different species of fish, deer, medium to small mammals, turtles, reptiles, birds, pottery, chipping debris, broken tools, a roasting platforms, refuse pits, possible postmolds, and radiocarbon dates indicating late Middle to early Late Woodland Period occupation (Felmley and McBride 1985). Given that most of the bone was calcined and some display butchery marks, the fish species span possibly three seasons of occupation (spring, summer, and fall), there is no overlap of features, and the midden shows a relatively high degree of homogeneity, this complete processing site may have been associated with a nearby village and been in use for a relatively short period of time, certainly less than a generation (Felmley and McBride 1985).

The Menunketisuck Site

The Menunketisuck Site is located on the slopes of a knoll along the west bank of the Menunketisuck River, about a quarter-mile inland from Long Island Sound (Russell 1942).

Identified at this site were thirty-one shell pits containing scallops, oysters, quahog, long clams, and winkles (Russell 1942:18). In the lower levels of the pits, scallop shells make up about seventy-five percent of the shell debris, but scallop debris drops off quickly in the upper strata of the pits (Russell 1942:18). In addition to the shell pits, twenty-six fireplaces and fire pits were also uncovered at Menunketisuck (Russell 1942:21). Although no traces of botanical remains were found, in addition to shellfish, the native inhabitants of this site also harvested, processed, consumed, and disposed of fish, waterfowl, beaver, deer, dog or wolf, porcupine, raccoon, and a type of small rodent (Russell 1942:26). One human burial, with a broken bone projectile point embedded in the skeleton, and a dog burial were also recovered (Russell 1942:25).

Artifacts recovered from the site include thousands of pieces of quartz chipping debris and almost a thousand fragments of chipping debris from other lithic sources, as well as blanks, projectile points, scrapers, drills, chipped knives, hammerstones, pitted stones, a notched netsinker, an axe or hoe, adzes, pestles, steatite vessels, bannnerstones, paint stones, bone artifacts, and pottery, and except for an intrusive button, no evidence of European goods was found (Russell 1942:27-44). The projectile points, based on a comparison with a recent typology (Hoffman 1991), date the site to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. According to the researcher, the site is not stratified and "[a]ll types of artifacts are associated and no one type is confined to a particular level" (Russell 1942:44). Given the mixture of steatite and pottery, the large number of pit and hearth features, and the excessive quantity of chipping debris, it is more likely that this site was used a number of times, as a seasonal site perhaps during the Late Archaic Period that gradually became semi-permanent through the Woodland periods.

Site 294A-AF2-1

Site 294A-AF2-1, located on the east side of the Housatonic River, represents a series of temporary, seasonal, and base camps dating from the Middle Archaic through Final Woodland and early historic periods (Millis and Millis 1995). The Middle and Late Archaic Period occupations of Site 294A-AF2-1 were probably temporary camps, which gradually became

seasonal during the Terminal Archaic Period (Millis and Millis 1995). Use of the site increased during the Early and Middle Woodland periods, as larger and larger groups began to aggregate at the camp for longer periods of time until, by the Late Woodland and early historic periods, the site was being used as a semi-permanent and perhaps permanent base camp (Millis and Millis 1995). Its location on the fertile floodplain along the Housatonic River allowed for the cultivation of maize and beans during the Late Woodland and early historic periods, which comprised "an important part of the subsistence base" (Millis and Millis 1995:177).

The Baldwin's Station Site

The Baldwin's Station Site is located in Milford, a town on the western coastal slope, "a 40-mile long by 10-mile wide strip of coast in the western half of the state [Connecticut] whose harbors are protected from direct contact with the Atlantic Ocean by Long Island Sound" (Lavin and Kania 2001:20). This protected environment allowed for the creation of extensive salt marshes and mudflats, important resources for native groups (Lavin and Kania 2001). Found on the east bank of the Housatonic estuary, Baldwin's Station was repeatedly inhabited for thousands of years by native groups practicing a variety of seasonal activities related to the nearby estuarine, coastal, and marine environments (Lavin and Kania 2001). Radiocarbon dated occupations include the Middle and Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (Lavin and Kania 2001). The Late Woodland Period occupation demonstrates the greatest range and diversity in features and artifacts, which include post molds, an assortment of tool types, hazelnut and grape seed fragments, terrestrial game, and shellfish (Lavin and Kania 2001:65-66). Activities represented by this recovered material include fishing; hunting and plant collecting in the oak-hickory woodlands east of Baldwin's Station; foraging for shellfish and plant material in salt marshes south of the site; food processing, cooking, and consumption; and lithic tool production and maintenance (Lavin and Kania 2001:20-21). The archaeological investigations at Baldwin's Station reveal a complex, dispersed settlement pattern, that over the centuries left behind a whole

series of encampments, both contemporary and sequential, which were supported by the "bountiful and diverse coastal-estuarine environment" (Lavin and Kania 2001:68).

The Indian River Village Site

The Indian River Village Site is located on the east bank of the Indian River between Gulf Pond and Old Field Swamp (Rogers 1943). This location provided the Woodland and Contact Period inhabitants of the site with "fresh water, fuel, sufficient land to meet their agricultural needs, an inexhaustible sea food supply, and paramount, protection from their enemies" (Rogers 1943:9). Evidence of the sedentary nature of this site is seen in the prevalence of post molds, some of which could be traced to the outline of a shelter measuring approximately one hundred feet in diameter (Rogers 1943:31). Other evidence of the year-round nature of this site is apparent in the faunal and botanical material recovered from the large number of refuse pits found at the site. These pits contained the skulls of both immature and mature deer; birds ranging from crows to turkeys; animals ranging from red squirrel, to dog, bear, and moose; charred maize kernels, nuts, acorns, and seeds; and shellfish dominated by clam shells (Rogers 1943:63-64).

The presence of an estimated one hundred fifty burials at the site, many of which were placed in refuse pits (a possible indication of winter burial as it would be easier to dig out a refuse pit than to excavate a new pit when the ground was frozen) provides additional evidence of the sedentary nature of this site (Rogers 1943). Of the estimated one hundred fifty burials, thirt-eight were excavated, revealing patterns in how the skeletons were buried (Rogers 1943:31). These burials were all in flexed positions and the heads of all but two of the skeletons were facing southwest (Rogers 1943). Although no analysis was done as to pathologies and general health among the skeletal population, the excavator was "appalled" at the number of adolescent graves, which in some sectors of the cemetery made up three out of every five graves opened (Rogers 1943:31). One burial contained the only evidence, in the form of a small piece of iron, of interaction with Europeans (Rogers 1943:29) and native tradition identifies this site as the home

of ancestors "who cleared the land for a village site and planting ground ages before the white man visited these parts" (Rogers 1943:9).

The lithic and bone tools found at the site were all made of local materials (Rogers 1943). The lithic tools include projectile points, celts, netsinkers, mortars, soapstone (steatite), hoes, hammerstones, abrading stones, anvils, knives, drills, pendants, gorgets, stone pipes, an axe, and a pestle (Rogers 1943). Additional artifacts include horn and bone projectile points, bone awls, pins, beads, handles, needles, and a harpoon, with drilled turtle shell, and scrapers and burnishers made of the teeth of beaver, woodchuck, bear, and raccoon, wampum beads, and clay pottery (Rogers 1943). The bone and horn tools far outnumbered the lithic tools, which are described by the researcher as "of poor workmanship" and composed of approximately eighty percent quartz pebbles (Rogers 1943:63-64). Activities taking place at this village site, which was probably in use as a seasonal site back in the Late Archaic Period, but seems to have been most extensively inhabited during the Late Woodland Period, include hunting; lithic and bone tool manufacturing and repair; food collection, processing, cooking, consumption, storage, and disposal; wampum manufacturing; horticulture; wood-working; and symbolic activities including human burial.

The Sungic Midden Site

The Sungic Midden Site, a Middle to Late Woodland Period coastal residential base camp with easy access to a variety of coastal and terrestrial resources, contains evidence of occupation spanning the spring, summer, fall, and early winter, with year-round habitation also possible (Lightfoot et al. 1987). Archaeological evidence for the variety of tasks that took place at this site includes lithic and ceramic production, plant food processing, the processing of fish, bird, and deer meat, woodworking, and sewing or basketmaking (Lightfoot et al. 1987). The presence of hearths and baking pits, as well as several post molds, leaves open the possibility that there were house structures at the site (Lightfoot et al. 1987). The archaeological investigations of the Sungic Midden Site document its complex habitation history, which points to multiple occupation episodes by small family groups (Lightfoot et al. 1987). The Sungic Midden base camp served as

a focal point from which specialized food procurement groups dispersed to exploit specific upland or coastal resources (Lightfoot et al. 1987).

Evidence from the Sungic Midden Site documents a native diet containing deer, waterfowl, fish, soft-shelled clam, hard clam, scallop, oyster, acorns, hickory nuts, wild cherries, sedge-polygonum, wild grapes, raspberries, sumac, chenopodiaceae, elderberries, and mustard (Lightfoot et al. 1987:135-136).

Fresh Pond Locus

A group of sites including a residential base camp located on the northeastern corner of Fresh Pond, Site SI-4-1A, and a series of activity areas (Site SI-4-1B , C, D, E, and F) ranging around the pond represents possible year-round habitation (Witek 1999). Site SI-4-1A contained fire-cracked rock, shell, charcoal, hammerstones, adzes, choppers, drills, celts or adzes, scrapers, bifaces, Late Woodland projectile points, unifaces, cores, knives, blades, and pottery (Witek 1999), as well as refuse pits and a wide range of shellfish (Witek 1999). The sites around this base camp include two shell middens (SI-4-1B and SI 4-1D), two activity areas where shellfish and fauna were processed, one of which also contained the burial of a native subadult female (SI-4-1B and SI-4-1F), and a site where pottery was stored or perhaps manufactured, represented by at least 25 individual vessels (SI-4-1E) (Witek 1999). All together these sites would have supported multi-seasonal use and multiple occupations of Fresh Pond by a few families spanning perhaps all seasons of the year (Witek 1999).

The Smith Site

The Smith Site, located on the central southern coast of Shelter Island on the western shore of Shelter Island Sound, was inhabited from the Late Archaic Period until the beginning of the Contact Period (Latham 1978). Two distinct occupation levels are represented at this site, and the numerous artifacts recovered from both strata represent every stage in the manufacturing of projectile points of both stone and bone, hunting, hide-working, cooking, storage, bead-making, clothing manufacture, the construction of decorative items, including gorgets and a necklace

made of marginella and olivella shells, wood-working, nut processing, fishing, and human burial (Latham 1978). Differences between the lower and upper strata include the presence of steatite and almost complete absence of pottery in the lower layer, and the lack of steatite in the upper stratum and the occurrence in this layer of numerous pottery types as well as the tools used in pottery production (Latham 1978).

Features present at the site include burials, hearths, and two "winter lodges" made up of about a foot thick layer of crushed and trampled quahog shells leveled flat upon which had been built elevated stone hearths up to a foot in height (Latham 1978). On the north side of one of these lodges, a line of post molds about seven or eight feet away from the hearth was identified, but no post molds on the other sides were located, although pits were common outside of the lodge floor on all four sides (Latham 1978).

Remains recovered from these pits and the hearth features include the following mammals: deer, dog, muskrat, raccoon, beaver, mink, cottontail, woodchuck, and whale; bird species include: merganser, sea ducks, wild turkey, night heron, bobwhite, larger hawk; reptiles included: box turtle, loggerhead turtle, diamond back terrapin, black snake; fish included: eel, stingray, sturgeon, shark, blackfish, porgy, bluefish, sea robin, flounder, codfish, and other small species; crustaceans included: lobster, blue crab, horsefoot crab; shells included: scallop, soft-shelled clam, hard-shelled clam, oyster, razor clam, half razor, surf clam, ribbed mussel, black mussel, blood clam, knobbed whelk, channel whelk, collared snail, Marginella, Olivella, and land snails; botanical remains included: charred hickory nuts and charred black walnut (Latham 1978:11). Five burials were also identified on the site, four of which were tightly flexed, lay just under the plowzone, and lacked ceremonial offerings, while the much deeper fifth burial, the skeleton of a middle-aged female, was lying on its back in an extended position, with the head facing west and accompanying grave offerings (Latham 1978). This deeper burial is tentatively affiliated with the older stratum, while the previously discussed four are associated with the later occupants of the site (Latham 1978).

Given the presence of burials, the great range in artifacts and faunal, aquatic, and botanical remains, and the number of hearth and pit features, this site appears to have been used year-round during its most recent occupation, dating to the Woodland Period, with an earlier occupation during the Late or Transitional Archaic Period represented by a range of artifacts, but lesser numbers of them, as if the occupants who created the earlier stratum were smaller in number or occupied the site for a shorter period of time.

The Van der Kolk Site

Located on the southeastern shore of Mount Sinai Harbor, the Van der Kolk Site has evidence for year-round occupation during the Late Woodland Period (Bernstein 2002). The shell midden found on this site may have accumulated over the course of a single year and contained primarily soft-shelled clam, with oyster, scallop, whelk, ribbed mussel, slipper, and hard clam within which were found a variety of animal bone (deer, seal, elk, small mammals, fish, birds, and reptiles), lithic tools and debitage, fire-cracked rock, wood charcoal, pottery, and bone tools (Bernstein 2002). No botanical resources were recovered even though over eighty liters of midden soil was processed by flotation (Bernstein 2002:38). Two radiocarbon samples taken from the top and bottom of the shell midden yielded the same date range of between A.D. 1062 to 1306 (Bernstein 2002:31). Season of death indicators on the soft-shell clam recovered from the lower portions of the midden revealed from bottom to top: winter collection, spring collection, and summer/fall collection (Bernstein 2002:36). All of the lithic, faunal, and aquatic remains recovered from the midden were available within a few hundred meters of the site, and the range of activities that took place at Van der Kolk included processing and cooking of the aquatic and terrestrial resources, lithic manufacturing and repair, and a bone-working industry (Bernstein 2002).

The Englebright Site

The nearby Englebright Site is situated near the tidal head of a small stream that empties into Conscience Bay, just west of Mount Sinai Harbor (Gramley and Gwynne 1982). This site contained food storage features, which showed no signs of burning, and two post molds (Gramley

and Gwynne 1982:177). The faunal material recovered from these features include, in descending order of abundance: deer, turtle, unidentified fish, sturgeon, squirrel, chipmunk, possible dog, skunk, and brant goose; while shellfish remains were dominated by soft-shelled clam, followed by scallop, oyster, hard clam, whelk, slipper shell, moon snails, mussels, and Maine crabs; the botanical material consisted of charred hickory nuts, that radiocarbon-dated to A.D. 1250 (Gramley and Gwynne 1982:178). Artifacts recovered from Englebright included projectile points, scrapers, utilized flakes, bone points and awls, and pottery (Gramley and Gwynne 1982:180-182). Although the faunal and botanical data are somewhat scanty, year-round occupation of the Englebright Site can be suggested, based on the presence of storage pits containing a range of resources: antlered bucks taken in fall or winter, sturgeon caught in late spring or summer, brant hunted in the fall or spring, hickory nuts gathered in the early fall, and shellfish available throughout the year (Gramley and Gwynne 1982).

The Noyac Site

The Noyac Site is located at the head of Lapnace Creek, which drains into Noyac Bay to the north (Latham 1978). The limits of this Woodland Period site are defined by the presence of shell and blackened soil on the living floor (Latham 1978). Features consist of groups of shallow hearth pits surrounding central pits that average four feet deep (Latham 1978:15). These shallow hearth pits may have been used to bake shellfish, while the larger and deeper pits were storage features (Latham 1978). Another feature uncovered was a dog burial, and although no human burials were uncovered during the excavations, later construction work just beyond the limits of excavation revealed the burial of a flexed, middle-aged woman in a shallow grave (Latham 1978). Artifacts recovered from the site include pottery, triangular quartz projectile points, quartz scrapers, knives, flakes, celts, mullers, hammerstones, gorgets, mortars, pestles, griddlestones (used for baking), sinkers, a possible hoe blade, hematite paintstones, graphite, an etched claystone tablet, and fragments of a steatite bowl (Latham 1978:18). Bone tools range from worked beaver teeth, to flakers made of bone and horn, turtle cups and ladles, needles made of

deer ribs, bird bone beads, antler projectile points, bone fishhooks, antler harpoons, cut antler and bone (Latham 1978:18). Faunal remains consist of deer, raccoon, dog or wolf, wild cat, and fox; the skull and one tooth from a bear, a moose antler, an elk antler, and the femur of a bison (Latham 1978:18). Shell remains, in order of abundance, include: quahog, soft clam, scallop, oblong clam, channel whelk, knobbed whelk, surf clam, ribbed mussel, and deckershell (Latham 1978:18). The range and abundance of artifacts and features (115 pits were uncovered and excavated) present at the Noyac Site is evidence that a number of activities were performed at the site by residents either returning to the camp over a considerable period of time, or by a large group intensively occupying the site for a shorter period of time.

The Shinnecock Hills Site

The Shinnecock Hills Site is located along the narrow neck of land between the Peconic and Shinnecock bays on the west bank of Sebonac Creek, which flows north into Bull Heads Bay, an arm of Peconic Bay (Harrington 1977). Excavated in 1902, this site consists of a series of six shell middens dating to the Late Woodland and Contact periods that contain projectile points, quartz tools, bone awls, deer bone and numerous other mammal bone, fish remains, charred hickory nuts, acorns, rushes and wood, charred cord and fragments of native woven fabric, scrapers, mortar stones, the tools and finished products of pottery-making, the dismembered remains of a 20-year old individual, and the partial skeleton of an infant (Harrington 1977:34-38).

Other features identified at this village site include the floors of two wigwams, the first of which measured fifteen feet wide by twenty feet long and was up to three feet deep in the center, where the fireplace was located (Harrington 1977:36). Artifacts recovered from within this wigwam feature included two massive pieces of a whale's lower jaw bone, pottery vessels, bone awls, pieces of utilized deer antler, animal remains, chipping debris, and small amounts of shell and charcoal (Harrington 1977:36). The second wigwam was much smaller in size, measuring ten feet by fifteen feet, and reaching a depth of two feet in the center, where an area of burned earth and ash document a hearth feature (Harrington 1977:36-37). This wigwam only contained

pottery fragments and split animal bones (Harrington 1977). Additional features at the site include a storage/refuse pit containing charred corn and cobs, and a burial feature consisting of four infants, the scattered bones of an adult, and the remains of a child of about twelve years of age all found matted together in a compact mass (Harrington 1977:38).

The great range and variety of artifacts and features, and the foods recovered, which included, in addition to oysters, hard shell clam, and scallops; sturgeon, shark, and other fish, crabs, deer, raccoon, muskrat, lynx, wild fowl, turtles, and land snails, all support an interpretation of this site as a year-round village in use during the Late Woodland and Contact periods (Harrington 1977:43-45).

The Twin Ponds Site

The Twin Ponds Site is a greatly vandalized site inhabited most heavily during the Late Woodland Period that contained pit features, concentrations of fire-cracked rock, and the possible remains of three wigwam structures defined by multiple post molds arranged in circular patterns (Lightfoot et al. 1986). Artifacts recovered from this seasonal and sedentary site include chipping debris, scrapers, cores, projectile points, shell, charcoal, pottery, and charred seed and nut fragments (Lightfoot et al. 1986). Given its location near wetland and Twin Ponds this site may have been used by multiple families as a base of operation for hunting nearby game and gathering nuts and seeds from interior wetlands over different seasons of the year, or possibly by a sedentary group (Lightfoot et al. 1986).

Flexible Sedentism: Discussion of Late Woodland Sites

The detailed descriptions of these sites provided in this chapter demonstrate the range and breadth of artifacts, features, and activity areas at these individual sites and groups of sites. These detailed descriptions contain only a few references to a small amount of maize, and instead emphasize a broad-spectrum subsistence base that is additive (Bernstein 1993), composed largely of a wide variety of *r*-selected resources. Perhaps the most difficult aspect of the flexible

sedentary definition is the identification of resources available from all four seasons of the year and the ability to place these resources in a context that indicates continuous occupation. Bernstein (2002) seems to have accomplished this in his examination of the Van der Kolk site, but the expensive and extensive research required to identify continuous occupation is something that rarely takes place, given the CRM nature of much of the archaeology occurring in New England. The data suggests that all of the variables in my definition of flexible sedentism have been met, but we need more studies like Bernstein's (2002), and we need to include not just flotation techniques, but also detailed examination of extensive and complex midden strata.

Discussion: The Late Woodland Period

The populations living along southern coastal New England and New York during the Late Woodland Period were choosing to live in environmental zones within easy access of a water source (see Appendix B for a description of each site and distance to water source) and offering a broad range of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. At short-term sites across the four zones, some trends are apparent. The *IQV* (index of qualitative variation) computed for Late Woodland short-term sites shows a lot of diversity in the range of activities performed by groups occupying sites in the four zones. The data indicates that native populations living along Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island (Zone 1) during the Late Woodland Period had specialized short-term shellfish gathering sites. Groups living on the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island (Zone 2) practiced a range of activities much broader than that practiced by Late Woodland inhabitants of short-term sites along Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays (Zone 3) and also by groups living along Long Island Sound (Zone 4). Occupants of short-term sites along the Sound also seem to be accumulating more botanical material than residents of the other zones.

The inhabitants of Late Woodland Period seasonal sites chose to locate their encampments within easy access of a water source and in ecological settings that offered access to a broad

range of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources (see Appendix B for individual sites and water sources). At the encampments themselves, groups processed, consumed, stored, and disposed of these resources at rates that are similar across three zones, from sites located on the islands, the bays, and along Long Island Sound. The data indicates an exception to this pattern by the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island. These populations seem to be performing fewer activities at their repeatedly occupied sites. A similar finding was observed for short-term Late Woodland sites located in this zone. The same result is not observed for Zone 1 Late Archaic seasonal sites (which have a *D* value of .723 as compared to a *D* value of .688 for Late Woodland seasonal sites), so this doesn't appear to be the result of differing preservation. For some reason, the Late Woodland inhabitants of seasonal sites on Cape Cod and along the southern coast of Long Island were performing fewer activities when compared to that carried out by residents of seasonal sites in the other zones and also when compared to that performed by Late Archaic inhabitants of the same region.

In the next chapter, instead of examining data synchronically, I compare short-term sites and seasonal sites from the two time periods, searching for evidence of change through time in the activities performed by the creators and occupants of these sites. In this comparison, I test a number of hypotheses regarding change through time in the activities and numbers of sites dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. I also explore the amount of site re-use, and conclude with a reassessment of how much and what kinds of change we actually have evidence for between the two time periods.

Chapter 5: Comparing Late Archaic and Late Woodland Short-term and Seasonal Settlement strategies

Introduction

In this chapter I compare Late Archaic and Late Woodland short-term and seasonal settlement strategies. Because of my regional, multi-site approach, I use the data to support or refute some common assumptions about settlement strategies in pre-Contact coastal New England. These four hypotheses are: 1) groups are moving to fewer, more nucleated settlements and remaining at these settlements for longer periods of time during the Late Woodland Period than they were during the Late Archaic Period (Dunford 1987, Leveillee 1996, Felmley and McBride 1985, NHRPI 1987); 2) the number of short-term sites increases as populations become nucleated at a smaller number of sites from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods (Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NRHPI 1987); 3) Late Woodland Period inhabitants of short-term sites were performing fewer, more specialized tasks than were occupants of Late Archaic short-term sites (NHRPI 1987) and; 4) groups living at Late Woodland seasonal sites were performing a wider range of activities when compared to that performed by groups at Late Archaic seasonal encampments (Leveillee 1996).

Since the data so far reveals few differences in the archaeological evidence of subsistence patterns synchronically, in the second half of this chapter I use the data to test these patterns diachronically by comparing site re-use through time. I argue site re-use is an indicator of territoriality that is first expressed by groups during the Late Archaic Period and becomes more distinct by the Late Woodland Period.

Testing Hypotheses

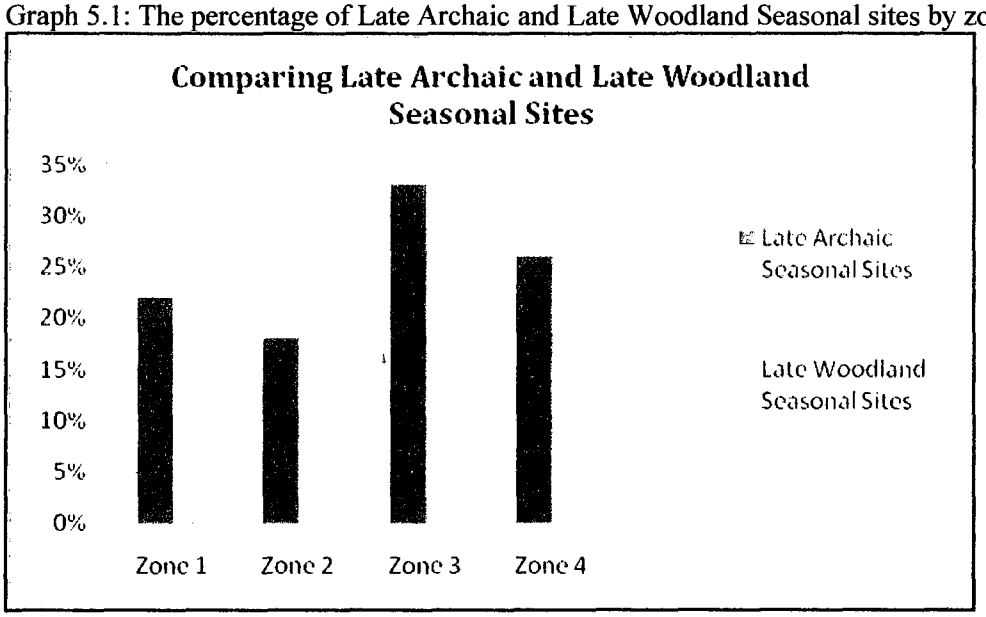
Hypothesis One: Groups are moving to fewer, more nucleated settlements and staying at these settlements for longer periods of time during the Late Woodland Period.

The first hypothesis I test is that as the total number of people increases from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland Period for Cape Cod (Dunford 1987), Rhode Island (Leveillee 1996), and Connecticut (Felmley and McBride 1985), groups begin to nucleate at a smaller number of larger encampments and remain at these sites for longer periods of time when compared to the habitation strategies practiced by Late Archaic groups (Dunford 1987, Leveillee 1996, Felmley and McBride 1985, NHRPI 1987). Some researchers further argue that this nucleation of settlement was oriented towards resource-rich estuarine environments as soon as these environments became established, during the Middle and Late Woodland periods (Dunford 1987, McWeeney 1986, NRHPI 1987).

Although I cannot determine whether site size increases through time, I can test whether the number of seasonal sites increases or decreases through time. In Graph 5.1, I compare the percentage of seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. I must first reiterate that the sample of sites in this database constitutes neither a one hundred percent sample, nor a random sample. I generated this database from professionally excavated site reports housed at the historical commissions for the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, along with published site reports (see chapter 2 for a more detailed explanation). In addition, the two time periods are not equal in length, with the Late Archaic stretching across three thousand years and the Late Woodland lasting about five hundred years. I do feel I can compare these two time periods because the number of sites dating to the Late Archaic Period that have been lost due to sea level rise and erosional forces along the southern coast of New England and New York is thought to be quite high (Bernstein 2006). Across the region, in this database there are 332 total seasonal sites: 154 dating to the Late Archaic Period, and 178 dating to the Late Woodland Period. When these total numbers are broken down into percentages for

each zone, there is an increase in the percentage of sites from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods in Zone 2 and Zone 4, and a decrease in the percentage of sites in Zone 1 and Zone 3. While there is an overall increase in the total number of sites and in the total percentage of sites, this increase is not consistent across the four zones.

Graph 5.1: The percentage of Late Archaic and Late Woodland Seasonal sites by zone.



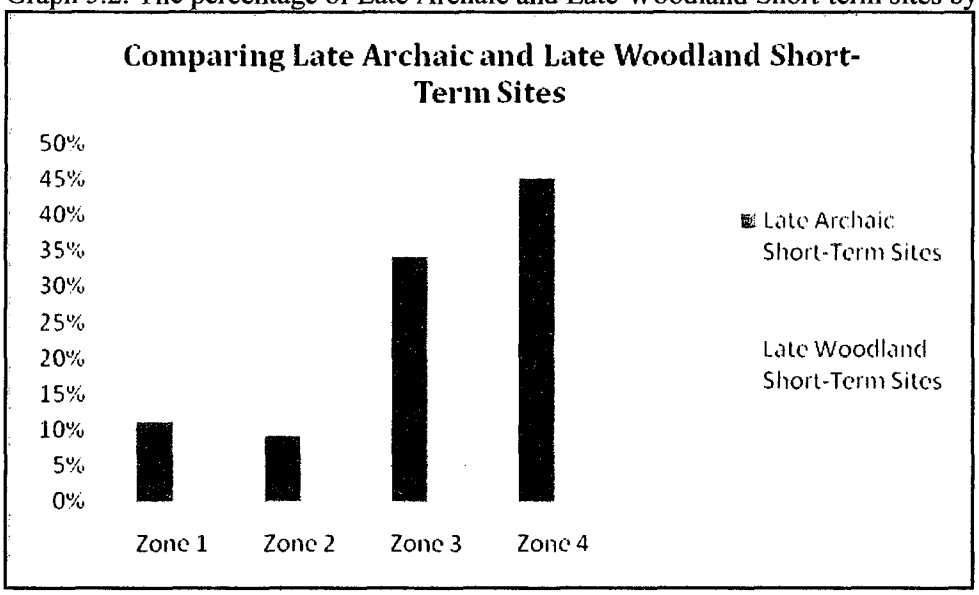
Result 1: Part of hypothesis not supported. There are more, not fewer seasonal sites dating to the Late Woodland Period.

Hypothesis Two: The number of short-term sites increases as populations become nucleated at a smaller number of sites from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods.

The settlement strategy of population nucleation at a smaller number of more intensively inhabited sites also resulted in an increase from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods in the number of short-term, task-specific, special purpose sites (Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NRHPI 1987). In the next graph, I compare the percentage of Late Archaic short-term sites to the percentage of Late Woodland short-term sites. Again, I must make clear that my sample of sites is neither a one hundred percent sample, nor a random sample. I am also comparing sites from two time periods that are not of equal length. Out of a total of 310 short-term sites, 152 sites, or forty-nine percent, date to the Late Archaic Period, while 158 sites, or fifty-one percent, date to the Late Woodland. The remarkable consistency in the number of short-term sites through

time seems to indicate that these types of sites were part of a stable human adaptation for thousands of years along the southern coast of New England and New York. The Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period residents of this coastal region were more sedentary than expected in the Late Archaic Period and more mobile than expected in the Late Woodland Period.

Graph 5.2: The percentage of Late Archaic and Late Woodland Short-term sites by zone.



Result 2: Hypothesis not supported. Slight increase in percentage of short-term sites dating to the Late Woodland Period is not significant.

Hypothesis Three: Late Woodland Period inhabitants of short-term sites were performing fewer, more specialized tasks than were occupants of Late Archaic short-term sites.

Another assumption I test with my regional database is the hypothesis that short-term sites become more specialized in the Late Woodland Period than they were in preceding periods because they meet specific needs as satellite camps (NHRPI 1987). In order to compare the amount of diversity in each category of activity for Late Archaic and Late Woodland short-term sites, I computed an index of diversity. See chapter three for the formula and a description of what this index measures (page 43). My results show that across the thirteen categories of activity I have examined for each site (lithic tool repair, hunting, lithic workshop, fishing,

shellfish gathering, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial), the index of diversity for Late Archaic short-term sites is:

$D = .128$

while the index of diversity for Late Woodland short-term sites is:

$D = .336$

The difference shows that instead of Late Woodland populations performing fewer activities at short-term sites, they are instead performing more activities, when compared to those performed by Late Archaic inhabitants of short-term sites.

Result 3: Hypothesis not supported. Residents of Late Woodland short-term sites are performing a wider range of activities than are residents of Late Archaic short-term sites.

Hypothesis Four: Groups living at Late Woodland seasonal sites were performing a wider range of activities when compared to that performed by groups at Late Archaic encampments.

Finally, I test the hypothesis that there is a wider range of activities taking place at Late Woodland seasonal sites than there are at Late Archaic seasonal sites (Leveillee 1996). In order to compare the number of activities performed by inhabitants of Late Archaic seasonal sites to the number performed by occupants of Late Woodland seasonal sites, I again computed an index of diversity for each group of sites. The number of sites with evidence for the same thirteen categories were compared (lithic tool repair, hunting, lithic workshop, fishing, shellfish gathering, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial). The index of diversity for Late Archaic seasonal sites is:

$D = .767$

as compared to the index of diversity for Late Woodland seasonal sites:

$D = .777$

As before, a larger number indicates a wider range of sites with evidence of a wider range of activities. However, the difference between the two indices is so small, it is considered

insignificant. Late Archaic and Late Woodland period occupants of seasonal sites are performing the same wide range of activities, demonstrating continuity through time in subsistence strategies.

Result 4: Hypothesis not supported: the difference in the index of diversity of activities performed at Late Archaic and Late Woodland seasonal sites is insignificant.

Diachronic Change in Site Location

Is there change through time in site locations? In order to explore this question, I determined four categories into which all Late Archaic and Late Woodland period short-term and seasonal sites could be placed. These categories include: sites with archaeological evidence of occupation dating solely to either the Late Archaic Period (LA Only) or the Late Woodland Period (LW Only); sites with evidence of occupation dating to either the Late Archaic Period and at least one other time period (but not the Late Woodland) (LA and Other), or to the Late Woodland period and at least one other time period (but not the Late Archaic) (LW and Other); sites dating to both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (LA and LW), and sites with evidence of occupation dating from at least the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland Period (LA Through LW). This final category is composed of sites with evidence, in the form of radiocarbon dates and/or diagnostic material, of repeated occupation from the Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods (some sites have additional evidence of earlier habitation and/or Contact Period site-use as well). The last two categories are the same for both time periods, but depending on how many total sites date to the two time periods, the percentage is different. Overall, the data show that most seasonal sites are being either continuously used from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods or are originally settled during the Late Archaic Period and then returned to in the Late Woodland Period, while there are some discrepancies across the four zones in the rate of short-term site are re-use.

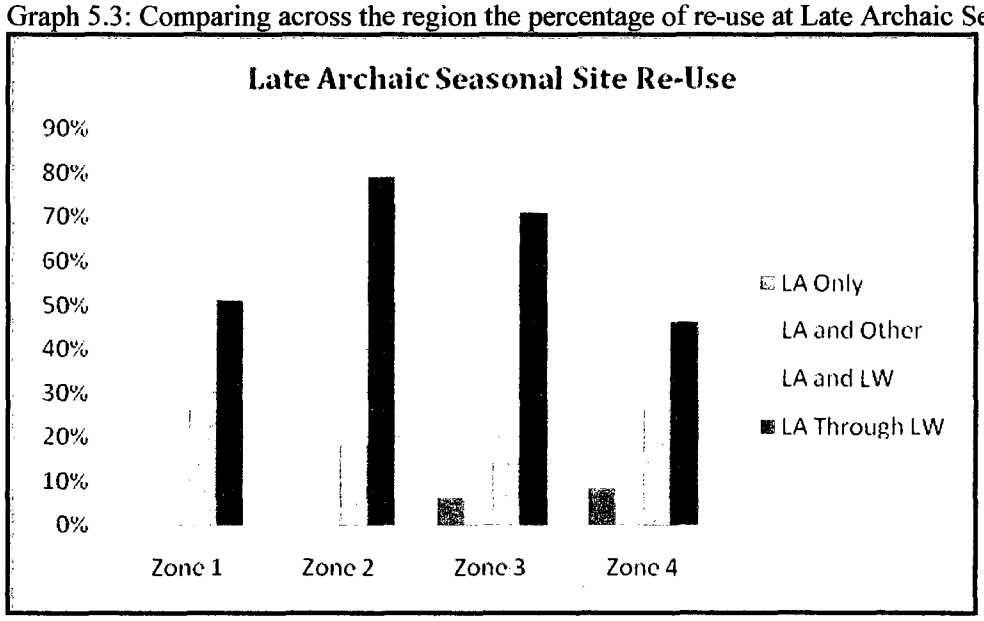
Late Archaic Seasonal Site Re-Use

In order to compare rates of site re-use across the four zones, I first determined the percentage of sites in each zone with evidence for each type of site re-use (Table 5.1 and Graph 5.3).

Table 5.1: The percentage of Late Archaic Seasonal site re-use by zone.

Category	Zone 1 (35 Sites)	Zone 2 (28 Sites)	Zone 3 (51 Sites)	Zone 4 (39 Sites)
LA Only	0%	0%	6%	7%
LA and Other	23%	4%	10%	20%
LA and LW	26%	18%	14%	25%
LA through LW	51%	78%	70%	47%

Graph 5.3: Comparing across the region the percentage of re-use at Late Archaic Seasonal sites.



Across the four zones, by far the highest percentage of Late Archaic seasonal sites are re-used from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Zone 1 and Zone 2 have no seasonal sites with evidence of habitation dating solely to the Late Archaic Period, while zones 3 and 4 are both less than ten percent. Sites with evidence of habitation dating to the Late Archaic and at least one other time period (LA and Other) range from a high of twenty-three percent in Zone 1 to a low of four percent in Zone 2. Zone 1 also has the highest percentage of sites with evidence of habitation dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods, while Zone 3 has the lowest percentage. Zone 2 has the highest percentage of sites with evidence of habitation dating from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods, while Zone 4 has the lowest percentage.

The groups occupying Late Archaic seasonal sites in Zone 2, the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island, are returning to their encampments at higher rates than are the groups occupying the other zones. This makes sense, given the geographical restrictions of living on an island. Overall, the high percentage of sites occupied from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods show that groups found these areas particularly amenable for settlement: once a group found a location that offered a wide range of resources to support their population, they chose to camp at this locale and to return to this location or perhaps remain at these sites for generations.

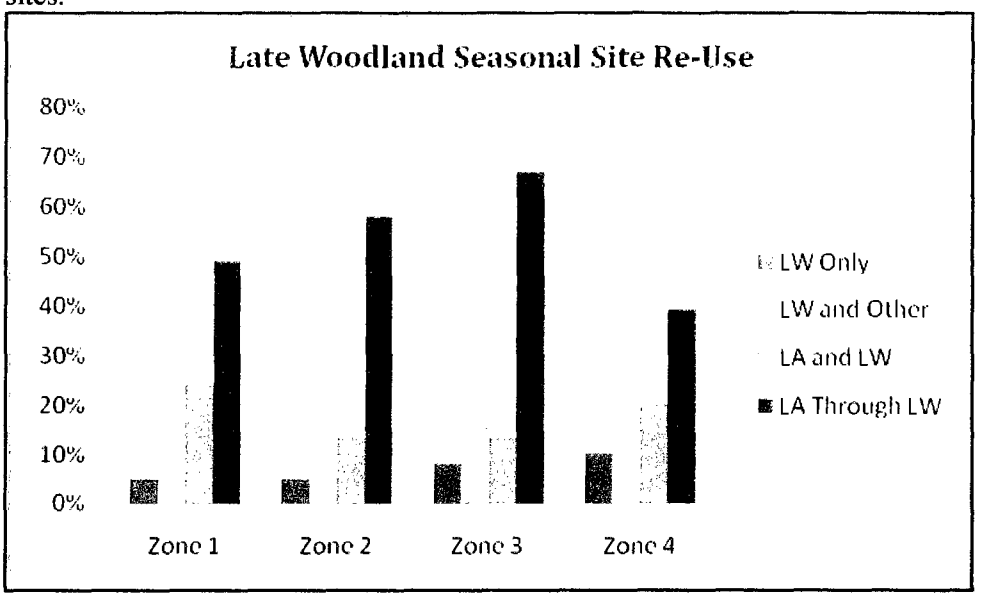
Late Woodland Seasonal Site Re-Use

In order to compare rates of site re-use across the four zones, I first determined the percentage of sites in each zone with evidence for each type of site re-use (Table 5.2 and Graph 5.4). Zone 1 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of re-use during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Zone 2 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of occupation dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Zone 3 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of habitation during the Late Woodland and at least one other period (other than the Late Archaic), and a higher percentage of sites with evidence of habitation from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Zone 4 has a higher percentage of sites dating to the Late Woodland Period only and also dating to the Late Woodland and at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic, and a smaller percentage of sites dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

Table 5.2: The percentage of Late Woodland Seasonal Site re-use by zone.

Category	Zone 1 (37 Sites)	Zone 2 (40 Sites)	Zone 3 (52 Sites)	Zone 4 (49 Sites)
LW Only	5%	5%	8%	10%
LW and Other	22%	25%	12%	31%
LA and LW	24%	13%	14%	20%
LA through LW	49%	58%	67%	39%

Graph 5.4: Comparing across the region the percentage of re-use at Late Woodland Seasonal sites.

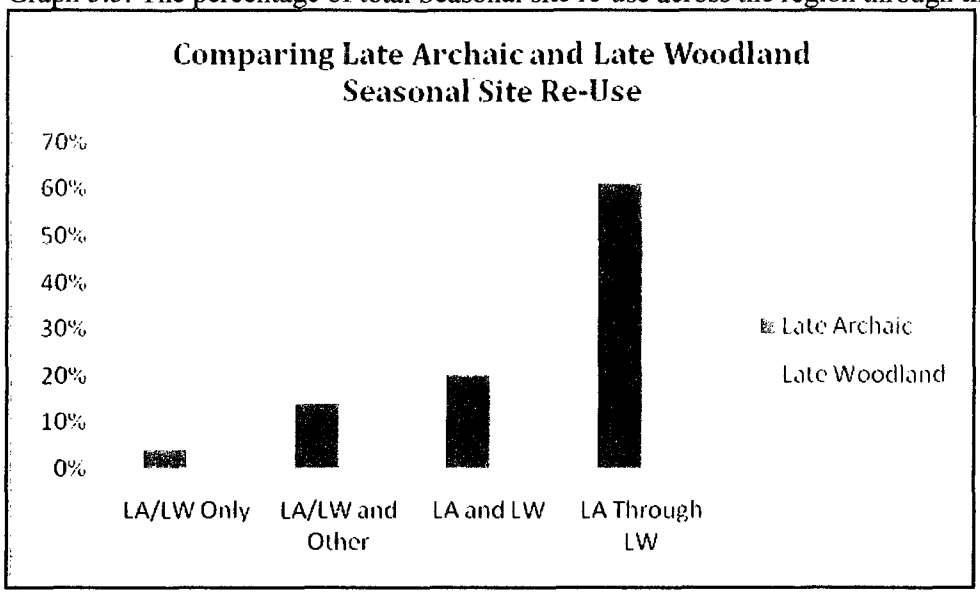


What is apparent from the preceding table and graph is that Late Woodland Period seasonal sites are most likely to be occupied from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. These percentages attest to the success of native habitation strategies. Although it is not possible with the available archaeological evidence to know if the same family groups were returning to the same sites through the generations, it is evident that these locales were well-known to the people inhabiting the southern coastal region of New England and New York during the Late Woodland Period.

Total Late Archaic and Late Woodland Seasonal Site Re-Use

In the following graph, I compare the percentage of total Late Archaic seasonal sites to the percentage of total Late Woodland seasonal sites. By far, the highest percentage of site re-use for both time periods is found in the category of sites inhabited from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. These sites have archaeological evidence, in the form of radiocarbon dates and/or diagnostic material, to indicate repeated habitation during at least the Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods (some sites have evidence of occupation earlier and/or later as well).

Graph 5.5: The percentage of total Seasonal site re-use across the region through time.



Possibly because of poor preservation of Late Archaic Period sites compared to the more recent Late Woodland period sites, or because the Late Archaic Period inhabitants of New England were living in a broader range of ecological settings, some of which may fall outside this project area (i.e. interior regions), there is a higher percentage of Late Woodland Period sites inhabited during the Late Woodland Period and at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic) (22%) when compared to the number of Late Woodland Period sites also inhabited during the Late Archaic Period (17%). The percentage of Late Woodland Period-only sites is also higher (7%) than the percentage of Late Archaic Period-only sites (4%). Perhaps some of the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of this southern coastal New England and New York region came from interior areas.

Another possibility is that population numbers rose during the Woodland Periods, leading to a rise in the number of seasonal sites. This population increase may have been due to the greater availability of *r*-selected resources and the expanded ability, with pottery, to cook these resources for the long amount of time they required. Earlier cooking of *r*-selected resources would have been possible with steatite, which is a less widely-available resource associated with some Late

Archaic Period sites and may be a reason for a population fluorescence during this earlier time period. These *r*-selected resources, such as chenopodium and wild barley, are good weaning foods that would have allowed mothers to wean their children at a younger age than they could before they had the means to cook these foods. This would have allowed for closer birth spacing, over time leading to a population increase (Crown and Willis 1995). This hypothesis is somewhat supported by the data: out of thirty-eight total Late Woodland Period seasonal sites with evidence of habitation dating to at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic), thirty-six (95%) of these sites were inhabited during the Woodland and/or Contact periods, all eras when pottery was in common use.

Another element that may have led native groups to create new seasonal sites during the Late Woodland Period was the further stabilization of sea levels and the maturation of tidal flats and estuarine areas. As these resources continued to become dependable elements in the landscape, native groups mapped on to them and formed new seasonal sites near them. It was most likely a combination of all of these elements that led native coastal groups to create more seasonal sites during the Late Woodland Period. Overall, however, despite the addition of sites in the Late Woodland Period, the highest percentages of sites have evidence of repeated occupation by groups from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

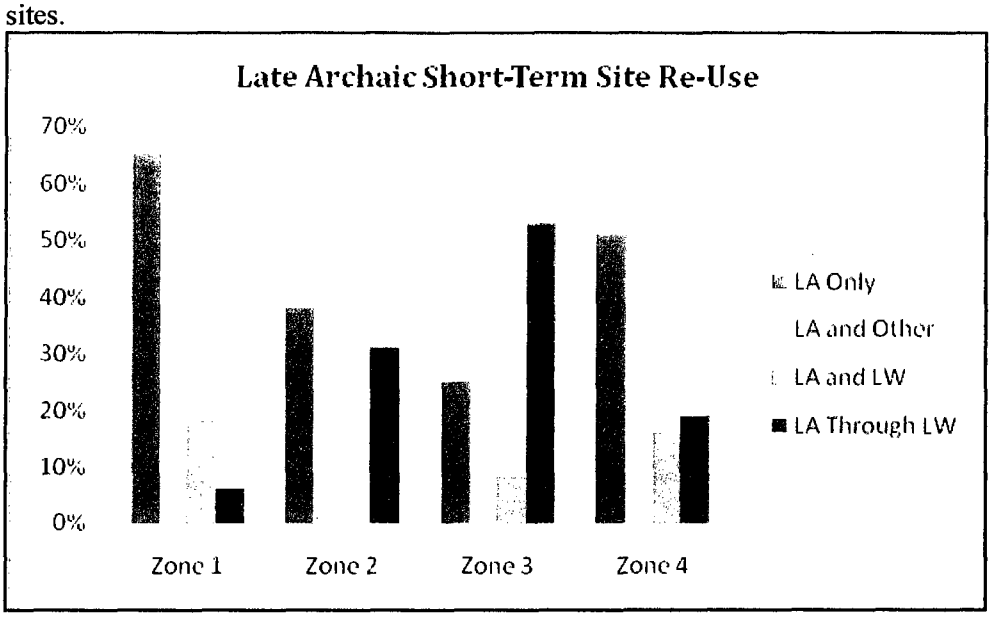
Late Archaic Short-term Site Re-Use

Short-term sites are more ephemeral in nature than their seasonal counterparts. These sites would therefore not be re-used at the same rates through time as were seasonal sites. In order to compare rates of site re-use across the four zones, I first determined the percentage of sites in each zone with evidence for each type of site re-use (Table 5.3 and Graph 5.6).

Table 5.3: The percentage of Late Archaic Short-term site re-use by zone.

Category	Zone 1 (17 Sites)	Zone 2 (13 Sites)	Zone 3 (53 Sites)	Zone 4 (69 Sites)
LA Only	65%	38%	25%	51%
LA and Other	12%	31%	15%	15%
LA and LW	18%	0%	8%	16%
LA through LW	6%	31%	53%	19%

Graph 5.6: Comparing across the region the percentage of re-use at Late Archaic Short-term sites.



Zone 1 has a higher percentage of short-term sites dating solely to the Late Archaic Period, followed by Zone 4. Zone 2 has a higher percentage of sites dating to the Late Archaic and at least one other time period than do the other zones and also has no sites with evidence of habitation dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Zone 3 has the highest percentage of sites dating from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

The wide range in the percentage of sites with evidence of habitation dating solely to the Late Archaic Period and of sites with evidence of re-use from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods shows variability between zones in those two categories. Zone 1 and Zone 4 sites have similarly higher percentages of sites that date solely to the Late Archaic Period, and also have lower percentages of sites with evidence of repeated occupation from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. This may indicate that Late Archaic Period residents of short-term sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island (Zone 1) and along Long Island Sound (Zone 4) were still testing out this region: as estuaries and tidal flats began to form in response to stabilizing sea levels, native groups demonstrated a flexible resource strategy in

response to a dynamic environment. If a short-term site didn't meet expectations, it was not returned to again, as a group moved on to another location, or returned to a site that had previously met their needs. In addition, perhaps the higher number of Late Archaic Period-only sites in Zone 4 is in part the result of the significantly higher number of lithic tool production sites first identified in Chapter 3. This "stream-bed cobble quarry workshop" habitation pattern Jones et al (1997) describe for Connecticut is made up of specialized quartz procurement and processing sites. This pattern is not observed at Late Woodland short-term sites.

In contrast, native inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island (Zone 2), and Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays (Zone 3), were more likely to return to a short-term site repeatedly, perhaps because, for those living on the islands, their movement was restricted. For those people living along the bays, perhaps they returned to these sites because many of them were locations that provided ready access to shellfish beds, and the short-term sites they returned to were locations where they gathered, consumed, and disposed of great quantities of shellfish (see Chapter 3).

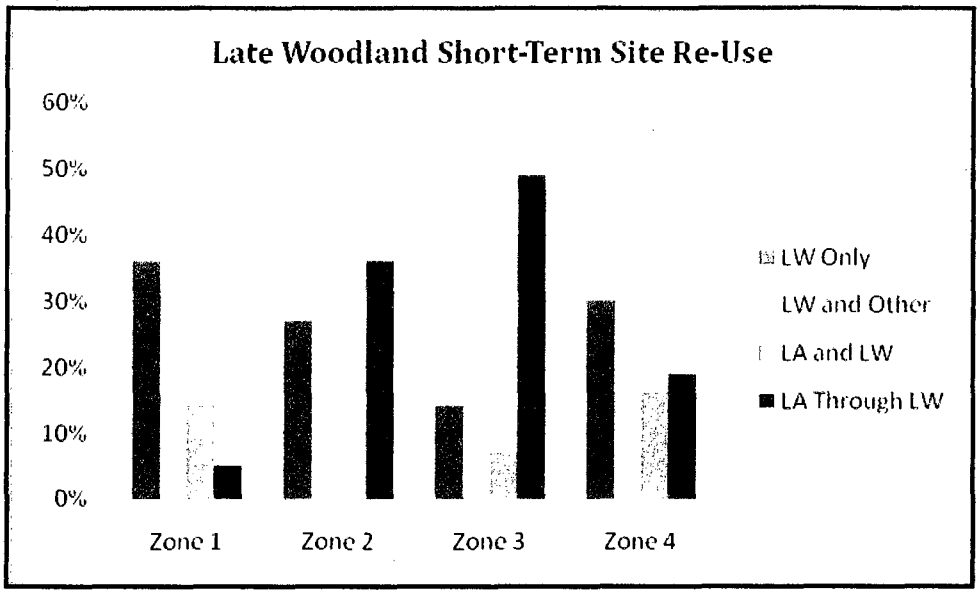
Late Woodland Short-term Site Re-Use

In order to compare rates of site re-use across the four zones, I first determined the percentage of sites in each zone with evidence for each type of site re-use (Table 5.4 and Graph 5.7).

Table 5.4: The percentage of Late Woodland Short-term site re-use by zone.

Category	Zone 1 (22 Sites)	Zone 2 (11 Sites)	Zone 3 (57 Sites)	Zone 4 (69 Sites)
LW Only	36%	27%	14%	30%
LW and Other	46%	36%	30%	36%
LA and LW	14%	0%	7%	16%
LA through LW	5%	36%	49%	19%

Graph 5.7: Comparing across the region the percentage of re-use at Late Woodland Short-term Sites



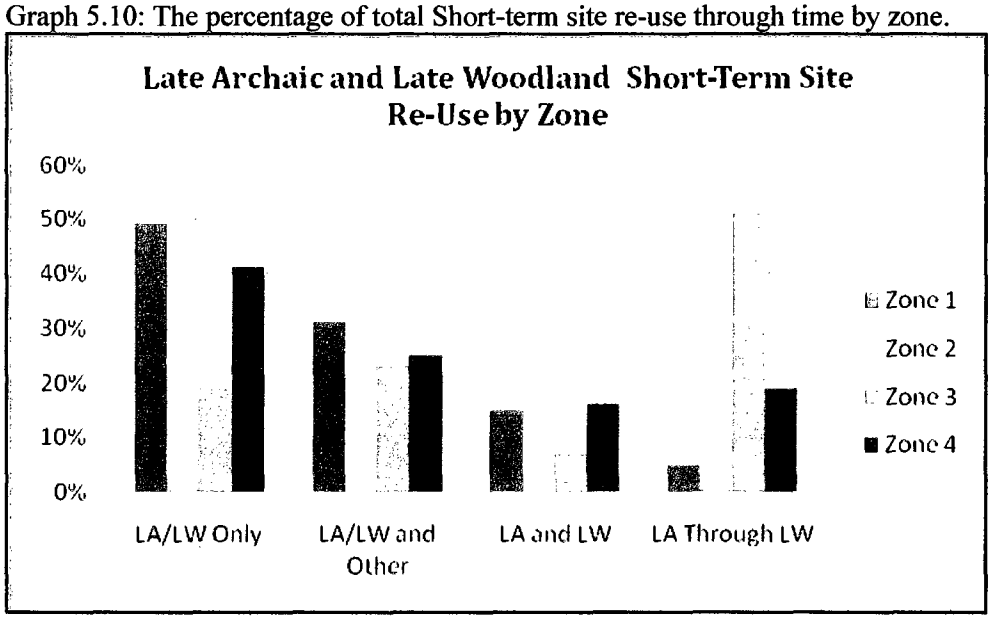
Zone 1 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of habitation dating solely to the Late Woodland Period and also dating to the Late Woodland and at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic). Zone 2 has a lower percentage of sites dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods, while Zone 3 has a smaller percentage of sites dating solely to the Late Woodland Period. Zone 4 sites are spread fairly evenly over the four categories of site re-use. Zone 2 and Zone 3 sites have similarly high percentages of sites occupied repeatedly throughout these periods, while Zone 1 and Zone 4 sites both have similarly low percentages for this category.

The Late Woodland people inhabiting the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island (Zone 2), and living along the Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York bays (Zone 3) were apparently returning to short-term sites more often than were groups living on Cape Cod (Zone 1), along the southern shore of Long Island (Zone 1), and around Long Island Sound (Zone 4).

Total Late Archaic and Late Woodland Short-Term Site Re-Use

The following graph depicts the total percentage of short-term sites that were re-used through time across the four zones. As first noted in the previous sections examining short-term Late Archaic and Late Woodland period sites, the zones fall into two groups: Zone 1 and Zone 4 both have larger percentages of sites dating to just one time period and lower percentages of sites dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods, as compared to Zone 2 and 3 sites, which have smaller percentages of sites dating to just one time period and larger percentages of sites with evidence of repeated occupation from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

Graph 5.10: The percentage of total Short-term site re-use through time by zone.



When this pattern was first noted in the discussion of Late Archaic Period short-term sites, I attributed it to the possibility that people were still testing out this coastal zone as tidal flats and estuarine areas were still developing. Since the data indicates that this trend continues at Late Woodland Period short-term sites, there may be additional reasons for the high percentage of sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island (Zone 1) and along Long Island Sound (Zone 4) inhabited during only one time period. We also need to explain the concurrent repeated

occupation of short-term sites on the islands (Zone 2) and along the bays (Zone 3), where thirty-three percent and fifty-one percent, respectively, of the total short-term sites were repeatedly occupied from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

One possible explanation for this trend is that groups living on Cape Cod and along the southern shore of Long Island were creating specialized shellfish gathering sites where they were gathering, processing, consuming, and disposing of shellfish maybe repeatedly for a few years before moving on to another locale. Since many of these sites are located along south-facing beaches, which are constantly changing due to eolian and ocean forces, their decision to relocate may have been influenced by changes in shellfish beds located in this dynamic zone.

Instead of specialized shellfish gathering sites, the creators and occupants of some of the short-term Late Woodland Period encampments along Long Island Sound may have been specializing in plant gathering activities. The higher percentage of short-term sites in this zone with evidence of plant gathering activities supports this interpretation. What is perhaps most interesting about this data is that this pattern is also seen at Zone 4 Late Archaic Period short-term sites. Although it is possible this discrepancy is the result of better preservation and/or recovery techniques practiced by archaeologists working along coastal Connecticut and the northern and interior regions of Long Island, it is also possible that, for some reason, groups forming both Late Archaic-only and Late Woodland-only short-term sites in this region are gathering plant material at their sites at higher rates than groups inhabiting the other zones.

The consistency observed for short-term Late Archaic and Late Woodland sites located in zones 2 and 3 shows that the groups forming and occupying encampments on the islands and along the bays of southern coastal New England and New York were strategically placing their encampments in areas that allowed them to take advantage of a wide variety of resources that were dependable through time.

Discussion: Testing Hypotheses and Change Through Time

In this chapter, I utilized the data I generated with my regional, multi-site approach to test a number of hypotheses made by New England archaeologists. The first hypothesis I tested is that Late Woodland Period residents of the coastal region were congregating at a smaller number of larger, seasonal encampments for longer periods of time when compared to Late Archaic inhabitants of this region (Dunford 1987, Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NHRPI 1987). Although I was not able to show whether site size increased through time, I was able to demonstrate that there are more, not fewer seasonal sites dating to the Late Woodland Period. The second hypothesis I tested is that there are more short-term sites dating to the Late Woodland Period as compared to the Late Archaic Period (Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NRHPI 1987). I have shown instead that the number of short-term sites is consistent through time. Late Woodland Period short-term sites are also assumed to be more specialized than short-term Late Archaic Period sites (NRHPI 1987). The evidence presented here, however, suggests quite the opposite. The groups inhabiting Late Woodland Period short-term sites were performing more activities at these encampments than were Late Archaic populations. The final hypothesis I tested is that a wider range of activities were being practiced by the inhabitants of Late Woodland Period seasonal sites as compared with the range of activities performed by Late Archaic seasonal residents (Leveillee 1996). The almost identical indices of diversity I calculated for the two groups of sites indicate instead that there is continuity through time in the range of activities performed at seasonal sites.

In the rest of this chapter I examined change through time in site re-use rates. The database reveals a high rate of seasonal site re-use through time, which I argue is evidence that the populations inhabiting coastal southern New England and New York were developing stable and productive subsistence patterns, perhaps defined as territories or thought of as "homelands" (Handsman and Richmond 1995) by the Late Archaic Period. This pattern persisted, in many cases, through the Terminal Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland

periods, complemented by short-term sites that are also in many cases re-used from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods, with a couple of notable exceptions (i.e. specialized shellfish gathering Late Woodland short-term sites on Cape Cod and the south shore of Long Island, and possible specialized plant gathering sites during both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods at short-term sites along Long Island Sound).

Chapter 6: Conclusions

Introduction

I utilize an often-overlooked resource in developing a regional database of archaeological sites. The so-called "gray literature" produced by CRM firms working in southern coastal New England and New York offers a wealth of site-based data. When hundreds of these sites are brought together and compared synchronically and diachronically, we can begin to make assertions about the habitation patterns of the pre-Contact residents of coastal southern New England and New York. This is what I have done in this dissertation, by focusing on Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period short-term, seasonal, and sedentary sites, I offer a broad-based, multi-level analysis of habitation change through time.

The most important finding, to me, is the overall homogeneity across the region and through time in the archaeological evidence left behind by the native inhabitants of this coastal zone. This finding comes from a detailed analysis of the types of activities occurring at each site, as represented in the archaeological record, which reveals similar types of activities occurring at sites across the coastal region, and as a result of comparisons of the amount of site re-use through time. These findings support Bernstein's (2006) hypothesis that the archaeological record for southern coastal New England and New York is characterized by long-term continuity.

The homogeneity in habitation pattern across the region and between the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods is evidence that this pattern of repeated reoccupation of sites for generations was a successful coastal pre-Contact strategy. One result of this stable habitation pattern is that at certain sites or groups of sites, native inhabitants remained year-round. I call this strategy flexible sedentism.

Limitations of the Data

As I presented in chapter two, there are limitations to the data. My sample of archaeological sites is neither a one hundred percent sample nor a random sample, and instead presents the data from archaeological surveys conducted in areas undergoing construction activities. The database I created identifies activities based on artifacts and features recovered during archaeological excavations. This data is nominal in type and can only be discussed descriptively. In addition, these categories are heuristic devices, ways of identifying sites, activities, etc. created by archaeologists to allow for comparison across time and space. In categorizing a site as a seasonal site or a short-term site, based on the researchers own conclusions, I must still acknowledge that this does not accurately reflect the lifestyles of the pre-Contact groups who constructed and occupied these encampments. I must also make clear that although I am comparing the Late Archaic and Late Woodland, these two time periods are not of equal length. The Late Archaic Period covers three thousand years, while the Late Woodland Period is about five hundred years long. It should also be noted that Holocene sea-level rise and coastal erosion have destroyed a great many coastal Late Archaic sites (Bernstein 2006, Oldale 1992).

Summary of the Data

Late Archaic Short-term Sites

Some trends are revealed in the data for short-term Late Archaic sites, including a relationship between shellfish gathering and disposal activities. The two zones with the greater number of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering: Zone 2 and Zone 3, also have the greater number of sites with evidence of disposal activities. The inverse also holds true for Zones 1 and 4, which have lower numbers of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering and disposal activities. This trend may show that native populations inhabiting Cape Cod and the south shore of Long Island and living along Long Island Sound were not consuming and disposing of shellfish at the same rates as groups living in the other two zones.

Also, food processing and cooking activities appear to be related. Both Zone 3 and Zone 4 have higher percentages of sites with evidence of these two activities, while both Zone 1 and Zone 2 have lower percentages of sites with the same evidence. This may indicate that the Late Archaic groups creating the short-term sites along Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York bays (Zone 3) and along Long Island Sound (Zone 4) were performing more food processing and cooking activities at their sites than were the inhabitants of Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island and the islands.

The higher percentage of Zone 4 sites with evidence of lithic tool production may signal a different behavioral pattern for the native groups inhabiting the Long Island Sound region. Jones et al (1997) argue these groups were more likely to form sites specialized for lithic resource procurement and processing, when compared to the native groups inhabiting the other three zones. This habitation pattern, observed by Jones et al. (1997) at Late Archaic sites located along the rocky streambeds of Connecticut, has been characterized by them as "the stream-bed cobble-quarry workshop"(Jones et al. 1997:113). For the other zones, which were all impacted by glacial outwash and end moraines (Oldale 1992) the erosion of these end moraines would have exposed a broad range of glacial cobbles for lithic tool manufacturing, making it unnecessary for native groups to have specialized lithic tool manufacturing sites (Bernstein 2008).

The locations of the sites also show similarities across the region, with all of the short-term sites in Zones 1, 2 and 3 sharing locations on terraces either directly adjacent to or within five hundred meters of rivers, wetlands, tidal flats, estuaries, ponds, lakes, or the ocean. Five sites located on Long Island's interior in Zone 4 show the only variation from this common rule and seem to represent a unique situation.

Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

Like short-term Late Archaic sites, the Late Archaic seasonal sites within these zones exhibit some common trends. If a zone has a higher percentage of shellfish gathering (such as Zone 3), it also has a higher percentage of disposal activities, which makes sense because shell middens are a

common type of disposal feature. The opposite case also holds true: zones that have lower percentages of sites with evidence shellfish gathering also have lower percentages of sites with evidence of disposal activities. Plant gathering and horticultural activities appear to be related in Zone 4, since the percentage of sites with evidence of these two activities is higher than the other zones. However, the inverse doesn't hold true: a zone that has a lower percentages of sites with evidence of plant gathering activity does not also have a lower percentage of sites with evidence of horticultural activities.

Across the four zones, there is consistency in the percentage of sites with evidence for lithic tool repair, hunting, shellfish gathering, food processing, cooking, disposal, horticulture, burial, and ceremonial activities. There are wider ranges in the percentage of sites with evidence of lithic workshops, fishing, plant gathering, and storage activities. This may be a reflection of preservation differences, since fish bone, plant remains, and pit features are fragile artifacts that may not survive through time. However, the differential adoption of these activities may also reflect human decision-making processes. Based on the available archaeological evidence, it appears that Late Archaic people living on the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island chose to collect and consume fish more often or in higher numbers than people living on Cape Cod and the southern shores of Long Island. Inhabitants of Narragansett, Buzzard's, and New York bays during the Late Archaic Period were more likely to collect shellfish and accumulate shell middens than were groups living in the other three zones. Populations inhabiting seasonal sites around Long Island Sound left behind evidence at more sites for plant gathering, cooking, storage, and horticultural activities than did groups living in the other three zones.

Late Archaic Period Overview

The Late Archaic Period inhabitants of southern coastal New England and New York chose to locate their sites either directly along, or within five hundred meters of water sources, with the exception of five short-term sites located in Zone 4, in the interior of Long Island (see Appendix

B for a detailed description of the water source associated with each site). The activities performed by the residents of short-term encampments vary more when compared to the activities taking place at repeatedly inhabited seasonal sites. Although this may be due to archaeological testing bias, in that short-term sites, (once they are characterized as such), may not undergo additional testing at the same rate as a site characterized as "seasonal" or "repeatedly occupied" by investigators, it may also reflect the local expedient needs of the groups forming these short-term sites. This is reflected in the wide range between zones in *IQV* (index of qualitative variation) rates for Late Archaic short-term sites. In contrast, the *D* (index of diversity) rates computed for Late Archaic seasonal sites show consistently high values for each zone and a narrow range between zones. The groups forming and occupying seasonal sites during the Late Archaic Period are making decisions about where to place their sites based on local ecological and environmental variables, yet there is a great deal of consistency across the whole region in the types and range of activities they performed at these sites.

Late Woodland Short-term Sites

Zone 1 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering and human burial activities, and a lower percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool repair, lithic tool workshop, hunting, plant gathering, food processing, and cooking activities. The low percentage of sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island with evidence of lithic tool production may be because a ready supply of cobbles near larger seasonal sites made it unnecessary for groups to have specialized sites where they processed raw material into tools before bringing the tools back to the main camp. The high percentage of evidence for shellfish gathering and the lower percentages for a number of other activities seems to indicate that native populations living along Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island (Zone 1) during the Late Woodland Period had specialized short-term shellfish gathering sites.

Zone 2 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of hunting, fishing, cooking, storage, and disposal activities. Late Woodland Period population living on the islands of Martha's

Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island don't appear to have specialized resource-procurement short-term sites. Instead, these sites have evidence of a broad range of activities.

Zone 3 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of horticultural and ceremonial activities, with the rest of the percentages all on the low side or close to the percentages observed for Zone 4 sites. This seems to demonstrate that Late Woodland Period occupants of Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays were performing fewer activities at their sites when compared to the native inhabitants of sites on the islands (Zone 2).

Zone 4 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of shellfish gathering and a higher percentage of sites with evidence of plant gathering activities. Unlike short-term Late Archaic sites, the percentage of lithic tool workshop sites is not higher for Zone 4 sites when compared to the other zones. The streambed cobble quarry workshop is a site type that does not extend into the Late Woodland Period for Zone 4 sites, perhaps due to the fact that quartz, which makes up the majority of streambed cobbles in Connecticut, became a less sought-after material for the production of stone tools during the following periods (Jones et al. 1997). The occupants of short-term sites along Long Island Sound seem to be accumulating more botanical material than residents of the other zones, as well as having a less diverse range of activities that they practiced at their encampments when compared to the archaeological evidence of populations living on the islands (Zone 2) and about the same range of activities as populations living along the bays (Zone 3).

In order to explore these similarities and differences further I computed an index of qualitative variation (*IQV*), which shows that across the four zones, groups occupying short-term sites were performing a diverse range of activities to meet local needs. What is perhaps most striking is the high *IQV* for Zone 2 sites. Unlike short-term Late Archaic Zone 2 sites, which have an *IQV* of 0.050 (see chapter 3), Late Woodland Zone 2 short-term sites have a much higher *IQV* of 0.725, the highest of all short-term sites. Since Zone 2 is made up of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island, I suspect this high index is at least in part due to

the geographic limitations of island living. There are only so many places groups can live, so they were more likely to perform a wider range of activities at their short-term sites and to perhaps return to these sites more often than were residents living in other areas that are not as geographically limited. The low *IQV* observed for Zone 1 Late Woodland short-term sites is not a surprise since, as previously discussed, the inhabitants of encampments located on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island appear to be concentrating on gathering shellfish at their short-term sites. Zones 3 and 4 have very similar *IQV* values, showing that the same range of activities were being performed at sites located along the bays and Long Island Sound.

Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

For Zone 1, the percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool repair, hunting, fishing, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, and ceremonial activities is all lower than that recorded for the other zones. Zone 1 sites seem to exhibit a smaller range in the types of activities which took place at these sites. Late Woodland Period inhabitants of Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island seem to be performing fewer activities, when compared to the inhabitants of the other zones, at their repeatedly occupied sites. The same result is not observed for Zone 1 Late Archaic seasonal sites (see chapter 3). This shouldn't be the result of differential preservation, because evidence of Late Archaic Period artifacts and features from Zone 1 was recovered at rates similar to the other zones: if Late Archaic Period evidence is present, more recent Late Woodland Period evidence should also be present. Late Woodland Period short-term sites in Zone 1 are also lower in the percentage of lithic tool repair, lithic tool workshop, plant gathering, food processing, and cooking activities when compared to short-term sites in the other zones. All of these factors seem to indicate something slightly different is taking place on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island during the Late Woodland Period: people are performing fewer activities at both short-term and seasonal encampments.

Zone 2 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool workshops and horticultural activities, and a higher percentage of sites with evidence of fishing and human burial

activities. Archaeological evidence of fishing is also found at a greater percentage of Zone 2 seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period. Zone 2 sites seem to show that Late Woodland Period inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island are fishing more than groups from the other zones, which makes sense given their island locales.

Zone 3 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of lithic tool workshops and ceremonial artifacts, and a lower percentage of sites with evidence of human burial. The groups inhabiting the repeatedly occupied Late Woodland seasonal sites located along Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays (Zone 3), just like the inhabitants of seasonal sites on the islands, practiced a broad range of activities and acquired a wide array of faunal, aquatic and botanical resources.

Zone 4 has a higher percentage of sites with evidence of plant gathering, food processing, cooking, and storage activities when compared to the other zones. This may be due to differential preservation and/or archaeological recovery techniques, or it may reflect a higher rate of pottery production (cooking and storage) by the groups living around Long Island Sound, perhaps tied to their greater utilization of plant remains. Like the inhabitants of Zone 2 and Zone 3 sites, the Late Woodland inhabitants of the Long Island Sound region show great diversity in the range and variety of activities and resources they brought to, processed, consumed, and disposed of at their repeatedly occupied seasonal sites.

In order to explore similarities and differences in the percentage of activities performed by residents of Late Woodland seasonal sites in the four zones, I computed an index of diversity (*D*). As expected, since Zone 1 has a lower percentage of sites with evidence for lithic tool repair, hunting, fishing, plant gathering, food processing, cooking, storage, disposal, and ceremonial activities, it has the lowest index of diversity. The other three zones, however, show there is consistency in the broad range of activities performed by the groups occupying their seasonal encampments.

Late Woodland Period Overview

The populations living along southern coastal New England and New York during the Late Woodland Period were choosing to live in environmental zones within easy access of a water source (see Appendix B for a description of each site and distance to water source) and offering a broad range of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. At short-term sites across the four zones, some trends are apparent. The *IQV* (index of qualitative variation) computed for Late Woodland short-term sites shows a lot of diversity in the range of activities performed by groups occupying sites in the four zones. The data indicates that native populations living along Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island (Zone 1) during the Late Woodland Period had specialized short-term shellfish gathering sites. Groups living on the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island (Zone 2) practiced a range of activities much broader than that practiced by Late Woodland inhabitants of short-term sites along Narragansett, Buzzard's and New York bays (Zone 3) and also by groups living along Long Island Sound (Zone 4). Occupants of short-term sites along the Sound also seem to be accumulating more botanical material than residents of the other zones.

The inhabitants of Late Woodland Period seasonal sites chose to locate their encampments within easy access of a water source and in ecological settings that offered access to a broad range of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources (see Appendix B for individual sites and water sources). At the encampments themselves, groups processed, consumed, stored, and disposed of these resources at rates that are similar across three zones, from sites located on the islands, the bays, and along Long Island Sound. The data indicates an exception to this pattern by the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of Cape Cod and the southern coast of Long Island. These populations seem to be performing fewer activities at their repeatedly occupied sites. The same result is not observed for Zone 1 Late Archaic seasonal sites. A similar finding was observed for short-term Late Woodland sites located in this zone.

Overall, the Late Woodland Period inhabitants of short-term and seasonal sites along southern coastal New England and New York were choosing similar environmental settings offering a wide range of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. With the exception of sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island, the activities they were performing at their encampments to process, consume, and dispose of these collected resources left behind similar types of artifacts and features at rates that did not vary much across the region.

Flexible Sedentism

As defined in chapter two, flexible sedentism is a strategy of subsistence developed by groups of people who choose to live at an encampment or a group of camps for most of a year. These groups place their camps in protected locations in environmental zones providing a wide array of faunal, botanical, and aquatic resources. At the encampments themselves, inhabitants practice a broad range of activities, evidence of which archaeologists have identified as hearth features and large storage pits and middens containing resources from all seasons of the year. The detailed descriptions of the Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period sites that I provided in Chapters three and four demonstrate the range and breadth of artifacts, features, and activity areas at these individual sites and groups of sites. These detailed descriptions contain only a few references to a small amount of maize, and instead emphasize a broad-spectrum subsistence base that is additive (Bernstein 1993), composed largely of a wide variety of *r*-selected resources. Perhaps the most difficult aspect of the flexible sedentary definition is the identification of resources available from all four seasons of the year and the ability to place these resources in a context that indicates continuous occupation. Bernstein (2002) seems to have accomplished this in his examination of the Van der Kolk site, but the expensive and extensive research required to identify continuous occupation is something that rarely takes place, given the CRM nature of much of the archaeology occurring in New England. The data suggests that all of the variables in my definition of flexible sedentism have been met, but we really need more studies like Bernstein's

(2002), and we need to include not just flotation techniques, but also detailed examination of extensive and complex midden strata.

Testing Hypotheses

In chapter five, I used the data to test a number of hypotheses developed by archaeologists working in different segments of this coastal region, such as the hypothesis that Late Woodland Period inhabitants of the coastal region were congregating at a smaller number of larger sites for longer periods of time than were groups living in this region during the Late Archaic Period (Dunford 1987, Leveillee 1996, Felmley and McBride 1985, NHRPI 1987), and as a result of this population nucleation, there are more Late Woodland than Late Archaic short-term sites (Felmley and McBride 1985, Leveillee 1996, NRHPI 1987), that short-term Late Woodland sites become more specialized than they were in preceding periods because they meet specific needs as satellite camps (NHRPI 1987), and that there is a wider range of activities taking place at Late Woodland seasonal sites than there are at Late Archaic sites (Leveillee 1996). The data instead documents a consistent increase in the percentage of seasonal sites from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods; the number of short-term sites is consistent through time; more activities, not less are being performed at Late Woodland short-term sites in comparison to Late Archaic short-term sites; and the same range of activities are occurring at both Late Archaic and Late Woodland seasonal sites.

Site Re-Use through Time

In the second half of chapter five, I compared the amount of site re-use at seasonal Late Archaic sites to seasonal Late Woodland sites, and the amount of site re-use at short-term Late Archaic sites to short-term Late Woodland sites. The data shows the highest rates of seasonal site re-use for both time periods are found in the category of sites inhabited from at least the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. These sites have archaeological evidence, in the form of radiocarbon dates and/or diagnostic material, to indicate repeated habitation during at least the Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland

periods. Sixty-one percent of Late Archaic Period sites and fifty-four percent of Late Woodland Period sites have evidence of this repeated re-use.

Other categories of site re-use through time show some differences between Late Archaic Period and Late Woodland Period seasonal sites. There is a higher percentage of Late Woodland Period sites inhabited during the Late Woodland Period and at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic) when compared to the number of Late Woodland Period sites also inhabited during the Late Archaic Period. The percentage of Late Woodland Period-only sites is also higher than the percentage of Late Archaic Period-only sites. This may be due to a number of factors: perhaps some of the Late Woodland inhabitants of this region came from interior areas, perhaps population numbers were rising during the Woodland periods as a result of better weaning foods, or maybe further stabilization of sea levels and the maturation of tidal flats and estuarine areas influenced groups to form new seasonal sites near them. Overall, despite the addition of sites in the Late Woodland Period, the greatest percentages of seasonal sites from both time periods are repeatedly inhabited by groups from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

Short-term Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period sites were also compared in chapter five. The data shows that the zones fall into two groups: Zone 1 and Zone 4 both have larger percentages of sites dating to just one time period and lower percentages of sites dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods, as compared to Zone 2 and 3 sites, which have smaller percentages of sites dating to just one time period and larger percentages of sites with evidence of repeated occupation from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. A possible explanation for the high percentage of sites on Cape Cod and the southern shore of Long Island (Zone 1) inhabited during only one time period may be due to their use as specialized shellfish gathering locations, while the creators and occupants of some of the short-term Late Woodland Period encampments along Long Island Sound may have been specializing in plant gathering activities. The consistency observed for short-term Late Archaic and Late Woodland

sites located in zones 2 and 3 in the percentage of the total short-term sites repeatedly occupied from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods shows that the groups forming and occupying encampments on the islands and along the bays of southern coastal New England and New York were strategically placing their encampments in areas that allowed them to take advantage of a wide variety of resources that were dependable through time.

Overall, the data on short-term and seasonal site re-use reveals a very high rate of seasonal site re-use through time, which I argue is evidence that the populations inhabiting coastal southern New England and New York were developing stable and productive subsistence patterns, perhaps defined as territories (Dincauze 1990) or thought of as "homelands" (Handsman and Richmond 1995) by the Late Archaic Period. This pattern persisted, in many cases, through the Terminal Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, complemented by short-term sites that are also in many cases re-used from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods, with a couple of notable exceptions (i.e. specialized shellfish gathering Late Woodland short-term sites on Cape Cod and the south shore of Long Island, and possible specialized plant gathering sites during both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods at short-term sites along Long Island Sound).

Conclusions

The data gathered in this dissertation does not support an interpretation of sedentism by populations living in southern coastal New England and New York as being caused by the introduction of maize horticulture (Petersen and Cowie 2002), since not much evidence for either maize or the tools associated with maize horticulture was identified and no significant increase in year-round settlement after the introduction of maize was noted. Similarly, flexible sedentism didn't come about as a result of developing estuarine environments (Bragdon 1996, Dunford 2002, Gwynne 1982), since groups placed short-term and seasonal sites, in addition to possible sedentary encampments, along these zones. It also apparently didn't come about as a response to

the rich range of resources available in the coastal zone (Bernstein 1999, Cantwell and Wall 2001), since the creators of all these sites located them near these resources and either directly adjacent to or within five hundred meters of at least one water source (with the exception of five short-term sites located in Zone 4). Although Late Archaic and Late Woodland groups may have placed encampments at which they gathered for the better part of a year next to estuarine areas and within environments offering a broad and diverse range of resources, the decision to live at these encampments for most of a year was a choice made by a group of people as part of a fluid and flexible resource procurement strategy. This decision represents knowledge of site locations that dates back thousands of years within defined homelands, which today continue to be occupied by the descendants of these settlers (Handsman and Richmond 1995, Robinson 1990).

As a data point in the global debate on sedentism, southern coastal New England and New York provide evidence to support recent definitions of sedentism that remove agriculture as a causal factor (Kelly 1992), that identify a higher dependence on *r*-selected resources as a possible indicator of sedentism (Rafferty 1985), and that recognize sedentism as not just an either/or event, but as one end along a continuum of mobility and subsistence choices (Kelly 1992; Watson 1989).

When I began collecting the data that forms the backbone of this dissertation, I had many preconceptions as to what I would find. I thought many differences would be identified both across the region and through time in how groups were utilizing available resources and constructing and inhabiting different sites. Instead, there is very little difference either synchronically or diachronically. I thus conclude that the designations of "Late Archaic" and "Late Woodland" are no longer useful for delineating a habitation strategy or a subsistence pattern in coastal southern New England and New York. Instead, I suggest the archaeologists abandon the use of these terms as a heuristic and instead adopt a more calendric approach to defining period of site use.

Future Research

The results of this coastal study should be compared to interior regions of New England. My model of flexible sedentism should be more widely tested, and we should continue to analyze the data provided by the so-called "gray literature" of CRM reports. We must engage these works and the archaeologists who produced them when developing theories about settlement patterns in New England. This dissertation offers evidence of the utility of these reports and brings to light the potential they offer to explore change (or the lack of change, as this dissertation demonstrates) on a broad-scale of analysis. The definition of flexible sedentism developed in this dissertation has the potential to offer insight to archaeologists working in other parts of the world who may not have an equally rich database of sites. In the future, perhaps New England archaeology will lead the way in developing theories about pre-Contact subsistence and settlement systems and we will finally find the "centers of prehistoric northeastern societies, the cores of their existence" (Dincauze 1993:37)

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Appendix A: The Database

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
102 Unit Hotel Site	6 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 1 core
121 North Main Street Project	996 sq feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd from disturbed soils
1640s Agricultural Field Site	4 acres	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/ longhouse, hearths, postmolds, storage and refuse features
19-BN-110/443/449	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden, poss. habitation site
19-BN-111	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden site
19-BN-112/313/320	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	several shell middens
19-BN-128	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden site
19-BN-133	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden
19-BN-135/471	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	heavily collected, poor integrity
19-BN-156	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	large area of shell middens
19-BN-157	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	small shell midden
19-BN-158	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	small shell midden
19-BN-160	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	small shell midden, Woodland Period
19-BN-161	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1?	0	large shell midden, unconfirmed burial
19-BN-162	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Woodland-Contact Period burial
19-BN-163	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	large site w/shell midden
19-BN-164	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	large site w/shell midden
19-BN-165	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	large shell midden
19-BN-166	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	small shell midden
19-BN-168	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	large site w/shell midden
19-BN-169	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	large complex of shell middens
19-BN-186/343/344	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	scatter of flakes, shell midden
19-BN-188/364	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden, lithic workshop
19-BN-191	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden
19-BN-228	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden
19-BN-230	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	shell midden, burial
19-BN-231	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Woodland shell midden, burial
19-BN-234	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	shell midden, burial
19-BN-273/275	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	small-stemmed prpt, pottery, cd
19-BN-274/339	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, fcr, pit feature, fish bone, small number carbonized seeds radiocarbon dates 1265+/-130 BP, 1570+/-120 BP, 1285+/-120 BP
19-BN-277	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes w/fcr
19-BN-281	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	fcr, plummet, gouge, bifaces, cd, prpts
19-BN-282/283/284	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-288	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, fcr, some shell, 2 maize kernels and cob frags
19-BN-292	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-293	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-307/360	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes w/fcr
19-BN-308	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	lithic workshop, fish bone, carbonized seeds, pottery, shell middens, fcr, a burial, radiocarbon dates on shell of 3925+/-180 BP, 910+/-145 BP, 3350+/-170 BP,3260+/-135 BP, 1075+/-150 BP
19-BN-310	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 biface
19-BN-323	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	prpts, fcr, pottery, shellfish
19-BN-331	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 point base
19-BN-333/338/337	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	heavily collected, poor integrity, shell, fcr
19-BN-335	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 flake, some shell
19-BN-340	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	small-stemmed and squibnocket prpt, cd
19-BN-341	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, shell, fcr, fish bone, carbonized nuts, radiocarbon dates from 1460+/-155 BP to 890+/-150 BP
19-BN-350	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	atl atl - for spear throwing
19-BN-353	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	small-stemmed prpt, cd
19-BN-355/356	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1?	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	high density of lithics
19-BN-358	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	low density flakes and shell
19-BN-372/388	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 flake, some shell
19-BN-374	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, fcr, habitation area
19-BN-390	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, fcr, shell midden, radiocarbon dates 1600+/-130 BP, 3315+/-145 BP
19-BN-391/392	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-397/398	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-410	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	some cd, pottery, shell midden, 3 Levanna prpts
19-BN-411/412	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-413	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-414	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-415/481	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	pit features, shell midden, poss hearths, pottery, fcr
19-BN-433/434	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 flake, 1 biface
19-BN-436	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 flake
19-BN-437	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 flake
19-BN-455	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
19-BN-456/464	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes and shell
19-BN-459	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-476	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-477	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of flakes
19-BN-478/479/480	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-482	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-646	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1?	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	0	66 features, pottery, proj points, maize pollen, radiocarbon dates 2000+/-100 BP and 921+/-100 BP
19-BN-84	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-85	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	lithic workshop, pottery, pendant, gorget
19-BN-86	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BN-87	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, gunflint (poss. disturbed context)
19-BR-105 (Friend Street Site)	320 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	series of small campsites
19-BR-106 (Mother's Brook Site)	15 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	surface collected - over 1600 prpts, over 100 bifaces, 96 edge tools, chipping debris, a pottery fragment, cores, ground stone tools
19-BR-107 (Barnaby Cove Site)	1 acre	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	steatite and pottery fragments, 777 prpts, deer bone, shell midden
19-BR-108 (Peace Haven Site)	20 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	over 2100 prpts, bifaces, scrapers, hammerstones, cores, ground stone tools, pottery, shell midden
19-BR-109 (Tan Pond Brook Site)	4000 sq m.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	pigment stones, pendant, pottery, shell midden, chipping debris, 109 prpts
19-BR-254 (Wordell Farm A3-4)	102 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	fcr, possible hearth
19-BR-255 (Wordell Farm B2-2)	500 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 fragment of fcr
19-BR-256 (Wordell Farm B2-8)	144 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19-BR-338 (The Missio Site)	24,375 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Middle Archaic prpt, bifaces, cd, shell, core, cobble
19-NT-100	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpts, found by collectors, nothing else known
19-NT-102 Bartlett's Farm	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	limited information on site - identified by collectors
19-NT-120	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1										
19-NT-128	4 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	steatite bowl fragments, pottery, drills, awls, bone and antler tools, postmolds, fire and refuse pits, human burial
19-NT-138	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, avocational collectors report finding Late Archaic and Middle Woodland artifacts
19-NT-166 The Roadkill Site	169 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Squibnocket and Levanna prpts, pottery, shell, pit and hearth features datng to Late Woodland and Contact periods, 1944 cd, burnt rock, seeds, maize, charcoal, shell, calcined bone
19-NT-174 Norwood Farm Trust Site	25-50 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 cd, 21 shell fragments
19-NT-180 The Folger's Marsh Site	632 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	small site w/ lithic workshop, prpts, faunal and shellfish remains, pottery
19-NT-186 The Fenceline Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Late Archaic prpts, lithic workshop
19-NT-187 The Shadow Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, deer tooth, pottery, bifacial tools
19-NT-188 The Vista Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop
19-NT-189 The Interval Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, Late Archaic prpt
19-NT-205 Penske Locus 1	225 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hammerstone, cd, pottery, 2 prpt bases
19-NT-206 Penske Locus 2	281 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, a shell fragment, 2 prpts dating to Late/Transitional Archaic
19-NT-50	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	207 cd, burnt rock, 247 pieces of shell, calcined and unburnt bone
19-NT-51	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 cd, 1 shell fragment
19-NT-55	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, 1 charred and 1 non-charred pottery fragment, scrapers
19-NT-68	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop w/over 18,000 cd, 130 prpts, bifaces, scrapers, hammerstones, faunal and botanical remains, pottery, shell midden, wigwam floor feature, radiocarbon dates
19-NT-69	unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	historic material and shell fragments
3R Highway Improvments to Post Road (Route 1)	2.6 miles	0	1	0																											
3R Improvements Outfall 5	unknown	0	1	0																											
3R Improvements Outfall 6	unknown	0	1	0																											
3R Improvements Outfall 7	unknown	0	0	1																											
4 Skaket Way	1 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1				0	0	0	0		0	0	
54 Unit Hotel Project	2 acres	0	1	0																											
60 Wall Street Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	bifaces and cd

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
A. Woods Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	39 cd, a Middle Woodland and a Small-stemmed prpt,7 calcined bone frags, 7 shell frags, 20 burnt rock, 1 pottery frag, hearth feature dating back 4260+/- 120 BP
Acushnet Slough Site	794 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, oyster shell, calcined bone, prpt tip
Acushnet Wastewater Facilities S.U. 1	2000 feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 chipping debris
Acushnet Wastewater Facilities S.U. 3	1000 feet	0	0	1																												
Acushnet Wastewater Facilities S.U. 4	500 feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 prpt, Blue Feather Site
Acushnet Wastewater Facilities S.U. 5	25 feet	0	0	1																												
Acushnet Wastewater Facilities S.U. 6	400 feet	0	0	1																												previously disturbed, not tested
Acushnet Wastewater Facilities S.U. 7	800 feet	0	0	1																												previously disturbed, not tested
Adamsville Brook Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 cd
Administrative Triangle	125.89 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 biface fragment
Aerie Property	3.14 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd, broken biface w/in 200 sq m. area
African Baptist Meeting House	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 cd,1 native pottery fragment in disturbed soils
Agawam Village Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
AGT AL-1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, burnt rock
AGT AL-2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, burnt rock, 1 drill fragment
AGT AL-3	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, bunt rock
AGT AL-4	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
AGT East Staging Area	unknown	0	0	1																												
AGT Expansion Route Plymouth County	4.4 miles	0	0	1																												
AGT Pipeline Route	4.0 miles	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
AGT Pipeyard	unknown	0	0	1																												
AGT West Staging Area	unknown	0	0	1																												
Airport Road Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt
Airport Road Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Alfalfa Field Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44 cd
Alfalfa Field South Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47 cd
Anaquatucket Site Locus A	1858 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop w/450 cd, cores, cobbles, biface fragments, prpt preform, prpt tip, scraper
Anaquatucket Site Locus B	54 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop w/1983 cd, Neville-like preform, biface fragments, 2 scrapers, shell
Anchor Self Storage Facility	5 acres	0	0	1																												
Apponagansett Swamp 1	2275 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Late Archaic prpt, cd, 2 bifc fragments
Aptucxet Trading Post Project	12 acres	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Area 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, fcr, bifaces
Area 11 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, shell deposits w/ bone, 4 Late Woodland/Contact prpts
Area 2 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	utilized flake
Area 2 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Area 26-4 Site	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd from surface
Area 26-7 Site	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 lithic tool
Area 34-10	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt from surface
Area 34-4	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	biface tip from surface
Area 34-6	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd from surface
Area 4 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, cd
Area 4 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, pottery, prpt tip, biface fragment
Area 5 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt
Area 6 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd
Area 7 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	scraper
Area 8 Site (Baby Doll Site)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Transitional Archaic prpt and hearth feature, bifaces, scrapers, cd, fcr
Area 9 Site (Reptile World Site)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, cd, biface fragment
Area A I-195 Improvements Project	1000 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Area A Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, cores, biface, prpt base, pottery
Area B2 I-195 Improvements Project	unknown	0	1	0																												
Area C I-195 Improvements Project	unknown	0	1	0																												
Area C Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, cd, pottery, fcr, charcoal

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Area E Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd
Area F Site	4 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	Levanna prpts, bifaces, pit, post mold, living surface features, lithic workshop
Area of Greenwich Wastewater Project	17,600 feet	0	0	1																												
Arlington RV Project	40.2 acres	0	1	0																												
Army National Guard Niantic Training Site	37500 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 2 pottery frags
Arrowhead Farm (19-DK-108)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, edge tools, cd, fire-cracked rock, steatite bowls
Artist's Guild/Old Poor House Building	2 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 pottery fragments, disturbed soils
AT&T Cell Tower CT-200	1 acre	0	0	1																												
AT&T Cell Tower CT-200B	1 acre	0	0	1																												
AT&T Cell Tower CT-750	1 acre	0	0	1																												
AT&T Cell Tower CT-876B	1 acre	0	0	1																												
AT&T Cell Tower Option 1	1 acre	0	0	1																												
AT&T Cell Tower Option 2	1 acre	0	0	1																												
AT&T Cell Tower Site CT-520	1 acre	0	0	1																												
Augat Self Storage Facility	7 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Austin Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1?	0	calcined bone, antler and shell fragments from pit feature, possible cremation burial
Avondale Farms Subdivision	40 acres	0	1	0																												
Bagburn Road Bridge Project	50 meters	0	0	1																												
Ball O'Brien Bathhouse	800 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd
Bank Street Waterfront Project	unknown	0	1	0																												
BankRI Meadows Office Park	3.4 acres	0	0	1																												
Barclays Bank Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, cores, scraper, bifaces, prpts, plummet
Barnet Boulevard Extension Project	6528 feet	0	1	0																												
Barnstable County Jail Project	78 acres	0	0	1																												
Barnstable Municipal Golf Course	155 acres	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																	
Barrington Sewer Matthewson Road	1580 meters	0	1	0																												
Barrington Sewer Middle Highway	3000 feet	0	1	0																												
Barrington Sewer Project Segment 1	unknown	0	0	1																												
Barrington Sewer Project Segment 2	unknown	0	0	1																												
Barrington Sewer Project Segment 3	unknown	0	0	1																												
Barrington Sewer Project Segment 4	unknown	0	0	1																												
Barrington Sewer Project Segment 5	3200 feet	0	0	1																												
Baxter Neck Site	11 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, shell middens, pit features, pottery production
Bay Terrace Creek Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ hearths, food refuse and storage pits, shell midden, steatite, pottery, prpts, postmolds
Bayard Arboretum Project	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	hammerstone
Bayberry Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd
Beach Farms Project	39 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 2 cores, 1 Levanna prpt base spread across project area
Bedrock Point Site	150 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 Trans. Archaic prpt, 31 cd, 8 shell frags, 1 calcined bone frag
Beech Site	72 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fire cracked rock
Benedetto Property	4 acres	0	0	1																												
Benell Property RI 1584	8,000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site
Bergen Point County Golf Course	185 acres	0	1	0																												
Bethany Farms Development	255 acres	0	1	0																												
Blanco Estates, Carroll Site	2 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	repeatedly occupied habitation site
BIEDFHC Site	3 acres	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 find spot w/ 1 cd (RI 1492), 1 short-term site w/11 cd (RI 1493)
Big Knoll Site (Locus 3)	300 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	cd, pottery, calcined bone, prpts
Biosolids Processing Project	3 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, shell, cd, core, edge tool
Blade Cache Site	9288 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	blade cache, lithic workshop w/ prpts, knives, drills, fcr
Blaeser Property (RI 297)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Transitional Archaic prpt, prpt frags, 176 cd, deer bone, shell, charcoal
Block 5 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Block 9 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Block M Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, charcoal feature, 2 prpts
Block R Site	2.5 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hearth or roasting feature, 4 prpts
Block Z Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 cd
Blue Rock Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	collector site inventoried by MHC
Blue Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Blueberry Farm Prehistoric Site	17.2 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	pottery, fcr, prpts, lithic workshop
Boch Center Project	10.75 acres	0	0	1																												
Bog Overlook Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic debris from disturbed soils
Bologna Property	9250 sq feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 cd w/in 25 sq m. area (Lot 209 Find Spot)
Botanical Garden Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	turtle petroglyph
Botsford Road Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	37 cd, 1 prpt, 4 bifaces, bone frags
Bouchard Site (RI 1025)	500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	250 cd, 4 Middle to Late Archaic prpts, 1 core, burnt rock, calcined bone, hearth/disposal feature dating to Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland
Bourne Marina Project	5 acres	0	0	1																												
Bourne Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bowmans Brook Site	122,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	sedentary habitation site
Branford Switching Station	1 acre	0	1	0																												
Breeds Hill Road Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bridge #3884, Pine Orchard Road	unknown	0	0	1																												
Bridge 00660 Project	2400 feet	0	1	0																												
Bridgewater Estate Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	prpts from Paleo through Transitional Archaic, pottery, bifaces, cd, fcr
Briggs Farm Project	75 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 prpts, cd
Brightman Street Bridge Replacement	18 acres	0	0	1																												previously disturbed
Bristol Wastewater Contract 2	646 meters	0	1	0																												
Brookfield Subdivision Site	10 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, food processing tools
Brookside Development Parcel B	120 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brookside Development Parcel C and D	24 acres	0	0	1																												
Bufflehead Bay Project	420 acres	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Building 14 Study Area	unknown	0	1	0																												
Building 34 Study Area	unknown	0	1	0																												
Building 9 Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1																										
Bullocks Cove Site	975 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	331 cd, 10 burnt rock, mammal, bird and fish bone, shellfish, and charcoal
Bullpen Site (RI 1974)	300 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26 cd
Burdickville Road Bridge	unknown	0	0	1																												
Burr's Brook Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd, hammerstone
Burr's Hill Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	42 native burials dating to 1650-1675, earlier habitation site
Buttonwood Meadow Development	8.1 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buttonwood Park Project	85 acres	0	1	0																												previously disturbed
Calverton Links Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, cd, fcr, bifaces
Calverton Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr
Camp Avenue Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24 cd
Camp Edwards Training Site	6,000 acres	1	0	0	6																											
Camp Oakdale Project	unknown	0	0	1																												
Canada Hill Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr, lithic workshop
Canal Street Parking Lot Testing	unknown	0	1	0																												
Canalscape Development Project	120 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Canoe Pond	1200 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 hearths radiocarbon dated 2430 +/- 110 BP and 1630 +/-60 BP
Cape Club Project	248 acres	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Cape Cod Tech Site	8 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Captain Kendrick's Road Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic debris from disturbed soils
Carrigan School Property	3.44 acres	0	0	1																												
Casey Point Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	53 cd, Small-stemmed prpt base, 2 bifc frags, 1 preform, 1 tool
Cassardi Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	biface, anvil stone
Cedar Dell Pond Site	20 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	lithics, poorly defined poss. hearth features
Cedar Lake Road Site	1500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 prpts -1 fluted, biface tools, shell, 3 cores, 215 cd,

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Cell Phone Tower Site, Killingworth	0.7 acres	0	1	0																												
Center Church Crypt Restoration	400 sq meters	0	1	0																												
Chao and Sand Property	unknown	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Harpoon Hollow Find Spot 1 - I cd, Find Spot 2 - 25 cd, biface fragment from 0.25 sq m. area
Chatham Airport Project	68 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	0	
Cherry Hill Farm Prehistoric Site 1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, cd, biface fragment
Cherry Hill Farm Prehistoric Site 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, core, cd, biface fragment
Cherry Hill Farm Prehistoric Site 3	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 cd
Cheshire Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 biface
Chester Sewage Treatment Project	unknown	0	1	0																												
Chocker's Point	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	seasonal habitation site wth shell midden, postmold, pottery
Church Homes Development	20 acres	0	0	1																												
Clay Pit Road Property	5.3 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt base fragment (Lot 68 Find Spot)
Cliffdale Park Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd from one test pit
Coast Guard Beach Project	27 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop
Cobb Island Lot #1 Garage and Drive	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, prpt midsection, biface tip, fcr, shell
Cobbs Pond Development	25.98 acres	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	
Coginchaug Rockshelter Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	cd, lithic tools, potery, animal bone, shell, charred wood and nuts, Late Archaic and Woodland prpts
Colebrook Swamp Site	15 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	ash feature, fcr, cd, prpt,
Coles Neck Road Wastewater Facility	15 acres	0	0	1																												
Collaro Subdivision and Site	2.02 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1200 sq meter site w/ cd, cores, bifaces, fcr
Colt State Park Sewers Project	8,000 feet	0	1	0																												
Comm Site	283 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fire cracked rock
Comstock Brook Area 1	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 10: Site 1	700 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	fcr, bigaces, utilized flakes, possible Terminal Archaic prpt
Comstock Brook Area 11	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 12: Site 4	2100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	fire pit, charred wood fetaure, lithic workshop, Late Archaic prpts
Comstock Brook Area 16: Site 3	400 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	calcined bone, 314 cd, pottery, biface fragments
Comstock Brook Area 17: Site 2	2250 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	intact living surfaces, charred wood features, lithic workshop, range of prpts
Comstock Brook Area 18	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 19	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 2: Site 6	100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 cd
Comstock Brook Area 21	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 22	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 23	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 3	unknown	0	0	1																												
Comstock Brook Area 5: Site 5	1800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73 cd, untyped prpt, biface fragments,
Comstock Brook Area 7	unknown	0	0	1																												
Conant's Hill Site (19-PL-189)	7 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	burial, habitation, shell midden site
Connecticut 156 Survey	1.85 miles	0	1	0																												
Contract B-Area W Project	1.24 acres	0	1	0																												
Cranberry Bog County Park	211 acres	0	1	0																												
Crave's Site	2500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, shell, charcoal, biacial tool
Crescent Beach Cemetery	1 acre	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10 Native burials from late 17th to early 18th century
Crescent Club Development Project	115 acres	0	0	1																												
Crow Hill Survey	1400 sq feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 1 calcined bone frag
Cunningham Site	12500 - 75000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site
Dana's Field Project	48 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dartmouth High School Project	39.72 acres	0	1	0																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Deacon John Grave House Water Pipeline	60 feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd mixed w/historic material
Deer and Maintenance Barn Project	4800 sq feet +1020 feet	0	0	1																												
Deerfield Locus 1 Site (59-48)	5000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, 2 bifaces
Deerfield Locus B Site (59-51)	1500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, prpt, prpt tip
Deerskin Landing Site (RI 2034)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6 prpts, 160 cd, biface fragments, utilized flakes, calcined bone
DeMarco Development	unknown	0	1	0																												
Denbigh Farm Site 1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, charred wood and bone, fire-cracked rock
Denbigh Farm Site 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 cd
Detmer Farm Project and Site	13 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	tools, cd, prpt base and tip from walkover of plowed fields
Dewart Property	4.775 acres	0	1	0																												
Dewing Houselot38	1.23 acres	0	0	1																												
Dill Farm Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, hearth and storage features, nut gathering,
Dolbia Hill Road Bridge	105 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop w/ calcined bone
Down Island Golf Club Area 1	120,000 sq m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	habitation site associated with Head of the Lagoon Site (19-DK-115)
Down Island Golf Club Bergeron Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	single deposit of cd
Down Island Golf Club Find Spot 1	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Drown Cove Site	400 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	48 cd, 1 Small-stemmed prpt, 1 Levanna prpt, shell, calcined bone, charcoal
Drummer Boy Property	17 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Duke Minor Site	3.7 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	fluted blank, lithic workshop, fire pit, pebble quarry
Eagle Pond Nursing Home	5 acres	0	0	1																												
Eagle Realty Site	200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, cores, bifaces, unifaces, fcr
Eagles Nest Subdivision/Site	13 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	multicomponent habitation site
Earl Caudill Houselot	1 acre	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				0	0	0	0		0	0	
Early Action Area 1 Superfund Site	0.8 acres	0	1	0																												
Early Action Area 2 Superfund Site	1.1 acres	0	1	0																												
East Bank Site (RI 2035)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	31 cd, 2 Small-stemmed prpts, calcined bone, shell
East Haven Industrial Park	69 acres	0	0	1																												
East Haven-Momauguin Complex	4.8 acres	0	1	0																												
East Lyme Wastewater Overland A	500 feet	0	0	1																												
East Lyme Wastewater Overland B	715 feet	0	0	1																												
East Lyme Wastewater Overland C	.77 miles	0	0	1																												
East Pasture Property	2600 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation area, 2 shell middens, pit feature (East Pasture Site)
Eastover Rockshelter	200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	food processing, cooking site
Eastover Site RI 1739	43000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, long-term habitation site
Ed Snow Pond 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	disturbed context
Ed Snow Pond 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	distubed context
Eel Point Road Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Eel Point Road Find Spot 2	25 sq meters	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Elementary School Project	18 acres	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0				0	0	1	0		0	0	
Ellis Island Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	multi-component habitation site
Elwood Farm Site	7 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, fcr, pottery, preforms, bifaces, unifaces, ground stone tools, post mold
Enoch Coffin Lot	12 acres	0	0	1																												
ESI-New Bedford Project Parcel	17 acres	0	0	1																												
Fairgrounds Road Bicycle Path	4,600 feet	0	1	0																												
Falcone Property and Site	3 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	site is a 22400 sq foot lithic workshop w/charcoal, clam shell, prpt tip, fcr, knives, drill, abrading stones

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Fall River Municipal Airport Renewal Plan	153 acres	0	0	1																												
Falmouth Country Club Project	61 acres	0	0	1																												
Falugo Property Locus A	3344 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site w/hearth, storage, refuse pit features
Falugo Property Locus B	1858 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, possible Middle Archaic prpt base, shell depsoit not associated w/artifacts
Falugo Propety Locus C	288 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd
Farm River Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 Levanna prpts, 1 core, pottery, shell, cd, bone
Feature 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	shell midden w/range of faunal, aquatic, botanical resources
Feature Location No. 1	unknown	0	0	1																												bowl-shaped feature
Feature Location No. 10	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
Feature Location No. 11	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
Feature Location No. 12	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
Feature Location No. 14A	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	oxidized soil w/ charcoal flecks
Feature Location No. 14B	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
Feature Location No. 15	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	oxidized soil w/ charcoal flecks
Feature Location No. 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	pit feature w/43 cd, 1 blade
Feature Location No. 3	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1 cd from disturbed pit feature
Feature Location No. 5	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3 possible storage pit features
Feature Location No. 6	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	oxidized soil w/ charcoal flecks
Feature Location No. 7	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	oxidized soil w/ charcoal flecks
Feature Location No. 8	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	oxidized soil w/ charcoal flecks
Feature Location No. 9	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
FeatureLocation No. 13	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
Feaure Location No. 4	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	bowl-shaped feature w/ charcoal
Feeder Stream Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49 cd, 1 bifc frag
Fiddlestick's Property	2 acres	1	1	0	0	0	0	1?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	part of RI 1000 burial site under fill layers
Fill Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd
Find Spot 1 (RI 2036)	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 retouched flake
Find Spot 2 (RI 2038)	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Find Spot 20	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, 2 cd
Find Spot 21	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Find Spot 22	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Find Spot 23	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 11 shell fragments
Find Spot 24	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Find Spot 25	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Find Spot 26	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Find Spot 27	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Find Spot 28	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Find Spot 29	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Find Spot 3 (RI 2039)	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4 cd, 1 calcined bone
Find Spot 30	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt, 1 cd
Find Spot 31	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Stark prpt
Find Spot 32	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt
Flat Point Farm (19-DK-107)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1?	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, cd, abrading stones, steatite bowls, notched pebbles, an adze, perforators, pounding stones, edge tools, hearths
Forest View Nursing Home	7 acre	0	1	0																												
Formica Houselot	0.5 acres	0	1	0																												
Fort Adams	100 acres	0	1	0																												
Fort Butts Hill Water Tank and Pipeline Site	6 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	34 cd, 2 bifc frags, 1 scraper, split cobbles
Fort Corchaug	22.9 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	fire,storage, and refuse pit features, wampum manufacturing, hunting, fishing
Fort Griswold State Park Project	13 acres	0	1	0																												
Fort Island Site	1000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sedentary habitation site w/ maize
Fort Jay Earthworks Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, mixed w/ historic material
Fort Massapeag	0.25 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	wampum workshop, trading post
Fort Nathan Hale Survey	unknown	0	1	0																												
Fort Ninigret	2800 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	palisaded native fort w/ storage pits, hearths, post molds, trash deposits, maize, wampum
Fort Phoenix Survey	23 acres	0	1	0																												
Fort Rodman Military Reservation Site 1A	65 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	native pottery in historic fill layers
Fort Trumbull Amtrak Site	unknown	0	1	0																												
Fort Trumbull MDP Plan	94 acres	0	1	0																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Fountain Lake Commerce Park	unknown	0	1	0																												
Fox Run 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	short-term lithic workshop
Fox Run 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, proj. pt. base, fcr
Fox Run 3 Site	875 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Willowbend Site
Fox Run 4 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Fox Run 5 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	multicomponent site, partially destroyed by construction
Frag Site	12 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Freezer Point Project	3.68 acres	0	0	1																												
Frost Fish Hill Subdivision	15.7 acre	0	0	1																												
FS-1 Wellfield Project	1.3 km	0	1	1																												
Gardiner County Park	231 acres	0	1	0																												
Garvie Point Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	shellfish harvesting site
Gerhard Property	12,800 sq feet	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1?		lithic workshop, habitation area, 21 features (Gerhard Site)
Glenwood Avenue Bridge Survey	300 feet	0	1	0																												
Glenwood Landing Site/Pisciotta Property	2.03 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden, pottery, prpts, cd, knives, scrapers, hammerstones, fcr, deer, bird bone
Goldsmith Inlet County Park	34 acres	0	1	0																												
Goodwill Site RI 2291	600 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	32 cd, 1 biface,1 shell frag, calcined fish and mammal bone, fcr, pit feature
Gooseblind Site	6600 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273 cd, 1 Squibnocket prpt
Gray Craig Block 1 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Gray Craig Block 3 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Gray Craig Block 4 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Gray Craig Locus 3 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd
Gray Craig Locus 4 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Gray Heron Site (RI 1132)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	60 cd, possible hearth feature
Great Hill Area	400 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	area surface collected, series of sites
Great Pond Outlet Project	unknown	0	0	1																												
Green Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 cd, 1 biface
Green's Creek Subdivision/Site	1.4 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, bifaces, fcr, shell
Greenwich Cove Site	25,200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site, shell midden
Grey Craig I Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126 cd, 1 core, a perforator, 2 shell,
Griffith's Pond Site	800 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Guernsey Ancient Cornfield Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	50 corn hills with shell and bone
Guernsey House Rings Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2 wigwam floors
Guernsey Native Cemetery I	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2 burials out of about 50 excavated
Guernsey Native Cemetery II	unknown	1	1?	0	0	0	0	1									1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	none of presumed 10-15 graves excavated
Guernsey Native Cemetery III	unknown	1	1?	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	none of presumed 30 graves excavated
Guernsey Shellheap	0.25 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden habitation site
Guernsey Small Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ pottery, pit and hearth features
Guest Lot 3 Site	1500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	pottery, storage pit, maize, charcoal, cd, fcr, prpt base
GWEN Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
GWEN-David White Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
GWEN-Gilmore Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
GWEN-Landfill Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
GWEN-Nardelli Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
GWEN-Nisby Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
GWEN-St. Armand Site	11 acres	0	1	0																												
Hadley Site	121 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haggarty Estates Subdivision	34.97 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Haley House Survey	unknown	0	1	0																												
Half Hollow Nursery Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt tip, cd
Hall-Brooke Foundation Property	25 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd, 2 bifaces from fill layers
Hall-Brooke Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd, 2 bifaces
Hallock's Pond Site	1 acre	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop w/Late Archaic prpts, knives, scrapers, hammerstones, over 1000 cd
Hamlet at Willow Creek Project	50 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 1 biface scattered across disturbed area
Harbor Park Court Site	1.5 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	site is .75 acres w/lithic workshop, bifaces, unifaces, scrapers, fcr, ground stone tools

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Harbor View Site	25,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site w/ 4 hearth features, 2 Late Archaic prpts
Harding Estates Site (RI 1755)	2500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	human burial w/pottery, steatite, 7 bifaces
Harding I Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Harding II Site	1457 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Harik's Sandy Ground Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, lithic workshop, cd, knives, scrapers, biface fragments, gouge
Haul Road Project	2950 feet	0	1	0																												
Haviland Road Cell Phone Tower Site	100 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, food processing tools, Late Archaic-Early Wodland prpts
Head of the Lagoon Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	habitation site excavated by MAS members
Heereman Houselot	2.8 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1?	habitation site, pottery, prpts, bone tools, storage pits with fauna, fish, shellfish
Heerman's Warehouse Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	fish, pottery, scraper, cores, cd, wampum beads
Hemlock Drive Site	900 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 cd
Henry Lloyd Manor Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	midden w/fauna, shell, pottery, biface base, cd, fcr, abrader
Henry Lord Middle School Project	17.5 acres	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Henry Whitfield State Museum Survey	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, 1 cd, 2 pottery frags, possible native shell midden
Herreshoff Site (RI 1800)	1100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, limited habitation site
Herring Creek Archaeological District	8 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	native habitation site from precontact through historic periods, w/2 burials and refuse/storage features
Herring River Bluff Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic debris from disturbed soils
Herring Run Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, shell, calcined bone, charcoal
High School Site 1	600 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, fcr, chopping pounding, and digging tools
High School Site 2	400 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 cd
Highland Light Alternative	1.67 acres	0	1	0																												
Highridge Residential Coumpound	58 acres	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd from 3 different locations
Highway Widening Survey	1.5 km	0	0	1																												
Hilla Rebay Survey and Von Rebay Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 cd, 1 biface
Hoffman Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Neville prpt, 1 cd
Hoffman Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 bifc tool
Hoffman Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	92 cd, 2 bifc frags, 1 Levanna prpt, 1 pit feature
Hoffman Locus 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 cd
Hog Island Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoge Site RI 1839	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 cd, 1 unifacial tool
Holmes Property	3.6 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, Small-stemmed prpt w/in 6.25 sq m. area (Lot 165 Find Spot)
Home Depot Construction Project	15 acres	0	1	0																												
Homesite Parcel 9-158	8500 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Hopkins Property	2.26 acres	0	0	1																												
Hornblower Shell Heap	2 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	habitation site with shell middens, pit features, pottery, and stone and bone tools
Hornbower II Site	1000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	seasonal and possible sedentary habitation site
Horse Race Lane Project and Horse Race Site	4 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, cores, cobbles, bifaces, preforms, fcr
Hoskins Park Site RI 1007	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	used repeatedly over time, sedentary during Late Woodland
Houlihan Subdivision Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Late Archaic prpt
Howland Number I Site	12,000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1?	1?	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ pottery, pit, hearth, and post mold features
HPB Site (RI 1973)	690 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46 cd, 1 untyped prpt, 2 biface fragments
Huntington Station Project	1 km	0	1	0																												
Imperial Nursery Area A Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, biface fragments, cd
Independence Park Project Area 1	336 acres	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 proj. points, 1 scatter of flakes
Independence Park Project Area 2	10 acres	0	0	1																												
Independence Park Project Area 3	5 acres	0	0	1																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Independence Park Project Area 4	16 acres	0	0	1																												
Independence Park Project Area 5	6 acres	0	0	1																												
Independence Park Project Area 6	31 acres	0	0	1																												
Independence Park Project Area 7	5 acres	0	0	1																												
Independence Park Project Area 8	6 acres	0	0	1																												
Independence Park Project Area 9	30 acres	0	0	1																												
India Point Park Sewer Relocation	unknown	0	0	1																												
Indian Field Site	150 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden, storage pits, habitation site
Indian Island County Park 1	87 acres	0	0	1																												
Indian Neck Ossuary	1.6 acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	human ossuary
Interchange 33 Reconstruction	83 acres	0	1	0																												
Isaac Rice House	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, food processing site
Island Cemetery Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ shell middens
Islip Meadows County Nature Preserve	87 acres	0	0	1																												
J1 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Jack & Jill's Gas Project	0.5 acre	0	0	1																												
James and Klugh Site	3.3 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	wigwam remnants, pit features, lithic workshop, pestle, scrapers, net sinkers, bifaces, prpt tips, deer, bird, beaver, rabbit bone
James Cowan Greenway Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, a scraper, shell, charcoal, prpt
Jamestown Bridge Replacement, North Kingstown	25 acres	0	0	1																												
Jamestown Bridge Replacement, RI 711	3002 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, fire-related features, pottery, prpts, possible woodworking
Jamestown Interceptor	300 feet	0	1	0																												
Jamestown Library Project	4200 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Jamestown Waterline	8700 feet	0	1	0																												
Jenkes Farm and Robin Woods Project	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Jenkins Estates Development	17 acres	1	1	0																												
Jenkins Irrigation Project	2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1				1	0	0	0		0	0	
Jethro Coffin House	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 cd, 2 bifaces, 1 prpt mixed w/historic material
Jewett Street Bridge Project	80 meters	0	1	0																												
Johannis Peninsular Site (RI 1716)	250 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation area w/hearth feature
John Clarke Property	5000 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Johnson Property	0.38 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Jones Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 cd
Joyner Site (RI 706)	1956 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	large habitation site w/ lithic workshops, 175 features
Katama Bluffs Site	9,000 sq m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, cd, cores, cobbles, biface, knife. Animal bne, shell, charcoal
Kathryn Site (RI 2105)	5 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	97 cd, Small-stemmed prpt, hammerstone, core, biface fragment, scraper, fire-cracked rock,
Kellis Pond Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, core, prpt base
Kemper Overlook Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	shell refuse pit, cd, fcr, core, prpt
Kendall Green Subdivision Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Kendall Green Subdivision Locus 2 Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd
Kettle Point Site	500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site
Kickamuit Anchorage Site (RI 1791)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	scatter of cd, disturbed shell refuse area and charcoal concentration
Kickemuit Spring Site (RI WA 1)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	remnant shell midden, all prpts, cd, shell recovered from plow zone soils
Kingston Paralleling Station	unknown	0	0	1																												
Kingston Railroad Station	6 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd mixed with historic material from fill layers
Kingstown Road Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd, 1 prpt tip
Knolltop Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Lacuyers Site	162 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lafayette Pumping Station RI 1893	3000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 cd from disturbed soils
Lake Road Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85 cd, 1 preform
Lawson Site	6.92 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fire cracked rock, bifaces, prpts
Ledge Site RI 1840	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Lee's Pond East	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	disturbed context
Lee's Pond West	1600 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lee's River Ave. Pumping Station	167 feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, bifacial tool, 2 shell fragments
Liberty Island Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, Levanna prpt, cd
Lindroth Site (RI 1853)	25 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd, 1 Small-stemmed prpt
Little Lot Project Area	7,0692 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 pieces native pottery, 2 cd, 1 untyped prpt
Little Pond Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 cd in plow zone w/historic material
Little Rock Site	50 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 cd, lithic raw material extraction site
Little Rock View Development and Rock View Site	1.9 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, cd, bifaces, fcr, metate, unifaces
Lizard Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd from surface
Local Public Works Project 01-51-29031	2000 feet	0	0	1																											
Location A Pilot Study Superfund Site	unknown	0	0	1																											
Location B Pilot Study Superfund Site	unknown	0	0	1																											
Location C Pilot Study Superfund Site	unknown	0	0	1																											
Locus 4 Site	50 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, Late Archaic prpt
Locus 5 Site	50 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, calcined bone, pottery, Transitional Archaic prpt base
Locus 6 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, prpt
Locus 8 Site	40 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 cd, 1 biface frag
Locus Q-6	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	Woodland prpts and radiocarbon dates, shell midden, wigwam floor w/pit, hearth, and postmold features, cd, charcoal, burned bone and rock, shellfish remains, pottery, fish and mammal bone
Long Meadow Farm Development	33.8 acres	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 find spots
Long Street Subdivision RI 2324	2 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84 cd, 2 biface fragmnets, 1 prpt tip
Long Terrace Site (Locus 2)	4350 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, calcined bone, bifaces, atl-atl weight, charcoal
Lot 10 Site	15 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	shell, cd
Lot 13 Site	60 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden, lithic workshop, pit and fire pit features, Small-stemmed prpt
Lot 157 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt, 9 cd
Lot 18 John Wings Lane	0.25	0	0	1																											
Lot 181	1 acre	0	1	0																											
Lot 2 John Wings Lane	.50 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				0	0	0			0	0	
Lot 2 Stony Brook Road	0.75 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1				1	1	1	0		0	0	poss. hearth
Lot 23	1 acre	0	1	0																											
Lot 27	5.7 acres	0	1	0																											
Lot 2A Franklin Cartway	1.8 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lot 3 Landing Drive	1.54 acres	0	0	1																											
Lot 3 Upper Millpond	2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				1	0	1	0		0	0	
Lot 37 Bates Lane	1 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1?	0	0	pit
Lot 4 Site	15 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd
Lot 5 Mitchell Lane	1 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1				1	0	0	0		0	0	
Lot 50 Upland Circle	1.86 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				1	0	1	0		0	0	
Lot 53-2 Griffiths Pond	6 acres	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2				0	0	0	0		0	0	
Lot 64	2.9 acres	0	1	0																											
Lot 68 Find Spot	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	nondiagnostic prpt
Lot 7 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 cd, 1 shell fragment
Lot 74 Marshview Lane	2.28s	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				0	0	0	0		0	0	
Lot 76 Marshview Lane	1 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1				0	0	1	0		0	0	
Lot 8 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, shell midden, net sinker
Lot 80 Project, Habitat Site	10.81 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	133 cd, 5 biface fragments, calcined bone pottery, burnt rock
Lot 9 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	91 cd, biface, charcoal
Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	11.9 acres	0	1	0																											
Lots 35 and 36 North Pond Drive	1 acre	0	0	1																											

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Lots 47 & 48 Berkshire Trail	2.34 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of cd
Lots 52 and 179	10.5 acres	0	1	0																												
Lower South Stream Site	1500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/hearth and pit features
Lower Terrace Site (Locus 1)	1800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, scraper, calcined bone
Lucy Vincent Beach Site	625 sq m.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?		1	habitation site w/168 features, human burials, cd, fire-cracked rock, groundstone tools, prpts, steatite, pottery, fish bone, mammal bone, shellfish, charred wood, seeds, nuts, and maize
Lundy Houselot Project	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, limited food preparation activities
Macari Property	63.6 acres	0	0	1																												
Madison Paralleling Station	6825 sq feet	0	0	1																												
Magazine Circle Site (RI 2107)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	primary lithic reduction site
Mago Point Site (152-11)	3750 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/shell midden, refuse pits, roasting platforms
Main Street Bridge Replacement Project	8300 sq m.	0	1	0																												
Maltby Lakes Site 1	7800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hearth feature, bifaces
Maltby Lakes Site 2	470 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, food processing site
Manhole 12 Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, bone and plant processing, pottery, prpts
Manhole 14 Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, bone and plant processing, pottery, prpts
Manhole 15 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 cd
Manhole 19 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 cd
Maravista Village	5.7 acres	0	0	1																												
Marina View Estates RI 286	4 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	154 cd, 1 prpt, 3 pottery fragments, shell, bone, charcoal, hearth remnant
Market House Square	unknown	0	1	0																												
Mashacket Cove Site	100 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site with Levanna prpt, cd, pottery, calcined bone, pit feature
Mashpee Commons Project Parcel 1	62 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mashpee Commons Project Parcel 2	78 acres	0	0	1																												
Mashpee High School Project	50 acres	0	0	1																												
Mashpee Place Project	16.44 acres	0	0	1																												
Mashpee Tribal Museum Project	0.58 acre	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic debris from disturbed soils
Maskerchugg Site (RI 2143)	meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site w/hearth, storage, refuse pit features
Mattapoisett Residential/Golf Community	435 acres	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mattaquason Purchase Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	37 pits & hearths, 1 shell midden
Mayrand Property	5000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225 sq m. lithic workshop (Lot 97 Site)
MCI Fiber Optic Cable Route	4.2 miles	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd each from 4 find spots
MCI International Subdivision	13.5 acres	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meadow Prehistoric Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd, a core, block
Meadow Street Intersection	275 meters	0	0	1																												
Meeting House Golf Club Project	162 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, cd, pottery, calcined bone, pit feature
Merritt Parkway Interchange #34	0.91 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 prpt preform from fill layer
Metro Park Drive Site	130 meters long	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 cd
Miacomet Golf Course Expansion Project	56 acres	0	1	0																												
Miacomet Golf Course Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Orient-style prpt
Miacomet Golf Course Locus 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Military Academy Site	11 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, Late Archaic through Woodland prpts, postmolds, hearth, fcr, pottery
Mill Brook (19-DK-104)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, cd, fire-cracked rock
Mill Brook Archaeological Complex	0.7 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd from fill layers
Mill Creek Road to Eel Road	500 feet	0	0	1																												
Mill Ponds East Site	4100 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 hearth radiocarbon dated 3520+/-60 BP
Mill Ponds West Site	4500 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	hearths radiocarbon dated 2510 +/-60 BP, 1190+/-70 BP, 1130+/-70 BP, 1040+/-60 BP
Mill Road Bridge Project	450 feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd from fill layer

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Mills Property and Englebright 2 Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	prpts, bifaces, fcr, preform, lithic workshop, post hole feature
Minto Site (RI 1041)	10, 053 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, living floor, pit and shellfish features, prpts, tools, fcr
MMR Groundwater Study Area 1A	23 acres	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MMR Groundwater Study Area 1B	21 acres	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MMR Groundwater Study Area 8	11 acres	0	0	1																												
MMR Regional Water Supply Project 1	6 acres	0	0	1																												
MMR Regional Water Supply Project 2	31 acres	0	0	1																												
MMR Regional Water Supply Project 3	24 acres	0	0	1																												
MMR Regional Water Supply Project 4	4 acres	0	0	1																												
Montville Ash Disposal Site	108 acress	0	1	0																												
Morgan Point Sewer System	1.1 miles	0	0	1																												
Morris Creek Flood Control Project	17 acres	0	0	1																												
Morse Park Survey	112 acres	0	1	0																												
Motland Property	5000 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Motts Midden Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	seasonal habitation site
Mount Hope Interceptor	11,300 feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Mt. Sinai Court Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, bifaces, unifaces, scrapers, cd, fcr, hearth feature, cobble feature
Muddy Creek Head Site	160 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Muddy Creek Hollow Site	2000 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2 shell middens
Mulcahey Road At-Grade Crossing	3432 feet	0	0	1																												
Murdock Hill Project Area	11 acres	0	1	0																												
Muskeeta Cove Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	shellfish collecting and processing station
Mystic Weigh Subdivision	45 acres	0	1	0																												
Nantucket Conservation Foundation Lot 13	25-50 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, 2 calcind bone fragmnts, 1 piece of shell
Nantucket Electrical Company Generating Plant	3 acres	0	1	0																												
Nantucket Elementary School and Teen Center	unknown	0	1	0																												
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, Rossville prpt
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 10 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	side-notched prpt, possible Transitional Archaic
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 3 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, untyped prpt
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 4 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, charcoal
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 5 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 6 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 7 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd, 1 bifacial tool blade
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 8 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Nantucket Golf Club Locus 9 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Nantucket Golf Club Project	250 acres	1	1	0	10	4																										
Nantucket Public School Project	15 acres	0	1	0																												
Nantucket Recreational Field	unknown	0	0	1																												
Napatree Shores Project (RI 1451)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	knife, shell
Nashawake Site	300 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Native American Find Spot 1	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Native American Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 1 biface

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Native American Find Spot 2	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	31 cd
Native American Find Spot 2	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 cd mixed w/historic material
Native American Find Spot 3	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd, 1 glass trade bead
Natural Gas Pipeline, Hurlbutt Road	5000 feet	0	1	0																												
Navy Housing Project	100 acres	0	1	0																												
NE Highway Ramp	0.7 acres	0	1	0																												
NEEP Site 1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEEP Site 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEEP Site 5	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEEP Site 7	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nelson Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 cd
New Baldwin Bridge Project	0.7 miles	0	1	0																												
New Bedford Business Park	87 acres	0	0	1																												
New Bedford Wastewater Test Pit 1	unknown	0	0	1																												highly disturbed
New Bedford Wastewater Test Pit 2	unknown	0	0	1																												highly disturbed
New Bedford-Fairhaven Bridge Realignment	2000 feet	0	1	0																												
New London Hurricane Protection Project	3400 feet	0	0	1																												
New London Mills Project Area	22 acres	0	1	0																												
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 1	9 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 2	110 acres	0	1	0																												see Sophronia Young Site
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 3	21 acres	0	0	1																												
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 4	6 acres	0	0	1																												
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 5	6 acres	0	0	1																												
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 6	13 acres	0	0	1																												
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 7	31 acres	0	0	1																												
New Seabury Improvements Parcel 8	3 acres	0	0	1																												
Newport Circulator Project	4.2 miles	0	0	1																												
Newport National Site 1 (RI 1251)	25 sq meters	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 prpt tip
Newport National Site 2 (RI 1252)	25 sq meters	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 biface, 1 cd
Ninigret Ridge Subdivision	21.53 acres	0	1	0																												
No Bottoms Pond Project	125 acres	0	1	0																												
Nolan Park Site	1600 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	ottery, burnt rock, biface, cd, trade bead
North End Elementary School Project	36 acres	0	1	0																												
North Field Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, prpt
North Knoll Site (Locus 7)	100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, calcined bone
North Road Project	3 miles	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, food processing tools
Norwalk Flood Control Prehistoric Site	60 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, 2 prpts
Norwich and Montville Interconnect Project	1.6 miles	0	0	1																												
NUWC Center	32.3 acres	0	1	0																												
NW Highway Ramp	0.7 acres	0	1	0																												
Oak Bluffs Wastewater Treatment System	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Squibnocket prpt
Oak Grove Prehistoric Site	1080 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	83 cd, hearth feature, burnt rock, calcined bone, shell, 1 biface
Oak Neck Lane Pumping Station	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	fcr, cd, charcoal-stained earth, pottery
Oak Pond Site	5.4 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	hearth feature, lithic workshop, prpts, pottery

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Oakland Beach Sewer Project Segment A	unknown	0	0	1																												
Oakland Beach Sewer Project Segment B	unknown	0	0	1																												
O'Brien Property	0.5 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, Lanceolate prpt w/in 100 sq m.
Ocean Park Find Spot	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	Squibnocket prpt
Ocean Road Survey	5400 feet	0	0	1																												
Ocean View Estates Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Ocean View Highway Reconstruction	1.6 miles	0	1	0																												
Oglivie Property	3.2 acres	0	1	0																												
Old Coach Estates Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Middle Archaic prpt on suface
Old Comers Road Project	780 feet	0	0	1																												
Old Lyme Shell Heap Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/prpts, pottery, steatite, fauna, bone tools
Old North Street/Reservoir Area	105 feet	0	0	1																												previously disturbed
Old Round Hill Lane Site	3000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, bone, plant, and shellfish processing, prpts, hearth
Old Saybrook Station	7500 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Old Westport Road Improvements	1.9 miles	0	1	0																												previously disturbed
Omnipoint Telecommunications Tower	45 sq feet + 900 feet	0	0	1																												
Orange Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd
Orient Park Subdivision	17.116 acres	0	0	1																												
Osprey Point Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Otis ANG Additional Wastewater Facilities	3 acres	0	0	1																												
Otis ANG Wastewater Facilities Infiltration Basin	14 acres	0	0	1																												
Otis ANG Wastewater Facilities Pumping Station	160 acres	0	0	1																												
Otis ANG Wastewater Treatment Facilities Pipeline	50,000 ft.	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oyster Shore Road Site	0.52 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	cd, pottery, fcr, broken prpts, preform
P.S. 56R School Site	3 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell, pit, fcr, ground stone tool features, pottery, prpts, bifaces, lithic workshop, mortars, mullers, pestle
P.S. 6-R School Site	4.7 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	shell pit feature, lithic workshop, Late Archaic prpts, biface, scraper, fcr
Page Avenue Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	pottery, cd, hammerstone, mano, utilized flakes
Pagos Houselot Project	0.97 acre	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1					1	1	1	1		0	hearth
Palmer Street Crossing Project	3.8 acres	0	1	0																												
Palmers Island Project	1 acre	0	1	0																												
Pamela Holly Property (RI 2007)	1 acre	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18 cd, pottery, shell
Pancake Hollow Property	0.5 acres	0	0	1																												
Parcel 1 Portion Tribal Trust Lands	8.77 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, 4 quahog shell fragments
Parcel 21 Owl Pond Road	2.1 acres	0	0	1																												
Parcel 82 Section A	6.05 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Native historic burials identified
Parcel 82 Section B	5.6 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd
Parcel 96	1.77 acres	0	1	0																												
Park and Ride Site (RI 1987)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 cd from disturbed soils
Parrish Prehisoric Site	1800 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, shell, preform, fcr, charred mammal bone
Pasquiset Swamp Site (RI 2033)	1000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	fire pit feature, 16 prpts, bifaces, cd, pottery, calcined bone, shell
Pavilion Project Area	75 acres	1	0	0	0																											
Paynes Creek Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr, prpt, biface, tools, hammerstone
Pear Island Site	607 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pear Tree Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	34 cd, 11 burnt rock, 12 shell frags, 2 bone frags
Peckham Farm Site	59,800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site
Peckham Farm Site	59,800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ shell midden
Peconic Dunes County Park	37 acres	0	1	0																												
Peconic Landing Prehistoric Site 1	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Peconic Landing Prehistoric Site 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, cd, hammerstones, drill, graver, bifaces, knife
Pellicano Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, biface, scraper
Peterson Site	2900 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1?	0	0	seasonal and possible sedentary habitation site
Pheasant Run Townhouse Property	6.46 acres	0	1	0																											
Phenix Avenue Reconstruction Project	400 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, core, finishd and unfinished lithic tools
Pilgrim Monument Project	7 acres	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Pine Grove Prehistoric Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, a block
Pioggia Property	8100 sq feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bifurcate prpt base and 2 cd from disturbed context
Pit 25/26 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd
Pit 55 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd
Plains Road Site	1600 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Small-stemmed prpt, 55 cd, 3 bifc tool frags
Pleasant Street Pumping Station	550 feet	0	0	1																											
Pleasure Beach Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, charcoal, bone, shell frags
Plot 1, Lot 3-1 Survey	2 acres	0	0	1																											
Point Judith Road Improvements	850 feet	0	0	1																											
Polo Drive Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Polo Drive Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polo Drive Find Spot 3	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 10	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 11	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed or Orient prpt
Polpis Road Find Spot 12	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 13	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 14	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 15	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 16	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, shell fragments
Polpis Road Find Spot 17	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	charcoal fragments
Polpis Road Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 3	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Orient fishtail prpt
Polpis Road Find Spot 4	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 5	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 6	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 7	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Polpis Road Find Spot 8	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, shell fragments
Polpis Road Find Spot 9	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Pond View Farm (19-DK-106)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, cd, fire-cracked rock, steatite bowls, cores, edge tools, perforators, an adze, mortar, cores, pendants, hearths
Popposquash Road Site (RI 1873)	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 unifacial tool, 2 cd
Port Mobile Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Paleoindian prpts, scrapers, drills, gravers
Possible Burial Site	37 sq m.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	nondiagnostic prpt, cd, scraper, adze/scraper
Poxabogue County Park	26 acres	0	0	1																											
PRA-CACO 10(1) Project	2.9 km.	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						0	0	0	0			0	
Pratt Site	875 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0																										
Prehistoric Site 1	2.3 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Archaic prpt, cd, fire-cracked rock
Prehistoric Site 2	7500 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, 2 biface fragments
Private Property No. 1	905 feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Property No. 2	800 feet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence Cove Lands Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	repeatedly occupied habitation site, lithic workshop
Providence Place Mall and Garage Project	2 acres	0	1	0																											
PS-1	unknown	0	0	1																											
PS-2	unknown	0	0	1																											
PS-3	unknown	0	0	1																											
Pugsley Avenue Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 Late Archaic prpts, lithic workshop, graver, scraper, deer mandible
Pumping Station Number 2	unknown	0	0	1																											
Quaker Meetinghouse Road Project	unknown	0	0	1																											
Quarry Head Rockshelter II Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wading River prpt, 1 cd, 1 block
Quarry Head Rockshelter Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, 4 cd, 1 scraper
Quarry Head Terrace Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	60 cd, 5 blocks, Levanna prpt, calcined bone

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Quartz Outcropping Site	unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	evidence of human activity, but no artifacts
Quidnesset Neck Site	24,800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	over 1200 cd, 8 bifaces, 4 Small-stemmed prpts, calcined bone, shell, pottery, burnt rock - no features
Racebrook Site 1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 cd
Racebrook Site 2	5500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42 cd
Racebrook Site 3	1600 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 cd, 1 Late Archaic prpt
Racebrook Site 4	12,300 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, fire pit feature, 2 prpts
Racebrook Site 5	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 cd
Racebrook Site 6	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Railroad Grade Elimination Project Area	1.6 acres	0	1	0																												
Railroad Grade Elimination Project Line	3800 feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd from disturbed context
Rainbow Farm (19-DK-105)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, edge tools, cd, fire-cracked rock
Rainbow Site	37,350 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1974 cd, 7 Levanna prpts, 1 Small-stemmed prpt, 4 untypes prpts, 3 bifaces, shell fragments, calcined bone, 1 net sinker
Red Brook Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1 hearth, deer bone, pottery, shellfish layer
Red Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Reppucci Property RI 1792	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, prpts, hearth feature, calcined bone, shell, biface fragments
RI 1000	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	historic Native American cemetery
RI 102	1000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?	0	lithic workshop, long-term habitation site w/possible precontact horticulture
RI 1049	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28 cd
RI 1050	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	286 cd, bone, shell, untypd prpt, prpt tip, bone awl, bifacial tool, lithic tools
RI 1063	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60 cd, 1 lithic tool
RI 1065	200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd, Late Archaic prpt
RI 110	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/ maize
RI 1229	500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80 cd, 1 biface
RI 1254	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, prpt, pottery, falloff from Joyner Site
RI 1256	560 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	more than 200 cd, 1 prpt, 1 prpt preform, 1 fcr, utilized flakes
RI 1258	8 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scatter of 20 cd, 1 scraper
RI 1259	1200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	171 cd, 4 prpts
RI 1286	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38 cd, 3 utilized flakes, 45 shell frags, all from disturbed soils
RI 1428	10,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sedentary habitation site
RI 1585	1325 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed, Levanna prpts and cd from surface
RI 1586/RI 1591	1 acre	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 cd, 1 core, 3 bifc frags
RI 1587	500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70 cd, 1 core
RI 1588	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt
RI 1589	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
RI 1592	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
RI 1694	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 cd, Levanna, Squibnocket and untyped prpts, 3 bifaces, a core, a ground stone abrader
RI 1696A	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 bifc fragment, 1 cd, bone, charred wood
RI 1696B	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, shell
RI 1697	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 bifc fragment, shell, bone, charred wood
RI 1709	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, 2 cd
RI 1738 Sunset Farm Site	1700 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd, 1 biface frag
RI 1741	25,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic worshop, hearth feature
RI 1744	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Middle Archaic prpt from subsurface
RI 1747	10,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site
RI 1748	20,000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site
RI 1761	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt
RI 1766	1000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 prpt from suface, 16 cd, 1 biface from subsurface

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
RI 1789	50,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, short-term habitation site
RI 1796	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 cd disturbed context
RI 1810	5200 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 cd
RI 1811	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt base from surface
RI 1816	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd, untypd and Transitional Archaic prpts, shell, bone, all from disturbed soils
RI 1818	30,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site
RI 1834	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
RI 1835	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd, a core, a unifacial tool
RI 1836	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 Levanna prpt, 1 Small-stemmed rpt, 28 cd, 2 cores, 2 fcr, 1 bone, 1 shell, 1 biface, 1 tool
RI 1837	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, calcined bone, shell, fcr
RI 1856	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2 pottery frags
RI 1876	1375 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site, litihic workshop
RI 1877	1100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site, litihic workshop
RI 1879	16,000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden, bone, 252 cd, pottery, Late Woodland prpt, prpt fragments
RI 1880	1200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	277 cd, 5 bifaces, 6 prpts, shell, calcined bone, pottery, drill, uniface
RI 1881	6000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	169 cd, pottery, shell, bone, nondiagnostic prpt
RI 1883	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
RI 1884	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
RI 1886 Seaview Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	754 cd, 2 Levanna prpts, preforms, bifaces, scraper, pottery, calcined bone, shell, nut shells, charcoal, 2 fire and pit features
RI 1930	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 uniface fragment
RI 196 Locus 1	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site w/living floors, surface fires, disposal pit
RI 196 Locus 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, 4 Late Archaic prpts, bifaces, grinding stone, scraper
RI 196 Locus 3	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	cd, 3 bifaces, a drill, Orient prpt, a cobble, calcined bone, shell midden
RI 1986 Locus A	500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28 cd, 1 biface
RI 1986 Locus B	500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	87 cd, 3 cobble fragments, 1 biface fragment, calcined bone
RI 2005	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd and cobbles mixed w/ historic material
RI 2013	250 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 cd, 2 bifaces, 1 uniface
RI 2014	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 scraper
RI 2015	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt preform
RI 2016	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 scraper
RI 2017	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd, 1 biface fragment, utilized cobble
RI 2018	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	primary reduction site - 25 cd, 1 core, biface fragment
RI 2043	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, 13 cd from primary resource extraction avitities
RI 2050 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	steatite workshop, limited habitation site
RI 2163	400 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	29 cd, 2 cores, 3 pottery frags, 1 Squibnocket prpt, 1 biface
RI 2168	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 Small-stemmed prpt, 1 preform
RI 2169	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 cd
RI 2170	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd
RI 2171	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
RI 2172	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd
RI 2173	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
RI 2174	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
RI 2175	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
RI 2186	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	152 cd, 1 Small-stemmed prpt, calcinced bone, shell, fire pit features, bifaces, pottery
RI 2189	350 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	77 cd, Late Archaic prpt, 1 uniface, 1 biface, 1 poss core
RI 57	13,650 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	large, repeatedly occupied habitation site
RI 667	1400 squ meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	possible sedentary site by Contact Period
RI 669	1050 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	special purpose, limited activity site

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
RI 670	2250 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	special-purpose hickory nut roasting site
RI 781	168,000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site and lithic workshop
RI 801	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/895 cd, 105 pottry frags, 7 cores, 1 hammerstone, 2 bifaces, 4 scrapers, 4 Squibnocket prpts
RI WE 20	100 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73 cd, 4 worked cobbles, broken prpt, bone frags
Richmond Avenue Pumping Station Site	unknown	0	1	0																												
Richmond Creek Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, core, bifaces
Richmondtown Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, cores
Ridgetop Site	2.2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, bifaces, unifaces, scrapers, prpts, pottery
RI-NS-5	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery fragments, bone, shell
Rising Tide Affordable Housing Project	10 acres	0	0	1																												
Riverbank LLC Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Riverdale Park Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, scrapers, bifaces, fcr, shell, pottery
Riverhead County Golf Course	157 acres	0	1	0																												
Riverside Pumping Station	3600 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Riverside Sewer System	0.5 miles	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5 shell middens w/ cd, preforms, scrapers
Rock Outcrop Site (RI 2104)	12 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden, poss wampun manufacturing
Rocky Brook Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	46 cd, 2 bifaces, 1 hearth feature from disturbed soils
Rocky Neck Bathing Beach Enlargement	unknown	0	0	1																												
Rocky Neck Boardwalk	unknown	0	0	1																												
Rocky Neck Parking Lot	unknown	0	0	1																												
Roger Williams Expansion Project	15 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd
Roger Williams National Memorial	4.56 acres	0	1	0																												
Romaz Subdivision and Site	3.03 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	site size 5150 sq fet w/ cd, fcr, hammerstone, prpt fragmnt
Rose Island Project	14 acres	0	1	0																												
Route 1 Drainage Improvements A	632 feet	0	1	0																												
Route 1 Drainage Improvements B	2000 feet	0	1	0																												
Route 108 Improvements	4.2 miles	0	1	0																												
Route 108 Realignment	800 meters	0	0	1																												
Route 11 Construction	7.3 miles	0	1	0																												
Route 112 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, unifaces, bifaces, fcr
Route 114 Palmer River Bridge Project	.33 acres	0	1	0																												
Route 146 Survey	450 feet	0	0	1																												
Route 149 Stormwater Quality Improvement Project	900 sq. feet	0	0	1																												
Route 25 Relocation Section A	unknown	0	0	1																												
Route 25 Relocation Section B	1.16 miles	0	0	1																												
Route 25 Upland Alignment Project	2900 feet	0	0	1																												
Route 25 Upland Ingersoll Alignment Project	3.5 km.	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Site 3 - 2 hearths w/charred bone and seeds, but no lithic material
Route 403 Relocation	1 mile	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd from disturbed context
Route 6 Drainage Improvements	10 acres	0	1	0																												
Route 7 Reconstruction Project	1.65 miles	0	1	0																												
Route 8 Relocation	6.5 miles	0	1	0																												
Routes 6/132 Interchange Project	1.75 acres	0	0	1																												
Runway 5 Site	14 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop
Runway 6-24 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Small-stemmed prpt from disturbed context
S100 E100 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Sagamore Hill Locus 1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sagamore Hill Locus 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sailors Snug Harbor Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, biface, utilized flake, prpt
Salt Pond Visitor Center	12 acres	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1							0	0	0	0			0	

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Sanitary Sewer Construction, Plan C-3	unknown	0	0	1																												
Sans Souci Lakes County Preeve Part A	unknown	0	1	0																												
Sans Souci Lakes County Preserve Part B	unknown	0	1	0																												
Sans Souci Lakes County Preserve Part E	unknown	0	1	0																												
Sans Souci Lakes County Preserve Part F	unknown	0	1	0																												
Sans Souci Lakes County Preserve Parts C, D	unknown	0	1	0																												
Sassafras Midden Site	75 meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Saybrook Point Prehistoric Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3 cd, Small-stemmed prpt, pottery
Schlossberg Property	2900 sq feet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd in disturbed context (Black Pond Brook Find Spot)
School Perimeter Road Locus 1 Site	5 sq meters	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Seaford Park Archaeological Site	2.8 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3 large shell middens, 9 cd
Sears Bellows County Park	693 acres	0	1	0																												
Section A North Branford Wastewater System	unknown	0	0	1																												
Section B North Branford Wastewater System	unknown	0	0	1																												
Section C North Branford Wastewater System	unknown	0	0	1																												
Self Storage Facility	4 acres	0	0	1																												
Senior Center Project	4 acres	0	0	1																												
Sesuit Harbor Improvement Project	4 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Sette Property and Site	1.55 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	prpts, lithic workshop, bifaces, fcr
Sewer Line Easement	5000 feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	mixed precontact and historic artifacts from disturbed soils
Shady Lea Subdivision	107 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 cd, Late Archaic prpt
Shankpainter Subdivision	34 acres	0	0	1																												
Shantok Birches Site	100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	35 cd, 1 knife, 2 bifc frags
Shantok Cedars Site	1225 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, multi-component habitation site
Shantok Larch Site	100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Shantok Oaks Site	2000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, multi-component habitation site
Sharrot Estates Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Woodland prpts, cd, utilized flakes
Shaw's Supermarket Project, Mashpee	24 acres	0	0	1																												
Shaw's Supermarket Project, Sandwich	24 acres	0	0	1																												
Sheep Barn Site	1600 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd, biface, 1 shell fragment
Shelter Harbor Golf Course Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Shelter Harbor Golf Course Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Shelter Harbor Golf Course Find Spot 3	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Shelter Harbor Golf Course Find Spot 4	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Shelter Harbor Golf Course Find Spot 5	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Shelton Wastewater, Farmill River Area	3000 feet	0	0	1																												
Shelton Wastewater, Long Hill Ave Area	2000 feet	0	0	1																												
Shelton Wastewater, Pine Rock Park Interceptor	10,000 feet	0	0	1																												
Sherburne Commons Project	22 acres	0	1	0																												
Sir Charles Estates Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	hearth feaure, fcr, cd, charcoal, possible hammerstone
Site 102-97	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Site 102-98	400 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Site 104-23	19,800 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd
Site 104-24	4500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd, Late Archaic prpt, utilized flake, scraper
Site 104-25	54,000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, Late Achaic prpt, prpt tip
Site 104-26	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Middle Archaic prpt base, prpt frag
Site 105-24	750 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ cooking, roasting, refuse features, potery, bayberry, sturgeon, diverse lithic assemblage
Site 105-27	200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, Levanna prpt
Site 105-3	50 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, pottery, botanical remains
Site 105-30	200 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, cooking feature
Site 105-35	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd
Site 105-68	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, bifaces, pottery
Site 124-3	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd from fill layers
Site 124-4	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd
Site 124-5	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Site 130-36	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	calcined deer and small mammal bone, prpts, lithic tools
Site 14-6	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	shell, cd, fcr from surface
Site 14-8	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	shell, cd, fcr from surface
Site 20-18	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2 refuse pits w/ shell, fish, turtle, fcr, cd
Site 20-7	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/steatite, shell beads, prpts, cd, pottery, food refuse
Site 21-5	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	disturbed shell midden w/shell, cd, fcr, bone, fish bone, pottery, polished bone
Site 21-6	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/shell, fcr, bone, cd, pottery
Site 21-8	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd
Site 2-6	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, scrapers, utilized flakes, prpts
Site 294A-17-1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, fcr, prpts
Site 294A-25-2	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	lithic workshop, storage, hearth, and pit features, range of botanical, faunal, fish, shellfish resources, including maize
Site 294A-AF2-1	4900 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	semi-sedentary habitation w/ lithic workshop, storage, pit, hearth features, botanical, faunal, shell remains, horticulture
Site 30-2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, shell, fcr
Site 31-2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, blade base from surface
Site 3-18A	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpt, cd, fcr, biface blade
Site 3-18B	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr
Site 3-22	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr, charcoal
Site 3-24	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr
Site 34-7	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Wading River prpt, cd, fcr
Site 34-8	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	biface, prpt midsection, cd, fcr
Site 36-5, Deep River Sewer Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 prpts, pottery, fcr, cd, calcined bone, charcoal
Site 40-16	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, shell
Site 40-17	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt midsection and base, blade fragment, cd
Site 40-18	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, cd
Site 40-9	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden, cd
Site 4-12	4.5 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd concentration
Site 41-20	50 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, fauna, cd
Site 41-21	10 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, fish, squirrel, hickory nuts, cd
Site 41-22	10 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cooking feature, fauna, cd
Site 41-37	20 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	calcined bone, lithic artifacts
Site 41-59	10 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, hickory nuts
Site 4-18	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr, clam shell, prpt base
Site 45-20	900 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd, 1 prpt
Site 59-43	280 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, shellfish
Site 59-44	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, Late Archaic prpt, bone frag
Site 59-45	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	biface
Site 60-7	10,000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Late Woodland prpts, pottery, cd, bifaces, bone, shell
Site 60-8	7500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	pottery, shell, cd
Site 6-10	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd from disturbed soils
Site 61-57	100 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd
Site 66	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 cd, 15 shell frags
Site 6-6	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/shell, fcr, cd

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Site 66A	90 meters long	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	68 cd, 15 shell frags, 1 biface
Site 6-8	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	cd from disturbed soils
Site 6-9	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, biface, worked glass
Site 7-1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt, bifaces scraper, cd
Site 72-31	15 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, rock shelter site
Site 72-34A	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	hearths, post molds, calcined bone, charred wood, nuts, and seeds
Site 72-34B	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1?		0	poss charred corn cob, postmolds, shell, bone, charred botanicals, cd
Site 72-39	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Trans Archaic prpts, bone, shell, pottery, postmolds
Site 72-41	1500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Trans Archaic prpts, bone, shell, cd, bifaces
Site 72-70B/59	3500 sq meters	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	historic native domestic complex
Site 72-85	1 acre	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	historic native domestic complex
Site 75-1	1.5 acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/ storage, refuse, cooking, and ceramic manufacturing features, range of botanical and faunal remains, variable lithic assemblage
Site 75-16	75 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd, bayberry, and mammal remains
Site 75-18	75 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, cd
Site 75-60	1500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	habitation site w/ hearth, possible structure, lithic workshop, faunal and botanical remains, pottery
Site 75-65	5 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, shell
Site 75-7	3500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/ storage, refuse, cooking, and lithic processing features, range of botanical and faunal remains,
Site 97-71	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hearths w/ nutshell
Site 97-72	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hearths w/ nutshell
Site 99-33	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd
Site A047-01-0424	0.3 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, biface, grinding stone, mixed w/historic material
Site A7-MCB-1	1625 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, lithic workshop, fcr
Site C-48	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop
Site C4-MCB-1	6000 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, biface fragment
Site D Project	50 acres	0	0	1																												
Site D-23A	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 cd
Site MD-1	5000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	pottery, 18 cd, scraper
Site No. 2240	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 cd in disturbed soils
Site SB36	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/ pottery, cd, shell, fcr, deer bone, core prpt, blade
Site SI-4-1A	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	residential base w/ lithic workshop, variety of tools, pottery, charcoal
Site SI-4-1B	1.2 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	shell, bone, pottery, cd, hammer
Site SI-4-1C	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden
Site SI-4-1D	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	shell midden, lithic workshop, native female burial
Site SI-4-1E	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	pottery concentration
Site SI-4-1F	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	shell, pottery, cd, scraper, prpt preform
Site SMD-002P	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 1 bifc
Site SMD-003P	10 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd, 2 prpt frags, 3 bifc frags
Site T10-1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Site T24-1	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	22 cd, 4 utilized flakes, charcoal and bunt bone feature
Site T7-1	30 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 drills, fcr
Site T7-2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	139 cd, 2 bifc frags
Sixteenth Lot	51 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt
Sleeping Toad Site (19-BR-383)	6800 sq m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Sloan-Raymond-Fitch House Survey	unknown	0	1	0																												
Smith Mills Elderly Housing	11.33 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	storage and roasting pits, a hearth, lithic workshop
Smith Project	12.65 acres	0	1	0																												
Smith/Deluca Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	habitation site w/single burial, shell midden, pottery
Smithtown Greenbelt Area B	38 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt from surface
Soccer Field Project	2 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd fragments
Somerset Wastewater Treatment Facilities	18 acres	0	0	1																												previously disturbed
Songbird Site	4000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	211 cd, 1 Levanna prpt, 3 bifaces, 1 shell fragment
Sophronia Young Site	1 acre	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19th c. Native American house site
South Range Road Site	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd from disturbed soils
South Cape Beach Park Parking Lot	1 acre	0	0	1																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
South Cape Beach Park Project	435 acres	0	0	1																												
South County Bike Path Ph II Testing of RI 781	144 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	370 cd, calcined bone, charcoal, 2 bifc, 2 shell, 1 uniface, 1 scraper, 1 Small-stemmed prpt
South County Hospital Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
South Norwalk Interceptor	unknown	0	0	1																												
South Pond Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, prpts from surface/plowed soils, axe, post hole, grinding slab from subsurface
South Shore Links Golf Course Project	50 acres	0	0	1																												
South Site	3 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, food processing tools
Southern Woodlands Find Spot	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	small-stemmed prpt
Southwest Avenue 3R Improvements	1.7 miles	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1?	0	
Southwest Avenue Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1?	0	cluster of hearth, living floor, and pit features, possible human burial soil anomalies not dug
South Wind Site RI 1006	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	used repeatedly over time, sedentary during Late Woodland
Spikey Pine Site (19-BR-384)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, scrapers, Late Archaic prpt
Spinning Wheel Site (19-BR-382)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Squanto Drive to Vineyard Avenue	540 feet	0	0	1																												
Squibnocket Cliff Shell Heap	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site contemporaneous with Hornblower Shell heap
Squibnocket Ridge Lot 11 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/pit features, maize, lithic workshop
Squibnocket Ridge Lot 5/6 Site	420 sq m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Squibnocket Ridge Project Area	153 acres	1	0	0	0																											
St. Mary's Water Tank Project	5 acres	0	1	0																												
Stadt Huys Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, pottery
Stafford Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Star Island Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, core, fcr, bifaces, prpts, 2 cooking pits, charcoal, unifaces, preform
State Route 111 Reconstruction	1.3 miles	0	1	0																												
Staten Island Industrial Park Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	knife, core, cd
Sterling Park Project	42 acres	0	1	0																												
Stevenson Dam Locus BN7	unknown	0	0	1																												
Stevenson Dam Locus BS5	unknown	0	0	1																												
Stevenson Dam Locus DE1	unknown	0	0	1																												
Stevenson Dam Locus UE25	unknown	0	0	1																												
Stone Harbour Condominiums	4.3 acres	0	1	0																												
Stone's Ranch Firehouse Project	5 acres	0	1	0																												
Stonington Sewer Pawcatuck Interceptor	.765 miles	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd from fill layers
Stop & Shop Plaza Project	5.2 acres	0	1	1																												
Stratford Pond Development	70 acres	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Strickland Brook Flood Control Project	690 feet	0	0	1																												
Sturges Heights Development	20.7 acres	0	0	1																												
Sturges Woods Development	33 acres	0	0	1																												
Sturgis-Bette-Blackmar House Survey	1.3 acres	0	1	0																												
Suffolk Hills County Park	985 acres	0	1	0																												
Sugar Loaf Hill Site	8250 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1 large burial pit w/associated artifacts
Sunset Lane Find Spot	10 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Swain Hill Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Swift III Site	1000 sq m.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Swift Site I	1600 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	cd, shatter, prpt, bifaces, pottery, shellfish, fcr
Swift Site II	1200 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	cd, shatter, prpt, bifaces, pottery, shellfish, fcr, bone
Swift Street Sewer Overflow Abatement Program	680 feet	0	1	0																												
T. F. Green Perimeter Road Project (North)	unknown	0	1	0																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
T. F. Green Perimeter Road Project (South)	unknown	0	1	0																												
T. Hawkins East Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, biface, fcr, core
T. Hawkins West Site	4800 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt, biface, cd, core
TA-10 Site	2000 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	67 cd, shell midden, Small-stemmed and untyped prpt
TA-43 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	89 cd, 1 piece of calcined bone, biface, 2 shell fragments
Tamanaco Subdivision	25.8 acres	0	0	1																												
Taunton River Dredging Disposal Area	37 acres	0	0	1																												previously disturbed
Taylor Property	2 acres	0	0	1																												
TD-1 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
TDP-013P Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 core, 1 utilized flake
TE-2 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
TE-43 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Test Pit 13 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 burnt wood frag
Test Pit 38 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt
Test Pit 604 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	split cobble
Test Pit 625 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Levanna prpt
Test Pit L3 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Test Pit No. 1990-1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, shell fragments
Test Plot 10	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 105	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 108	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 111	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 112	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 115	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 117	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 12	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 120	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 121	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 13	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 14	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 14	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 140	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 141	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 143	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 15	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 15	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 150	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 151	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 152	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 154	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 16	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 162	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 17	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 17	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 175	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 176	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 178	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 18	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 182	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 183	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 188	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 20	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 200	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 202	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 203	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 205	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 208	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 218	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 22	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 221	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 226	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 229	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 236	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 245	400 sq. m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Test Plot 25	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 25	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 258	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Test Plot 26	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 26	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 27	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 276	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 28	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 29	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 293	400 sq. m.	0	0	0																												
Test Plot 299	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 30	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 300	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 31	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 318	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 319	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 33	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 334	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 335	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 35	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 36	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 38	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 39	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 39	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 4	400 sq. m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Test Plot 40	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 40	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 41	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 42	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 44	400 sq. m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	may be part of 19-BN-308
Test Plot 445	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 45	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 46	400 sq. m.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Test Plot 48	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 488	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 5	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 50	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 500	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 51	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 52	400 sq. m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	may be part of 19-BN-308
Test Plot 53	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 53	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 54	400 sq. m.	0	1	0																												
Test Plot 54	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 55	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 56	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 56	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 57	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 58	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 58	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 59	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 60	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 62	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 63	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 64	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 66	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 727	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 74	400 sq. m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Test Plot 751	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 77	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 8	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 80	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 80	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 818	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 82	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 853	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 86	400 sq. m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Site 19-BN-161
Test Plot 89	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot 95	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Test Plot BF1	400 sq. m.	0	0	1																												
Thayer Avenue Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
The Allen Farm Site (19-DK-127)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	avocational collection - not much known about site

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
The Arrowhead Beach Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpt, cd from surface
The Baldwin's Station Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/ hearths, storage, pit, postmold features
The Barlow Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	prpts, charred corn, seeds, and hickory nut, calcined bone, cd, core
The Bashan Lake Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, fish weirs, fcr, wood and bone working, nut processing
The Baxter Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	shell midden w/2 stratified levels w/ prpts, pottery, hearth feature, shell, bone, fcr
the Blakesly Quarry Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429 cd, 1 biface, 1 prpt, 2 prpt frags
The Bluff Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 cd
The Bounty Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd, 1 Small-stemmed prpt
The Burwell-Karako Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	hearth feature, lithic workshop
The Campbell Site	6 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site, litihic workshop
The Cant Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	charred acorn and nutshells, calcined bone, pottery
The Capurso Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, pottery, ground stone tools, prpts, bifaces, fcr,charcoal, bone, shell
The Carmel Site	52.7 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	very low density of cd, fcr, prpt tip spread across property
The Church Site	15 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	3 shell middens, Late Woodland and Late Archaic prpts, pottery, cd, knives, scrapers, drills, bifaces, choppers, a perforator, and fauna
The Clayton Site	15000 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	primarily Late Woodland lithic workshop
The Crystal Brook Hollow Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	shell midden w/prpts, steatite, bifaces, hammerstones, drills, harpoons, netsinkers
The Eastmost Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 prpt tip
The Echo Valley Site	10000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, utilized flakes, pottery
The Eckart Site	1000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hearths, postmolds, scrapers, drills, atl atl weights, etc
The Englebright Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	multi-component habitation site
The Fastener Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, lithic tools
The Ferry Road Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, habitation site, steatite bowl fragments
The Grannis Island Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic/bone workshop, 15 hearths, 16 storage pits, habitation site
The Grassy Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	fire-reddened earth feaure, fcr, clam shell, calcined bone, pottery, charcoal
The Hanover Road Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, bifaces, utilized flakes, chopper, poss netsinker
The Hawks Nest Point Site	1890 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	large shell midden, disturbed by collectors
The Herrecater Swamp Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/pit, post and midden features, prpts, charcoal, pottery, mammal and fish bone, shellfish, historic artifacts
The Holdgate Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 prpt tip
The Holterbosch Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, storage and pit features, fcr, nutshell and charred seeds
The Hoosgow I Site	1500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	hearth, pit features, lithic workshop, plant and animal processing
The Hoosgow II Site	1000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hunting
The Hoosgow III Site	1000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, hunting
The Indian River Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	habitation site w/human burials, hearths, storage, pit, and postmold features
The Jamesport Site	540 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	large burial pit w/associated artifacts
The Kaeser Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	shell midden
The Keeler Site (RI 707)	1000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, pottery, no features
The Kietan Lookout Site	10 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70 cd, bifaces, 5 prpts
The Kline Site	0.4 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, fcr, cores, shell, charcoal
The Knolls Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, graver, scraper, utilized cd
The Knolls Locus 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, tool
The Knolls Locus 3 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, tool
The Knolls Locus 4 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 lithic tools
The Konolds Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpts, utilized flakes, scraper, hearth feature w/charcoal, charred nuts, seeds
The Krusen/Rainey Shell Midden Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden site
The Lambert Farm Site	10,000 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	habitation site and lithic workshop with dog burials, 42 features
The Lawrence Site	4500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, prpts, bifaces, fcr, cobbles
The Lornas Site	500 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpts, cd, biface, utilized flake
The Lost Pheasant Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Late/Transitional Archaic prpt fragments
The M1 Site	375 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, cores
The Martin Site	25 sq meters	0	1	0																												historic shell midden
The Massapequa Lake Cache Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 Cache of 184 blades
The McCauley Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, scrapers, bifaces, knife, fcr, pottery

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
The McGregor Site	7 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cobbles, cores, cd
The McHale Site (RI 1312)	20 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, 11 cd
The Menunketisuck Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	habitation site w/ human burial, dog burial, numerous hearth, storage, midden features, lithic workshop
The Merrick-Ocean Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2 shellfish features w/ pottery, cd, core, prpt, turtle, fish, deer
The Mouquin House Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, bifaces, utilized flakes, core, pottery fragments, bead
The Mudbath Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd, 1 mammal bone fragment
The Murray Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	pit feature, charcoal, fcr, lithic workshop, lithic toolds, cd, shell
The Namcook Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 cd, ground stone tool
The Noyac Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	multi-component habitation site
The Oakland Lake Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	netsinkers, axes, prpts, prpt blanks, cd
The Pantigo Site	7350 sq feet	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	historic native cemetery w/ fireplaces, pottery, scrapers, prpts, shell pendant, beads
The Paul Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	pottery, Levanna and untyped prpts, cd, shellfish, rabbit, deer bone
The Payne Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	cd, bifaces, hand axes, broken prpt, preforms, hammerstone, pottery, fcr, pit and hearth features w/hickory nuts, wood charcoal
The Pharaoh Site	3 acres	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	historic native homestead
The Pipestave Hollow Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	1?	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	multi-component habitation site
The Reeve 2 Site	.75 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, prpt, biface, fcr
The Remsen Hill Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	summer site
The Ridgeco Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, mortar, metate, abrader
The Rockhill Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, bifaces, unifaces, preforms, prpts, fcr, pottery, bone
The Rogue Site	5400 sq m.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
The Roseberry/Harvey Site	1 acre	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden, lithic workshop, prpts, fcr, pottery, scraper, cobble cairns (possible burials-not excavated)
The Rudge-Breyer Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	multi-component habitation site
The Run Hill Road Site	2 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 hearth feature
The Ryders Pond Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	habitation site, w/burials, shell midden, prpts, lithic workshop, netsinkers, stealite, pottery
The Seaboard Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	prpts, bifaces, preform, cd, pottery, fcr, shell
The Second Fairway Site	10 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
The Sharp Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	pottery, prpts, hammerstone, bone awl and needle, refuse bone, charred hickory nuts, cd, charcoal, fcr
The Shinnecock Hills Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	sedentary village site
The Smith Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	multi-component habitation site
The Spencer Site	4500 sq meters	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	poss wampum manufacturing, lithic workshop, hearth, postmold features, broad subsistence base
The Sprague 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78 cd, cobble, core, prpt preform
The Sprague I Site	1 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop
The Squam Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1?	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/ shell midden, hearths, pits, postholes, prpts, lithic tools, and possible pottery workshop
The State Site	6,000 sq feet	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1?		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	cd, shell, pottery in disturbed soils
The Stony Brook Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	multi-component habitation site
The Stripp Parcel and Site	1.1 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2000 sq foot site w/cd, fcr, shell midden, pottery, hearth feature, prpt
The Sungic Midden Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	multi-component habitation site
The Swamp Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, hearth/pit features, processing tools
The Sweet Meadow Brook Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1?		1	habitation site, workshop, human and dog burials
The Swezey Site	0.689 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	cd, biface fragment, fcr, prpt midsection
The Third Tee Findspot	5 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
The Tiger Lily Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	short-term but possible year-round habitation site
The Twelfth Green Site	100 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
The Twin Ponds Site	1.2 hectares	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	multicomponent habitation site
The Two Springs Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, lithic workshop, charred nut, calcined bone, netsinker, bifaces
The Van der Kolk Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	shell midden representing 1 year of occupation
The Wading River Site	2625 sq feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	poss repeatedly occupied winter site
The Walter's Spit Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	prpts, unifaces, pottery, hearth feature, fcr, cd
The Watts Site	1200 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4 Late Archaic prpts, 12 bifaces, lithic workshop, charred hickory nut shells and wood
The West Ferry Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	historic Native American cemetery
The West Rock Ridge Site	12 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18 cd, 1 broken prpt
The Wilkins Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Clovis, Late Archaic, Levanna prpts, lithic workshop, lithic tools, burials
The Wulforst Farm Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 prpts, cd, bifaces
The YWCA Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	habitation site
TheWalker Point Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	repeatedly occupied habitation site, lithic workshop

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Tiasquam River Site (19-DK-06)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1?	1?	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, steatite bowls, fire-cracked rock, cd
Timber Point County Park	239 acres	0	1	0																												
Tiverton Water Supply	20,000 feet	0	0	1																												
TJ-7 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
TK-3 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tomato Field Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Late Archaic prpts, cd, scraper
Tom's Neck Farm Entrance Road Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd, 10 shell fragments
Tom's Neck Farm Lot 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	habitation site w/shell midden, prpts, cd, bone, bifaces, hammerstone, whetstone, shaft abrader, uniface
Tom's Neck Farm Lot 2 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt, cd, bifaces, shell, prpt fragments
Tom's Neck Farm Lot 3 Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	habitation site w/shell midden, hearth, pottery, prpts, mammal, fish, shellfish, biface, scraper, chopper
Tom's Neck Farm Lot 4 Site	6690 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, fish and mammal bone, shellfish
Tom's Neck Farm Lot 5 Driveway Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	Stark and Meadowood prpts, cd, biface, shell
Tom's Neck Farm Subdivision	7 acres	1	1	0																												
Tottenville Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	cd, 14 skeletons from museum collection
Touisset Point RI 182	3 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 cd
TP 39 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 1	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Orient prpt
Tribal Lands Find Spot 10	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 11	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rossville prpt
Tribal Lands Find Spot 12	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	untyped prpt
Tribal Lands Find Spot 13	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 14	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 15	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Squibnocket prpt
Tribal Lands Find Spot 16	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 17	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 18	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 19	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Small-stemmed prpt, 1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 3	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 4	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 5	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 6	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Squibnocket prpt
Tribal Lands Find Spot 7	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 8	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Find Spot 9	0.25 sq m.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Tribal Lands Quartz Workshop Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39 cd, 1 core lithic workshop
Trims Pond Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	seasonal habitation site
Trumbull Wastewater Survey	unknown	0	0	1																												
Trust Site	70-75 sq m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trustom Pond Survey	243 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	find spots w/ limited cd
TU-153 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
TU-156 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 retouched cd
TU-23 Find Spot	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	biface fragment
Tuckertown Recreation Area	26 acres	0	0	1																												
Tum-A-Lum Farm Site 1 (RI 2160)	450 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 cd
Tum-A-Lum Farm Site 2 (RI 2162)	150 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 cd
Tuttle Brook Channeling	1465 meters	0	1	0																												
U.S. Route 1 Archaeological Investigations	10 acres	0	1	0																												
UMass Field Station Project	115 acres	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	lithic workshop and possible pottery workshop, calcined mammal bone, fish, shellfish, hearth and post mold features, see also Test Pit 1990-1 Site
Unit 2 Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Unmarked Historic Cemetery Project	15 acres	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Upper Ansonia Reservoir North-Central Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpt, cd
Upper Ansonia Reservoir Southwest Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	cd, pottery, bone, lithic knife
Upper Falls Heritage Park	4.3 acres	0	1	0																												
Upper Gate Pond Site	27000 sq. m.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Upper South Stream Site	meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71 cd, 3 prpt tips
Urban Heritage State Park	25 acres	0	1	0																												
URI Bay Campus Building Site	3.4 acres	0	1	0																												
Valentine Locus 1 Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	split cobble
Valentine Locus 2 Site	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Vantage Point Project	unknown	0	1	0																												
Varnum Beach Site	3.5 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	lithic workshop, 2 refuse feaures, a pottery fragment, 2 bifaces
Vincent Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	habitation site w/pits,shell middens, hearths, dog burial, steatite, pottery, prpts, tools
Vineyard Acres Golf Development Project	235 acres	0	0	1																												
Violet Site	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Wakefield Street Reconstruction	2.15 miles	0	1	0																												
Wakeman Farms Knoll Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, processing tools
Wakeman Farms Lower Meadow Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, processing tools
Walmsley Lane Project	2.5 acres	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 cd, 1 hammerstone, 1 biface, 1 biface fragment
Wareham High School Site	18 acres	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10 fire-related features, lithic workshop, series of small encampments
Wareham Industrial Park	64.5 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Late Archaic prpts, cd, hammerstone, 2 storage pits
Wareham Phase II Industrial Park	16 acres	0	1	0																												
Warehouse Triangle	250.66 acres	0	0	1																												
Warwick Intermodal Train Station Project	7.28 acres	0	1	0																												
Warwick Sewers Pigeon Locus	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 Levann prpt, 18 cd, 2 fcr
Washington Trust Project Area	1 acre	0	1	0																												
Wastewater Conveyance System Improvements	3.6 miles	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1?	0	see Austin Site
Wastewater Treatment Facility, Field's Point	unknown	0	0	1																												
Wastewater/Septage Facilities	65 acres	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Water and Market Street Interceptors Project	11,300 feet	0	1	0																												
Water Line Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 cd
Water Loop Line	840 feet	0	0	1																												
Water Main Construction	1700 feet	0	0	1																												
Water Pipe Subdivision	23 acres	0	0	1																												
Water Storage Facility	1.4 acres	0	0	1																												
Water Tower Site	2 acres	0	0	1																												
Waterfront Park Project	5.24 acres	0	0	1																												
Waters Edge Development	25 acres	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weaver Cove Site (RI 1745)	3000 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	167 cd, 2 utilized flakes, 2 preforms, 2 biface frags, 1 scraper, 1 prpt frag
Weaving Subdivision	34.9 acres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weetamoe Farm Site (RI 1703)	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2 prpts, cd, lithic tool
Weinstein Site 1	1 acre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, knife, bifaces, prpts, metate, unifaces, fcr
Weinstein Site 2	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd
Weir Farm Barn and Tack House Survey	unknown	0	1	0																												
Weir Farm Burlingham Property Testing	500 feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 piece of pottery
Weir Farm Burlingham Property West Lawn Survey	unknown	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 cd
Weir Farm Garden Survey	500 sq meters	0	1	0																												
Weir Farm Parking Lot Survey	400 sq meters	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 cd, 1 broken biface, 1 scraper
Weir Farm Project Area 1	unknown	0	0	1																												

Project_Ar	Size	PRE	HIS	NCM	FS	SH	SE	SD	P	EA	MA	LA	TA	EW	MW	LW	C	U	LTR	LTW	HU	FI	SG	PG	FP	CK	ST	DI	HO	BU	CE	Comments
Weir Farm Project Area 2	unknown	0	1	0																												
Well 4 Filtration Facility	1 acre	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				0	0	0	0		0	0	
Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary	700 acres	1	0	0		1	1		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1			1						1	1	1	0			0	
West Bank Site (RI 2037)	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	untyped prpt and 1 cd from suface, Small-stemmed prpt from subsurface
West Hills Ridge II Site	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1?	0	0	Levanna prpt base, lithic workshop, stone hoes, scraper, grinding stones
West Island Wastewater SU 1	0.6 acres	0	0	1																												
West Island Wastewater SU 2	400 meters	0	1	0																												
West Island Wastewater SU 3	5 acres	0	1	0																												
West Mystic Railroad Station Project	270 feet	0	1	0																												
West Sayville County Park	250 acres	0	1	0																												
West Warwick Industrial Complex	1.18 km	0	0	1																												
Westbrook Switching Station	4950 sq feet	0	1	0																												
Westwind Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Small-stemmed prpt, 2 bifaces, a scraper, a utilized flake, a grinding stone, 1 burnt rock, 17 shell frags, 4 bone frags, 53 cd
Wetland Site	19800 sq feet	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop, prpts, metate, mano, scraper, pottery, abrader
White Horn Brook Site	1800 sq meters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29 cd, 1 bifc frag, untypd prpt, hearth feature w/nut shell, charcoal
White Pond Road to Skyway Road	700 feet	0	0	1																												
Wiacek Farms Find Spot	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd
Wigwam Site (19-BR-239)	unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	occupied during Contact and historic times by Native Americans
Wilton Bridge Replacement Project	800 feet	0	0	1																												
Wing Island Project	140 acres	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wintergreen Notch Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	lithic workshop and habitation site
Witch Brook 1 (19-DK-100)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, edge tools, cores, cd, steatite bowls, plummets,pestles, pounding stones, abrading stones, pendants, from collection
Witch Brook 2 (19-DK-101)	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	prpts, edge tools, cd
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Project	180 acres	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wordell Farm A1-5	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 shatter, 1 prpt tip
Wordell Farm A1-6A	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 piece of shatter, 1 calcined bone fragment, some shell
Wordell Farm A2-4	unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 shatter, some shell
Yellow Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 cd
Yoke Pond Prehistoric Site	unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cd, prpt frag
Zoia Property	4000 sq feet	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 cd in disturbed context
Zone 2 Find Spot 1	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 prpt preform
Zone 2 Find Spot 2	unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 cd

Appendix B: Site Locations

Late Archaic Short-term Site Geographical Locations

Zone 1 Late Archaic Short-term Sites

The geographical settings of all seventeen sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of freshwater, saltwater, or both. The Jenkins Irrigation Project, Lot 76 Marshview Lane, Lot 50 Upland Circle, and 4 Skaket Way are all situated on terraces overlooking wetlands on the western side of the Nemskaket River. 19-BN-353 overlooks Salt Meadow wetlands associated with Pilgrim Spring to the north and east and Pilgrim Lake to the west. Site 19-BN-478/479/480 is west of Pilgrim Spring and Salt Meadow wetlands, while 19- BN-355/356 overlooks a small wetland and pond to the south and east. The Griffiths Pond Site and Lot 53-2 Griffiths Pond are both located on the northern banks of Griffiths Pond. Lot 2 John Wings Lane Site is on a terrace overlooking the Upper Millpond. The Upper Gate Pond Site is on a terrace overlooking a small, unnamed pond on Barnstable Municipal Airport property. Located on the interior of Cape Cod, the Raccoon Swamp, Orchard Road, and Opening Pond sites are all located within two hundred meters of a freshwater source. 19-BN-340 is on a peninsular overlooking Salt Pond to the north and wetlands and Salt Pond Bay to the east and south. The Cape Cod Tech Site is situated between Hinckleys Pond and associated wetlands to the west and Aunt Edies Pond to the east. On Long Island, Site 3-18A is situated on the eastern banks of the Carmans River, which empties into Great South Bay.

Zone 2 Late Archaic Short-term Sites

The five Martha's Vineyard sites are all adjacent to a water source. The TA-10 Site is located on Squibnocket Ridge and overlooks a small wetland. The O'Brien Property Site is surrounded by wetlands on the north, west, and southwest on the western coast of Gayhead. Lot 157 Site is on a terrace surrounded by wetlands to the north, west, and east. Tom's Neck Farm Lot 2 and Lot 5 Driveway sites are located on the northeastern corner of Chappaquiddick Island, along an estuary that empties into Poge Bay.

On Nantucket, there are seven Late Archaic sites with evidence of short-term, temporary habitation. All of these sites are located on the northeastern corner of the island within one hundred meters of both freshwater and saltwater sources. Site 19-NT-186 (the Fenceline Site), 19-NT-189 (the Interval Site), and the Lost Pheasant Site are all on terraces overlooking wetlands that drain into Phillips Run. 19-NT-100 is one hundred meters west of Sesachacha Pond, 19-NT-206 (Penske Locus 2) is on a terrace overlooking Squam Swamp. The Bounty Site is on a bluff overlooking the ocean, while 19-NT-55 is on a terrace overlooking wetlands. There is one short-term Late Archaic Period site on Block Island: the Foster Pond Site is situated on the northeastern shores of Great Salt Pond.

Zone 3 Late Archaic Short-term Sites

The geographical settings of all forty-one short-term sites in the Narragansett Bay region are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of freshwater, saltwater, or both resources. The A. Woods Site is located on the eastern bank of the Runnins River, a tributary of the much larger Barrington River. The Drown Cove Site is located on a terrace overlooking Drown Cove, which leads into the Providence River. The Kickamuit Spring Site is situated on the western banks of the Kickamuit River, while RI 2189 is downstream and on the eastern shore of the Kickamuit River. Located on the eastern side of Bristol Neck, the Herreshoff Site is on a high point overlooking Mount Hope Bay, while RI 1065, on the western side of Bristol Neck, overlooks Walker Cove. RI 1585 is on the western side of the Sakonnet River, while the Gooseblind and Rainbow sites are on the eastern shores of the Sakonnet. The Isaac Rice House site overlooks Newport Harbor. The Harding Estates site, Quidnesset Neck site, Kathryn Site, and Casey Point Site are all found on terraces overlooking Narragansett Bay. The Jamestown Bridge Replacement site, RI 1254, RI 1256, the Keeler Site, and RI 1259 all stretch from west to east across the middle of Jamestown Island, with the Westwind Site on a bluff overlooking Dutch Island Harbor on the western shores of Jamestown. RI 196 Locus 2 and RI 196 Locus 3 sites are both on a

terrace on the southern shores of Greenwich Cove. The Westwind Site is on a bluff overlooking Dutch Island Harbor on the western shores of Jamestown. The Long Street Subdivision Site is on the eastern shore of Apponaug Cove. RI 2168 is on the edge of a small pond and associated stream which drains into the Pettaquamscutt River. RI 1836 is along what was once the Hardig Brook. The McHale Site is within one hundred meters of the Hunt River. RI 669 is on a terrace within two hundred meters of a large wetland system associated with Cocumcussoc Brook. RI 2043 is on a high terrace overlooking the Mattatuxet River. RI 2186 is on a bluff overlooking Pettaquamscutt Cove, while the Sprague I Site is situated at the point where Pettaquamscutt Cove and the Narrows meet. RI 2163 overlooks Block Island Sound. RI 1789 is less than two hundred meters west of Lake Canonchet. The Plains Road Site is located within the Chipuxet River watershed, while the South County Bike Path Ph II Testing of RI 781 is located on the eastern banks of the Chipuxet River. RI 1694 is on the western banks of the Green Hill Swamp, which empties into Green Hill Pond. RI 1880 and RI 1881 are both located on the northeastern edge of Quonochontaug Pond. Repucci Property Site is on a small stream that empties into Upper Pond. The Lindroth Site is on a terrace overlooking a small wetland system. The West Bank Site and the East Bank site are situated across from each other on a small river that empties out of Alton Pond.

In the Buzzard's Bay region, nine short-term sites were occupied during the Late Archaic Period. All of these sites are adjacent to freshwater, saltwater, or both environments. The Spikey Pine Site overlooks wetlands associated with the Acushnet River, while further downstream, the Harding II Site is situated on the eastern shores of the Acushnet. The three sites on the Mattapoisett Residential/Golf Community property are on a peninsular overlooking Nasketucket Bay. The Clayton Site is on a small terrace overlooking Apponangansett Swamp to the west, while the Apponagansett Swamp 1 Site is on a terrace overlooking the same swamp to the east. The Sassafras Midden Site is located on the eastern banks of the Slocums River, just before it

empties into Buzzard's Bay. The Missio Site is situated on a terrace overlooking the Hobomock Swamp wetland system.

Along New York Bay, there are three short-term sites dating to the Late Archaic Period. The Barclay's Bank Site is located in lower Manhattan, one hundred meters from Upper New York Bay. The P.S. 6-R Site is on the southeastern side of Staten Island about two hundred meters away from a series of small ponds, and about eight hundred meters away from Lower New York Bay. The Harik's Sandy Ground Site is on the eastern banks of Arthur Kill, a river that drains into Lower New York Bay.

Zone 4 Late Archaic Short-term Sites

Forty sites are located in Connecticut and they are either adjacent to or in close proximity (within 300 meters) of either freshwater, saltwater, or both environments. Site 104-24 and Site 104-25 are within one hundred meters of a small stream that drains into the Yantic River. The Locus 4 site is on the western shore of the Thames River. Prehistoric Site 1 is on a terrace overlooking Johnson Pond. Site 59-44 overlooks a wetland associated with Trails Pond and Plain Creek. The Runway 5 Site overlooks wetlands and Baker Cove. The Dolbia Hill Road Bridge and Site 41-37 are both on the banks of the Eight Mile River. The Tomato Field Site overlooks Fivemile Brook. The Konolds Pond Site is situated on the east bank of wetlands connecting Lake Dawson and Konolds Pond, while the Kietan Lookout Site and the Blakesley Quarry Site are both situated on top of a long ridge overlooking Konolds Pond. Maltby Lakes Site 1 is on the eastern bank of Maltby Lake. Racebrook Site 3 and Racebrook Site 4 are both on the western banks of Race Brook. The Upper Ansonia Reservoir North-Central Site is on a terrace on the western side of the Upper Ansonia Reservoir. Site 294A-17-1 is on the southern bank of the Farmill River. Site 130-36 is less than two hundred meters from Hollow Swamp. The Eckart Site is on the eastern bank of the Shepaug River. The Hanover Road Site is on a small terrace overlooking a swamp associated with Cavanaugh Brook. The Echo Valley Site is within 100 meters of

wetlands associated with Tom Brook, while sites 97-71 and 97-72 are downstream and on the western side of Tom Brook. Both Hoosgow II and Hoosgow III sites are on a terrace overlooking a tributary of the Pootatuck River. The Block M and Block R sites are situated on the western and eastern banks, respectively, of Hawleys Brook. The Area 4 and Area 9 sites are within one hundred meters west of Sympaug Brook and Sympaug Pond. The Haviland Road Cell Phone Tower Site is less than one hundred meters from a small stream system that empties into the Norwalk River. The Watts Site is on a terrace overlooking a small, unnamed brook. The Quarry Head Rockshelter II Site, the Comstock Brook Area 12: Site 4, and Comstock Brook Area 5: Site 5 sites are all located on the eastern banks of the Comstock River. The Eastover Rockshelter Site is about three hundred meters east of the Rippowam River. The Cedar Lake Road Site is on the northern edge of Cedar Pond and associated wetlands. The Lornas Site overlooks a wetland system associated with Horseneck Brook. Cherry Hill Farm Prehistoric Site 1 and Cherry Hill Farm Prehistoric Site 2 are both located on the banks of a wetland associated with Piping Brook. The Denbigh Farm Site 1 is on a terrace overlooking wetlands associated with the East Branch River.

There are twenty-nine short-term sites with evidence dating to the Late Archaic Period on Long Island and associated areas. Sites located on Fishers Island include the Stripp Parcel and Site and the Barlow Pond Site, both of which are situated on the northern edge Barlow Pond, with the Arrowhead Beach Site overlooking Chocomount Cove on the northern shore of the island. Moving on to Long Island itself, Peconic Landing Prehistoric Site 2 is located on a terrace overlooking a small unnamed pond about three hundred and fifty meters away from the northern coast of Long Island. The Paynes Creek Site is on a small peninsular of land overlooking Paynes Creek and Noyack Bay. The Duke Minor Site is on a hilltop overlooking Three Mile Harbor. The Hallock's Pond Site overlooks Hallock's Pond . The Bridgewater Estate Site is on the edge of a small pond and associated wetland. The Calverton Links Site is on the northern edge of

Canoe Lake. The Mt. Sinai Court Site is on a terrace overlooking Mt. Sinai Harbor. The Crystal Brook Hollow Site is situated along Crystal Brook, shortly before it empties into Mt. Sinai Harbor. The Blueberry Farm Prehistoric Site is on a bluff overlooking Port Jefferson Harbor. The Sette Property and Site overlooks Setauket Harbor. The Englebright 2 Site is located on the western banks of a small river that empties into Conscience Bay. The Kemper Overlook Site is on a bluff on the north shore overlooking Smithtown Bay. Site 34-7 is on the southern bank of the Northeast River. Site 4-18 is on a terrace on the southeastern edge of New Millpond. The Oak Pond Site is located on a terrace overlooking a wetlands area. The Harbor Park Court Site overlooks Northport Harbor. The Garvie Point Site overlooks Mosquito Cove. The Oakland Lake Site is on a terrace overlooking Oakland Lake. The Pugsley Avenue Site is at the junction where Westchester and Pugsley creeks empty into a bay that joins the East River. The Kaeser Site is located on the eastern bank of the Hutchinson River just before it empties into Eastchester Bay. The Riverdale Park site is on the eastern bank of the Hudson River. All the previous sites are located along either fresh, salt or brackish bodies of water. Unlike everywhere else, however, Long Island also contains short-term sites more than 500 meters away from any natural bodies of either fresh or salt water. These sites include: the Area 1 Site (which is located between two man-made ponds), the Imperial Nursery Area A Site, the Seaboard Site, the Route 112 Site, and the Wulforst Farm Site.

Late Archaic Seasonal Site Geographical Locations

Zone 1 Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

On Cape Cod, all of these seasonal sites were located either adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source. The following eight sites are all clustered in Pilgrim's Head, on dry land along an estuary situated between Pilgrim Beach to the southwest, Pilgrim Lake to the northwest, and Salt Meadow and Pilgrim Spring to the northeast: 19-BN-168, 19-BN-169, 19-

BN-282/283/284, 19-BN-415/481, 19-BN-281, 19-BN-163, 19-BN-164, and 19-BN-165. Site 19-BN-156 is located on the edge of a small wetland. Site 19-BN-135/471 is situated on the southern bank of the Herring River. Site 19-BN-112/313/320 is on a northerly facing bluff overlooking the estuarine environment of Duck Harbor. Site 19-BN-234 is on the southeasterly end of the peninsular of Great Hill Beach, overlooking tidal flats in Wellfleet Harbor. Sites 19-BN-87 and 19-BN-85 are situated on the northern and southern banks, respectively, of Silver Spring Brook as it empties into an estuary along the eastern side of Wellfleet Harbor. The following eight sites are distributed across bluffs overlooking Nauset and Salt Pond Bays: 19-BN-374, 19-BN-341, 19-BN-390, 19-BN-288, 19-BN-273/275, 19-BN-274/339, 19-BN-193/327/328/329/330, and 19-BN-308. The Mattaquason Purchase Site is located at the junction of Lovers Lake and a small stream that empties from the lake. The Mill Ponds East and Mill Ponds West sites are located on the eastern and western slopes, respectively, of the point where Lower Millpond empties into Upper Millpond. The Wing Island Project includes all of Wing Island, which is surrounded by an estuary where Quivet Creek and Stony Brook empty into Cape Cod Bay. The Drummer Boy Property is less than 100 meters southwest of Wing Island, across from the estuary. The Blue Rock Site is located on the western bank of the Bass River. The Santuit River 1 Site is located on the eastern bank of the Santuit River, while the Fox Run 5 Site is on the Santuit River's western banks. The Fox Run 4 Site overlooks the tidal flats of Oyster Cove, which forms part of Shoestring Bay. The Baxter Neck Site is on an easterly facing bluff overlooking the point where the Mills River empties into North Bay. The Round Swamp Site overlooks a swamp. On the southern coast of Long Island, Fort Massapeag is on a southerly facing bluff overlooking South Oyster Bay and the Ryders Pond Site is on the northern end of Gerritsen Creek.

Zone 2 Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

On Martha's Vineyard, the locations of all twenty-five seasonal sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of a water feature. Located on Chappaquiddick Island, the Tom's Neck Farm Lot 1 and Lot 3 sites both overlook tidal flats and Cape Pogue Bay. The Vincent Site overlooks Mud Creek as it empties into Vineyard Haven Harbor. The Head of the Lagoon Site is located on a terrace at the southwestern end of Lagoon Pond. The Rainbow Farm Site (19-DK-105) has wetland and small ponds within two hundred meters. The Arrowhead Farm Site (19-DK-108) is located next to a small stream. The Witch Brook 1 (19-DK-100) and Witch Brook 2 (19-DK-101) sites are situated on the west bank of Witch Brook. Mill Brook Site (19-DK-104) straddles both banks of Mill Brook. The Tiasquam River Site (19-DK-06) overlooks the point where the Tiasquam River empties into Town Cove. Pond View Farm (19-DK-106) and Flat Point Farm (19-DK-107) are both on the east banks of Town Cove. The Allen Farm Site (19-DK-127) overlooks Chilmark Pond, while the Lucy Vincent Beach Site is located on a bluff overlooking Chilmark Pond to the north and the ocean to the south. The Chocker's Point Site is situated on a bluff at the point where Menemsha Pond and Nashaquitsa Pond connect. The East Pasture Property and Herring Creek Archaeological District are both located on the southeastern edge of Menemsha Pond. The Peterson Site and the Hornblower II Site are both on the northern edge of Squibnocket Pond. The Hornblower Shell Heap Site is on a bluff overlooking the ocean to the east and Squibnocket Pond to the west. The following five sites are all situated on Squibnocket Ridge, which is surrounded by Squibnocket Pond to the north and northwest and overlooks the ocean to the south and east: Squibnocket Ridge Lot 5/6 Site, Lot 8 Site, Lot 13 Site, Squibnocket Ridge Lot 11 Site, and Squibnocket Cliff Shell Heap Site.

Nantucket has three seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period: the Herrecater Swamp site located adjacent to the Herrecater Swamp, the Squam Pond Site is adjacent to Squam Pond, and 19-NT-128 situated on the edge of Folger's Marsh. On Block Island, RI 1747 is the only

seasonal site with evidence of Late Archaic habitation. This site is situated on a small terrace overlooking Trims Pond.

Zone 3 Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

The thirty-five sites situated along Narragansett Bay are either adjacent to or within three hundred meters of a water source. Sites RI 1876 and RI 1877 are situated on the western banks of the Seekonk River, while the Walker Point Site is on a bluff on the Seekonk River's eastern bank. The Johannis Peninsular Site (RI 1716) overlooks the Palmer River and its associated wetlands. Falugo Property Locus A Site is on a bluff overlooking the Bristol Narrows, the point where the Kickamuit River empties into Mount Hope Bay. The Bullocks Cove Site overlooks Bullocks Cove. The Burr's Hill Site is on the eastern bank of the Warren River. The Peckham Farm Site is on a terrace overlooking Nonquit Pond. Eastover Site (RI 1739) is on the western shore of the Sakonnet River. The Joyner Site (RI 706) is less than three hundred meters east of a small stream on the western side of Jamestown Island, while the Minto Site (RI 1041), also on the western side of Jamestown Island, is less than two hundred meters from Jamestown Brook. The YWCA Site and the Campbell Site both overlook the Pettaquamscutt River. RI 102 is on an east-facing bluff that overlooks the Atlantic Ocean. RI 801 overlooks Percy Cove at the northern end of Potter Pond. RI 1748 overlooks Green Hill Pond. The Pasquiset Swamp Site (RI 2033) and the Deerskin Landing Site (RI 2034) are situated on small spits of land overlooking the extensive Cedar Swamp wetland system. Fort Ninigret is on a terrace along the northern banks of Ninigret Pond. RI 781 is on the eastern bank of the Chipuxet River. The Bouchard Site (RI 1025) overlooks the Glen Rock Reservoir. The Hoskins Park Site (RI 1007) and the Southwind Site (RI 1006) are located on the eastern side of Calf Neck, overlooking wetlands associated with Fishing Cove. RI 57 is on the western bank of the Hunt River. RI 670 is on a small terrace overlooking Scrabbletown Brook. The Lower South Stream Site is on the eastern bank of the Frenchtown Brook. The Maskerchugg Site (RI 2143) is on a small bluff on the western side of the

Maskerchugg River. The Greenwich Cove Site is on a terrace on the southern end of Greenwich Cove. The Lambert Farm Site overlooks a small spring and wetland area along its southeastern border. The Sweet Meadow Brook Site is on the eastern shore of Apponaug Cove. RI 2050 Site is on a terrace overlooking Furnace Brook. The Benell Property (RI 1584) is located at the point where Lockwood Brook empties into Old Mill Creek. The Providence Cove Lands Site is located on the banks of the now filled-in Providence Cove.

The Buzzard's Bay region has fourteen seasonal sites with occupation dating to the Late Archaic Period. The geographical locations of all fourteen seasonal sites are adjacent to a water source. The Agawam Village Site is located on the southern bank of the Agawam River. The Wareham High School Site overlooks the Broad Marsh River and its associated salt marsh. The Great Hill Area covers a whole hill on a peninsular surrounded by marshes to the north and west, and overlooking Wings Cove to the south and Buzzards Bay to the east. The Conant's Hill Site covers a whole hill overlooking Horseshoe Pond. The Rose Brook Prehistoric Site overlooks a small pond along Rose Brook. Smith Mills Elderly Housing is on the east bank of the Paskamanset River. The Swift III and Lawson sites are on the east bank of the Acushnet River. The Sleeping Toad Site (19-BR-383) is on a terrace overlooking wetlands associated with the Acushnet River. The four following sites are all situated on the eastern banks of the Taunton River: 19-BR-109 (Tan Pond Brook Site), 19-BR-106 (Mother's Brook Site), 19-BR-107 (Barnaby Cove Site), and 19-BR-108 (Peace Haven Site). Site 19-BR-105 (The Friend Street Site) is located on a hill and surrounded by wetlands which drain into Assonet Bay. In New York Bay, there are two seasonal sites dating to the Late Archaic Period: the Ellis Island Site is sixty meters away from the Hudson River on Ellis Island, while the P.S. 56R School Site is within one hundred meters of a small stream on Staten Island.

Zone 4 Late Archaic Seasonal Sites

In coastal Connecticut, all twenty sites are located adjacent to or four hundred meters or closer to a water source. Site 72-31 is situated on a terrace overlooking the southerly expanse of Cedar Swamp, a large wetland system. The Shantok Oaks Site and the Shantok Cedars Site are situated next to each other on the western bank of the Thames River. Dill Farm Locus 1 Site overlooks Molley Brook. The Bashan Lake Site is on a small spit of land overlooking Bashan Lake. The Military Academy Site is on the west bank of the Niantic River. The Old Lyme Shell Heap Site overlooks tidal flats in a small cove that outlets into Long Island Sound. The Ferry Road Site is on a small peninsular of land surrounded by the Connecticut River to the east and wetland to the west and south. The Meunketisuck Site is on the west bank of the Menunketisuck River, just north of where it empties into Long Island Sound. The Coginchaug Rockshelter Site overlooks an extensive wetland system. The Grannis Island Site is on a peninsular surrounded by wetlands to the east and south and by the Quininipiac River to the west. The Burwell-Karako Site is also on the east side of the Quinnipiac, just over 300 meters from the river. The Wintergreen Notch Site is on the western side and downslope of a high ridge, about 400 meters east of Lily Pond. The following three sites are located on the eastern bank of the Housatonic River: Site 294A-AF2-1, Site 294A-25-2, and the Baldwin's Station Site. The Fastener Site is further upstream and on the western bank of the Housatonic River. The Swamp Site is on the edge of a small pond and associated wetland. Comstock Brook Area 17: Site 2 is on the eastern bank of Comstock Brook. Old Round Hill Lane Site is on a terrace overlooking a small stream.

All of the twenty seasonal sites located on Long Island's northern shores, interior and associated islands are situated either adjacent to or four hundred meters or closer to a water source. Two seasonal sites with evidence of habitation dating to the Late Archaic Period located on Fisher's Island include the Two Springs Site, which is on the northern shore of the island overlooking Chocomount Cove, and the Sharp Site, which overlooks West Harbor. Moving to

Long Island itself, the Rockhill Site is situated on a small spit of land that juts out into Fort Pond. The Bianco Estates, Carroll Site is located on the western shore of Three Mile Harbor. The Smith Site overlooks Smith Cove to the east and a small wetland area attached to Shelter Island Sound to the south. The Baxter Site and Fort Corchaug are both situated on the western bank of Downy Creek. The Wading River Site is on the western edge of the Wading River and associated wetlands. The following four sites are located around Mt. Sinai Harbor: The Pipestave Hollow Site overlooks a small stream which empties into the eastern side of the harbor; the Eagles Nest Subdivision/Site is on a bluff overlooking the harbor's southern end and an associated wetland; the Tiger Lily Site overlooks the southwestern edge of the harbor and an associated wetland; and the Remsen Hill Site is on a terrace overlooking the northwestern edge of the Harbor and the channel which connects it to Long Island Sound. The Holterbosch Site is on a terrace on the eastern edge of Port Jefferson Harbor, while the Murray Site is on the eastern side of Setauket Harbor, which empties into Port Jefferson Harbor. The Stony Brook Site overlooks West Meadow Creek and its associated wetlands and tidal flats which extend out into Smithtown Bay. The Church Site is one hundred meters inland from Northport Bay and its associated tidal flats. The Elwood Farm Site is situated next to a small pond. The Glenwood Landing Site/Pisciotta Property is on the eastern side of Hempstead Harbor. The Bay Terrace Creek Site overlooks Little Neck Bay. The Wilkins Site is three hundred meters inland from Powell Cove.

Late Woodland Short-term Site Geographical Locations

Zone 1 Late Woodland Short-term Sites

There are nineteen short-term sites on Cape Cod in my database. All of these sites have access to a water source. The Lot 76 Marshview Lane and 4 Skaket Way sites are both situated on the banks of Namskaket Creek and associated wetlands. The Lot 53-2 Griffiths Pond Site is on the northern edge of Griffiths Pond. Site 19-BN-323 is situated on a bluff overlooking Nauset

and Salt Pond Bays. Site 19-BN-340 is on a peninsular overlooking Salt Pond to the north and wetlands and Salt Pond Bay to the east and south. Seven sites were inhabited solely during the Late Woodland Period. These sites include: the Coast Guard Beach Project, which overlooks tidal flats on the Atlantic Ocean to the east, wetlands to the north and west, and Nauset Bay to the south; the Lot 37 Bates Lane Site which overlooks Myrick's Pond; Site 19-BN-128, which is on a terrace on Bound Brook Island overlooking an inlet associated with Duck Harbor to the south; Site 19-BN-133, situated on the northern bank of the Herring River; Site 19-BN-372/388, on a terrace overlooking Salt Pond to the west; Lot 2 Stony Brook Road Site, which is on a terrace overlooking Smith Pond to the south; and Site 19-BN-410, which is on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The remaining six sites were occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic). Sites 19-BN-160 and 19-BN-162 are both situated in Pilgrim Heights, on a terrace overlooking Pilgrim Lake to the northwest and the Salt Meadow estuary to the north and east. Site 19-BN-110/443/449 is on the southern side of Griffin Island overlooking Herring River and associated wetlands. Site 19-BN-86 is on the northern banks of Silver Spring Brook at the point where it empties into wetlands and tidal flats associated with Wellfleet Harbor. The Lee's Pond West Site is on a terrace on the western edge of Lee's Pond. The Muddy Creek Head Site overlooks the start of Muddy Creek. The following four sites are located along water sources on the southern shores of Long Island. The Parrish Prehistoric Site is just north of Old Fort Pond. The Green's Creek Subdivision/Site is on the western banks of Green Creek and its associated wetland. The Merrick-Ocean Site is on the southwestern edge of Massapequa Lake, where it empties into Massapequa Creek. The Oak Neck Lane Pumping Station is on the western shore of Trues Creek and a large associated wetland.

Zone 2 Late Woodland Short-term Sites

Martha's Vineyard has five Late Woodland Period short-term sites, all of which are along or overlook a water source. Three of these sites were also occupied during the Late Archaic Period:

the TA-10 Site is located on Squibnocket Ridge and overlooks a small wetland; the Lot157 Site is on a terrace surrounded by wetlands to the north, west, and east and Tom's Neck Farm Lot 2 Site is located on the northeastern corner of Chappaquiddick Island, along an estuary that empties into Poge Bay. The Heereman Houselot Site, occupied during the Middle and Late Woodland periods, is on Pease's Point, which has a small stream to the east that empties into Menemsha Pond and wetlands to the west. The one site occupied solely during the Late Woodland Period, the Meetinghouse Golf Club Project is on a large stretch of land overlooking Mashacket Cove to the south and less than 200 meters from Wintucket Cove to the west.

Nantucket has five short-term Late Woodland Period sites, all of which are either adjacent to or within four hundred meters of either freshwater or saltwater. Site 19-NT-55 is the only site also occupied during the Late Archaic Period. This site is an interior encampment on a terrace overlooking wetlands. Three sites were occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one other time period: 19-NT-166 (The Roadkill Site) is on the southern edge of wetlands associated with Sesacha Pond, 19-NT-205 (Penske Locus 1) is on a terrace overlooking Squam Pond and less than 300 meters southeast of tidal flats along the Head of the Harbor. 19-NT-187 (The Shadow Site) is an interior site overlooking wetlands. The one site occupied only during the Late Woodland Period, the Little Lot Project Area is four hundred meters west of Nantucket Harbor. One short-term site is located on Block Island: RI-NS-5 is on a small bluff overlooking the connecting point between Great Salt Pond to the north and Trims Pond to the south.

Zone 3 Late Woodland Short-term Sites

Along Narragansett Bay, thirty-eight sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of a water source. Twenty-seven of these sites were also occupied during the Late Archaic Period. The A. Woods Site is located on the eastern bank of the Runnins River, a tributary of the much larger Barrington River. The Drown Cove Site is located on a terrace overlooking Drown Cove, which leads into the Providence River. Located on the eastern side of Bristol Neck, the

Herreshoff Site is on a high point overlooking Mount Hope Bay. RI 1585 is on the western side of the Sakonnet River, while the Rainbow Site is on the eastern shore of the Sakonnet. The Isaac Rice House site overlooks Newport Harbor. The Harding Estates site, Quidnesset Neck site, Kathryn Site, and Casey Point Site are all found on terraces overlooking Narragansett Bay. There are two sites on Jamestown Island: the Keeler Site is on the western edge of Jamestown Brook and the Westwind Site is on a bluff overlooking Dutch Island Harbor. The Long Street Subdivision Site is on the eastern shore of Apponaug Cove. RI 2163 overlooks Block Island Sound. RI 2168 is on the edge of a small pond and associated stream which drains into the Pettaquamscutt River. RI 1836 is along what was once the Hardig Brook. RI 2186 is on a bluff overlooking Pettaquamscutt Cove. RI 1789 is less than two hundred meters west of Lake Canonchet. The Plains Road Site is located within the Chipuxet River watershed, while the South County Bike Path Ph II Testing of RI 781 is located on the eastern banks of the Chipuxet River. RI 1694 is on the western banks of the Green Hill Swamp, which empties into Green Hill Pond. RI 1880 and RI 1881 are both located on the northeastern edge of Quonochontaug Pond. The Repucci Property Site is on a small stream that empties into Upper Pond. The Lindroth Site is on a terrace overlooking a small wetland system. The West Bank Site and the East Bank site are situated across from each other on a small river that empties out of Alton Pond.

There are seven sites occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one other time period. The Weetamoe Farm site is situated on a high point overlooking Mount Hope Bay; the Songbird Site is on the eastern shore of the Sakonnet River; the Varnum Beach Site is on terrace overlooking Narragansett Bay; the Goodwill Site (RI 2291) is located on the southern edge of wetlands associated with Sprague Pond; the Pamela Holly Property (RI 2007) is on the northwestern edge of Ninigret Pond; The Rock Outcrop Site (RI 2104) is on the southern shore of Allen Harbor, which empties into the west passage of Narragansett Bay; the Briggs Farm Project is bordered by Furnace Brook to the north.

The remaining four sites were occupied only during the Late Woodland Period. These sites include the Lundy Houselot Project, which is on the eastern edge of a wetland area that drains into Sheffield Cove on Jamestown Island; the Hoffman Locus 1 Site, which is on the northwestern edge of Larkin Pond; RI 1879, which is located on the northeastern edge of Quonochontaug Pond; and the Warwick Sewers Pigeon Locus, which is on the northern shore of a small stream that empties into Passeokquis Cove.

There are nine short-term Late Woodland sites located in the Buzzard's Bay region. All nine sites are directly along a water source. Four sites were also in use during the Late Archaic Period: the three sites on the Mattapoisett Residential/Golf Community property are on a peninsular overlooking Nasketucket Bay, and the Clayton Site is on a small terrace overlooking Apponangansett Swamp to the west. The remaining five sites were all occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one other time period. The Biosolids Processing Project is on a terrace overlooking the Nasketucket River to the east. The Cedar Dell Pond Site is on the eastern shore of Cedar Dell Pond and northeast of an extensive freshwater marsh. The Swift Site I and Swift Site II sites are adjacent to each other on the eastern bank of the Acushnet River. The Colebrook Swamp Site occupies a whole peninsular surrounded by Colebrook Swamp to the east, north, and west.

There are ten short-term Late Woodland Period sites located along New York Bay. All of these sites are either directly adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source. The Barclays Bank Site, the Heerman's Warehouse Site, and the Stadt Huys Site are all on the southern end of Manhattan Island, less than one hundred meters from Upper New York Bay. The Fort Jay Earthworks Site and the Nolan Park Site are both less than one hundred meters inland from Upper New York Bay on Governor's Island. The Liberty Island Site is on Liberty Island in the Hudson River. Four sites are located on Staten Island: the Mouquin House Site is on the western banks of the Narrows, the Sailors Snug Harbor Site overlooks Kill Van Kull on the north

shore of the Island, the Sharrot Estates Site is within one hundred meters of a pond in the southwestern portion of the island, and the Page Avenue Site is on the island's southern coast, overlooking tidal flats.

Zone 4 Late Woodland Short-term Sites

In Connecticut, all thirty sites are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of a fresh or saltwater source. The following eight sites were also occupied during the Late Archaic Period. The Hanover Road Site is on a small terrace overlooking a swamp associated with Cavanaugh Brook. The Kietan Lookout Site is situated on top of a long ridge overlooking Konolds Pond. Site 294A-17-1 is on the southern bank of the Farmill River. The Echo Valley Site is within one hundred meters of wetlands associated with Tom Brook, while Site 97-71 is downstream and on the western side of Tom Brook. The Quarry Head Rockshelter II Site is located on the eastern banks of the Comstock River. The Denbigh Farm Site 1 is on a terrace overlooking wetlands associated with the East Branch River. The Cedar Lake Road Site is on the northern edge of Cedar Pond and associated wetlands.

There are thirteen short-term sites occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one other time period. The Long Terrace Site (Locus 2) and Big Knoll Site (Locus 3) are both located on the western banks of the Yantic River. The Area 11 Site is on the western edge of wetlands associated with the Pattaganset River. The Army National Guard Niantic Training Site is on an east- facing terrace overlooking the Niantic River. The Beach Farms Project is bounded by Mile Creek to the east and overlooks wetlands that empty into Long Island Sound to the south. Site 105-68 is on a peninsular overlooking the Connecticut River to the west and associated wetlands to the south and east. The Saybrook Point Prehistoric Site is on Saybrook Point, overlooking the Connecticut River to the east. The Henry Whitfield State Museum Survey is on the western side of Sluice Creek. Site MD-1 is located a short distance from the eastern shore of the Quinnipiac River. The Maltby Lakes Site 2 is just south of Maltby Lakes, on the eastern side of the Cove

River. The Upper Ansonia Reservoir Southwest Site is on the northern bank of the Upper Ansonia Reservoir. The Comstock Brook Area 16: Site 3 is on the western bank of Comstock Brook. High School Site 1 overlooks a large wetland system associated with Mopus Brook.

There are nine sites occupied exclusively during the Late Woodland Period. Site 41-20 is located along a small stream that empties out of Mitchell Pond, while the nearby Site 41-21 is less than two hundred meters from small patches of wetlands. Sites 105-3 and 105-27 are on terraces on the western banks of the Lieutenant River and its associated wetlands. Site 60-7 overlooks a large wetland area formed by Sluice Creek to the west and the East River to the south. Site 75-65 is on a terrace on the northern edge of Selden Creek and associated wetlands. The Quarry Head Terrace Site and Quarry Head Rockshelter Site are both on the western banks of Comstock Brook. Cobb Island Lot #1 Garage and Drive is on the western side of Cos Cob Harbor.

There are thirty-nine short-term Late Woodland sites located on Long Island. Five of these sites are more than five hundred meters from a water source, while the rest are either adjacent to or within two hundred meters of water. Sixteen of these Late Woodland short-term sites have evidence of Late Archaic habitation. Sites located on Fishers Island include the Stripp Parcel and Site and the Barlow Pond Site, both of which are situated north of Barlow Pond, with the Arrowhead Beach Site overlooking Chocomount Cove on the northern shore of the island. Moving on to Long Island, the Duke Minor Site is on a hilltop overlooking Three Mile Harbor. The Bridgewater Estate Site is on the edge of a small pond and associated wetland. The Calverton Links Site is on the northern edge of Canoe Lake. The Crystal Brook Hollow Site is situated along Crystal Brook, shortly before it empties into Mt. Sinai Harbor. The Blueberry Farm Prehistoric Site is on a bluff overlooking Port Jefferson Harbor. The Englebright 2 Site is located on the western banks of a small river that empties into Conscience Bay. The Oak Pond Site is located on a terrace overlooking a wetlands area. The Oakland Lake Site is on a terrace overlooking Oakland Lake. The Kaeser Site is located on the eastern banks of the Hutchinson

River just before it empties into Eastchester Bay. The Riverdale Park site is on the eastern banks of the Hudson River. Three of the Late Archaic short-term sites located more than five hundred meters away from a natural body of water were also utilized during the Late Woodland Period: the Area 1 Site (which is located between two man-made ponds), the Seaboard Site, and the Wulforst Farm Site.

The following eleven sites were occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one time period (other than the Late Archaic). The Roseberry/Harvey Site is less than two hundred meters from a small stream and wetland emptying into Fort Pond. The Oyster Shore Road Site is on the southwestern edge of Threemile Harbor. Site SI-4-1D and Site SI-4-1E are both on the southern edge of Fresh Pond on Shelter Island. Moving to Long Island, the Pellicano Site is on the western edge of a small wetland that drains into Cedar Beach Creek. The Area 4 and Area 6 sites are both situated along small ponds. Site SB38 is less than one hundred meters south of Setauket Harbor. The McCauley Site is on the eastern shore overlooking tidal flats in Conscience Bay. The Paul Site is on the eastern side of a small stream. The Muskeeta Cove Site overlooks the spot where Glen Cove Creek empties into Mosquito Cove.

The remaining twelve sites were utilized exclusively during the Late Woodland Period. Two of these sites are on Fisher's Island: the Grassy Pond Site, which is on the island's eastern side, on the southern edge of Grassy Pond; and the Guest Lot 3 Site, which is on the island's northwestern shore, overlooking Long Island Sound. Site SI-4-1F is on the southern edge of Fresh Pond on Shelter Island. Moving on to Long Island, the Star Island Site is located on Star Island, which is in Lake Montauk. The Capurso Site is along a small brook draining out of Lake Montauk. The Area C Site is on a bluff facing west over Block Island Sound. The Payne Site is on the eastern edge of Fort Pond. Site 40-18 is on the western side of Mill Creek and associated wetlands. Site 7-1 is on Indian Island, overlooking the point where the Peconic River empties into Flanders Bay. The State Site is less than one hundred meters southeast of Northport Harbor

and associated tidal flats. Two short-term sites dating solely to the Late Woodland Period, the West Hills Ridge II Site and the Ridgetop Site, are both more than five hundred meters from a body of water.

Late Woodland Short-term Site Geographical Locations

Zone 1 Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

All thirty-four Cape Cod sites are situated on terraces along the edges of either fresh or saltwater sources. Twenty-five seasonal sites were also occupied during the Late Archaic Period. These sites begin with the following seven sites which are all clustered in Pilgrim's Head, on dry land along an estuary situated between Pilgrim Beach to the southwest, Pilgrim Lake to the northwest, and Salt Meadow and Pilgrim Spring to the northeast: 19-BN-168, 19-BN-169, 19-BN-415/481, 19-BN-281, 19-BN-163, 19-BN-164, and 19-BN-165. Site 19-BN-135/471 is situated on the southern bank of the Herring River. Site 19-BN-112/313/320 is on a northerly facing bluff overlooking the estuarine environment of Duck Harbor. Sites 19-BN-87 and 19-BN-85 are situated on the northern and southern banks, respectively, of Silver Spring Brook as it empties into an estuary along the eastern side of Wellfleet Harbor. Sites 19-BN-374, 19-BN-333/336/337, 19-BN-341, 19-BN-390, 19-BN-288, 19-BN-273/275, 19-BN-308, and 19-BN-274/339 are situated on bluffs overlooking Nauset and Salt Pond Bays. The Mattaquason Purchase Site is situated on the junction of Lovers Lake and a small stream that empties from the lake. The Blue Rock Site is located on the western bank of the Bass River. The Fox Run 4 Site overlooks the tidal flats of Oyster Cove, which forms part of Shoestring Bay. The Baxter Neck Site is on an easterly facing bluff overlooking the location where the Mills River empties into North Bay. Round Swamp Site overlooks a swamp. The Santuit River 1 Site is located on the eastern bank of the Santuit River.

The following eight sites were occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one additional time period (other than the Late Archaic). Sites 19-BN-228 and 19-BN-230 are located on Great Island, which is surrounded by tidal flats associated with Herring River to the north and Wellfleet Harbor to the east and south, and Cape Cod Bay to the west. Located on Great Beach Hill, a small island connected to Great Island by wetlands, Site 19-BN-231 is on a bluff overlooking Cape Cod Bay to the west. The Muddy Creek Hollow Site is on a terrace on the northern banks of Muddy Creek. The Canoe Pond Site is on a terrace on the northern edge of Canoe Pond. The Krusen/Rainey Shell Midden Site is situated on the north edge of Uncle Harvey Pond. Site 19-BN-186/343/344 overlooks Nauset and Salt Pond bays. The Fox Run 3 Site is located on the northern bank of Quaker Run, just before it empties into Bryant Cove. The only site occupied solely during the Late Woodland Period is the Herring Run Site, which is located at the point where the Herring River empties into the Cape Cod Canal.

Along the southern coast of Long Island, the James and Klugh Site is on the northern edge of Hayground Cove; Fort Massapeag is on a southerly facing bluff overlooking South Oyster Bay; and the Ryders Pond Site is on the northern end of Gerritsen Creek.

Zone 2 Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

All twenty-nine seasonal Late Woodland sites on Martha's Vineyard are either along or within one hundred meters of a water source. Twenty-five of these sites were also inhabited during the Late Archaic Period. Located on Chappaquiddick Island, the Tom's Neck Farm Lot 1 and Lot 3 sites both overlook tidal flats and Cape Pogue Bay. The Vincent Site overlooks Mud Creek as it empties into Vineyard Haven Harbor. The Head of the Lagoon Site is located on a terrace at the southwestern end of Lagoon Pond. The Rainbow Farm Site (19-DK-105) is within one hundred meters of wetland and small ponds. The Arrowhead Farm Site (19-DK-108) is located next to a small stream. The Witch Brook 1 (19-DK-100) and Witch Brook 2 (19-DK-101) sites are situated on the west bank of Witch Brook. Mill Brook Site (19-DK-104) straddles

both banks of Mill Brook. The Tiasquam River Site (19-DK-06) overlooks the point where the Tiasquam River empties into Town Cove. Pond View Farm (19-DK-106) and Flat Point Farm (19-DK-107) are both on the east banks of Town Cove. The Allen Farm Site (19-DK-127) overlooks Chilmark Pond, while the Lucy Vincent Beach Site is located on a bluff overlooking Chilmark Pond to the north and the ocean to the south. The Chocker's Point Site is situated on a bluff at the point where Menemsha Pond and Nashaquitsa Pond connect. The East Pasture Property and Herring Creek Archaeological District are both located on the southeastern edge of Menemsha Pond. The Peterson Site and the Hornblower II Site are both on the northern edge of Squibnocket Pond. The Hornblower Shell Heap Site is on a bluff overlooking the ocean to the east and Squibnocket Pond to the west. The following five sites are all situated on Squibnocket Ridge, which is surrounded by Squibnocket Pond to the north and northwest and overlooks the ocean to the south and east: Squibnocket Ridge Lot 5/6 Site, Lot 8 Site, Lot 13 Site, Squibnocket Ridge Lot 11 Site, and Squibnocket Cliff Shell Heap Site.

Three sites were in use during the Late Woodland and at least one other time period (other than the Late Archaic). These sites are: the Cunningham Site, which is situated on the northwestern edge of Lagoon Pond; the Howland Number I Site, which is on the eastern shore of Menemsha Pond; and the Guernsey Small Site, situated on the eastern edge of Nashaquitsa Pond. The one site dating solely to the Late Woodland Period is the Mashacket Cove Site, which is located on a terrace overlooking Mashacket Cove to the south.

There are eight seasonal Late Woodland Period sites located on Nantucket. All eight sites are either adjacent to or within one hundred meters of a water source. Two of these sites were also inhabited during the Late Archaic Period: the Herrecater Swamp Site, which is adjacent to Herrecater Swamp; and Site 19-NT-128, which is surrounded by Folger's Marsh and associated wetlands. The remaining six sites were inhabited during the Late Woodland and at least one additional time period (other than the Late Archaic). The Locus Q-6 Site overlooks wetlands

associated with Sesacha Pond. The UMass Field Station Project encompasses 115 acres which includes Folger's Marsh and overlooks tidal flats and Nantucket Harbor. Sites 19-NT-180 (the Folger's Marsh Site) and 19-NT-68 are both south of the UMass Field Station Project and surrounded by Folger's Marsh and associated wetlands. Site 19-NT-120 is on a terrace overlooking the point where Shimmo Creek enters Nantucket Harbor. Site 19-NT-50 is located less than one hundred meters from the southern shore of Sesachacha Pond, a major shellfish habitat.

There are three seasonal sites on Block Island dating to the Late Woodland Period, all of which are adjacent to a water feature. RI 1747 is situated on a small terrace overlooking Trims Pond, while both the Island Cemetery Site and the Trims Pond Site are on terraces overlooking the southern end of Great Salt Pond.

Zone 3 Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

There are thirty-six Late Woodland seasonal sites along Narragansett Bay, all of which were either adjacent to or within three hundred meters of a water feature. Twenty-nine of the thirty-six Late Woodland sites were also in use during the Late Archaic Period. The locations of these twenty-nine sites follow. RI 1876 and RI 1877 are situated on the western banks of the Seekonk River, while the Walker Point Site is on a bluff on the Seekonk River's eastern bank. The Hoskins Park Site (RI 1007) and the Southwind Site (RI 1006) are located on the eastern side of Calf Neck, overlooking wetlands associated with Fishing Cove. Falugo Property Locus A Site is on a bluff overlooking the Bristol Narrows, the point where the Kickamuit River empties into Mount Hope Bay. The Burr's Hill Site is on the eastern bank of the Warren River. The Peckham Farm Site is on a terrace overlooking Nonquit Pond. Eastover Site (RI 1739) is on the western shore of the Sakonnet River. The Joyner Site (RI 706) is less than three hundred meters east of a small stream on the western side of Jamestown Island. The YWCA Site and the Campbell Site both overlook the Pettaquamscutt River. RI 102 is on an east-facing bluff that overlooks the

Atlantic Ocean. RI 801 overlooks Percy Cove at the northern end of Potter Pond. RI 1748 overlooks Green Hill Pond. The Pasquiset Swamp Site (RI 2033) and the Deerskin Landing Site (RI 2034) are situated on small spits of land overlooking the extensive Cedar Swamp wetland system. Fort Ninigret is on a terrace along the northern banks of Ninigret Pond. RI 57 is on the western bank of the Hunt River. RI 670 is on a small terrace overlooking Scrabbletown Brook. The Lower South Stream Site is on the eastern bank of the Frenchtown Brook. The Maskerchugg Site (RI 2143) is on a small bluff on the western side of the Maskerchugg River. The Greenwich Cove Site is on a terrace on the southern end of Greenwich Cove. The Lambert Farm Site has a small spring and wetland area along its southeastern border. The Sweet Meadow Brook Site is on the eastern shore of Apponaug Cove. RI 2050 Site is on a terrace overlooking Furnace Brook. The Benell Property (RI 1584) is located at the point where Lockwood Brook empties into Old Mill Creek. The Providence Cove Lands Site was located on the banks of Providence Cove, which has since been filled in.

Six sites were inhabited during the Late Woodland and at least one additional time period (other than the Late Archaic). RI 1741 overlooks tidal flats and Hundred Acre Cove. The Southwest Avenue Site overlooks Sheffield Cove on the western side of Jamestown Island. RI 1818 is on the western side of Point Judith Pond. RI 667 has wetlands less than two hundred meters to the southeast. RI 1886 (The Seaview Site) is on the edge of wetlands associated with Mill Creek. RI 196 Locus 1 is on the southern edge of Greenwich Cove. Two sites were occupied only during the Late Woodland Period: RI 110 is on the southwestern edge of Silver Lake, while the Kettle Point Site overlooks Watchemoket Cove.

Along Buzzard's Bay, there are thirteen seasonal sites which overlook a water source. Twelve of the thirteen sites were also inhabited during the Late Archaic Period. The Agawam Village Site is located on the southern bank of the Agawam River. The Wareham High School Site overlooks the Broad Marsh River and its associated salt marsh. The Great Hill Area covers a

whole hill on a peninsular surrounded by marshes to the north and west, and overlooking Wings Cove to the south and Buzzards Bay to the east. The Conant's Hill Site covers a whole hill overlooking Horseshoe Pond. The Swift III Site is on the east bank of the Acushnet River. The Lawson Site is south of the Swift III Site on the east side of the Acushnet River. The Sleeping Toad Site (19-BR-383) is on a terrace overlooking wetlands associated with the Acushnet River. The four following sites are all situated on the eastern banks of the Taunton River: 19-BR-109 (Tan Pond Brook Site), 19-BR-106 (Mother's Brook Site), 19-BR-107 (Barnaby Cove Site), and 19-BR-108 (Peace Haven Site). Site 19-BR-105 (The Friend Street Site) is located on a hill and surrounded by wetlands which drain into Assonet Bay. The only site without evidence of Late Archaic habitation is the Red Brook Site, which was inhabited during the Late Woodland and Contact periods and is situated on the western bank of the Red Brook a short distance north of where it empties into Buttermilk Bay.

Along New York Bay, the Ellis Island Site is sixty meters away from the Hudson River on Ellis Island, the P.S. 56R School Site is within one hundred meters of a small stream on Staten Island, and the Feature 1 Site is on Liberty Island in the Hudson River.

Zone 4 Late Woodland Seasonal Sites

Connecticut has twenty-two seasonal sites with occupation layers dating to the Late Woodland Period. All twenty-two sites were also occupied during at least one other time period. Fourteen of Connecticut's Late Woodland seasonal sites were also occupied during the Late Archaic Period. The Shantok Oaks Site is on the western bank of the Thames River. The Bashan Lake Site is on a small spit of land overlooking Bashan Lake. The Military Academy Site is on the west bank of the Niantic River. The Old Lyme Shell Heap Site overlooks tidal flats in a small cove that outlets into Long Island Sound. The Menunketisuck Site is on the west bank of the Menunketisuck River, just north of where it empties into Long Island Sound. The Coginchaug Rockshelter Site overlooks an extensive wetland system. The Grannis Island Site is on a

peninsular surrounded by wetlands to the east and south and by the Quininipiac River to the west. The Burwell-Karako Site is also on the east side of the Quinnipiac, four hundred meters inland of the river. The following three sites are located on the eastern bank of the Housatonic River: Site 294A-AF2-1, Site 294A-25-2, and the Baldwin's Station Site. The Swamp Site is on the edge of a small pond and associated wetland. Comstock Brook Area 17: Site 2 is on the eastern bank of Comstock Brook. Old Round Hill Lane Site is on a terrace overlooking a small stream.

The remaining eight sites were occupied during the Late Woodland and at least one additional time period (other than the Late Archaic). The Mago Point Site (152-11) is on the eastern bank of the Niantic River, while both the Manhole 14 Site and the Manhole 12 Site are on the western bank of the Niantic. Site 75-7 is on a terrace overlooking the spot where Hamburg Cove empties into the Connecticut River. The Spencer Site is on the eastern edge of the Menunketesuck River. The Farm River Site is on the eastern side of the Farm River, just south of where it empties out of Pages Millpond. Both the Indian River Site and the Smith/Deluca Site are on the western side of Cos Cob Harbor and its associated tidal flats.

There are twenty-seven seasonal sites with evidence of habitation during the Late Woodland Period along Long Island's northern shore and interior. Fifteen Late Woodland seasonal sites were also in use during the Late Archaic Period. The Two Springs Site is on the northern shore of Fisher's Island overlooking Chocomount Cove. Moving to Long Island itself, the Rockhill Site is situated on a small spit of land that juts out into Fort Pond. The Bianco Estates, Carroll Site is located on the western shore of Three Mile Harbor. The Smith Site overlooks Smith Cove to the east and a small wetland area attached to Shelter Island Sound to the south. The Baxter Site and Fort Corchaug are both situated on the western bank of Downy Creek. The Wading River Site is on the western edge of the Wading River and associated wetlands. The next two sites are located around Mt. Sinai Harbor: The Pipestave Hollow Site overlooks a small stream which empties into the eastern side of the harbor; while the Eagles Nest Subdivision/Site is on a bluff

overlooking the harbor's southern end and an associated wetland. The Holterbosch Site is on a terrace on the eastern edge of Port Jefferson Harbor. The Church Site is one hundred meters inland of Northport Bay and its associated tidal flats. The Elwood Farm Site is situated next to a small pond. The Glenwood Landing Site/Pisciotta Property is on the eastern side of Hempstead Harbor. The Wilkins Site is a short distance inland from Powell Cove. The Bay Terrace Creek Site overlooks Little Neck Bay.

The next seven Late Woodland seasonal sites were occupied during at least one other time period (except the Late Archaic) and are all situated ether a short distance from or directly along a water source. The Sungic Midden Site is on Shelter Island, on the northern shore of a small pond and overlooking tidal flats and the ocean to the east. Moving on to Long Island, Site 20-7 overlooks wetlands associated with Little Reed Pond as it empties into Lake Montauk. Site 21-5 and Site 21-6 are situated on the eastern side of Barcelona Neck, overlooking Northwest Creek and associated wetlands. The Noyac Site has wetlands to its east and is on the eastern edge of Noyack Creek. The Henry Lloyd Manor Site is on the northern shore of Lloyd Harbor. The Walter's Spit Site is n the western side of West Pond, at the point where the pond empties into Long Island Sound.

The following five sites were occupied solely during the Late Woodland Period. Site SI-4-1A is on Shelter Island's western side, on the western shore of Fresh Pond. The Hawks Nest Point Site is on Fisher's Island, overlooking West Harbor and associated tidal flats. The Englebright Site is on the western shore of a small inlet of tidal flats on Conscience Bay. The Twin Ponds Site is on a terrace less than one hundred meters away from Twin Ponds. The Area F Site is surrounded by wetlands emptying into Block Island Sound.