New Hampshire Archeological Society
2015 Spring Meeting

Saturday, April 25, 2015

Room 101, Putnam Science Center
Keene State College, Keene NH

Sponsored by the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology, Keene State College.
Registration: $10 at the door or $5 with a valid student ID. No pre-registration required.
Information on lunch options will be available at the meeting.
The abstracts for the presentations appear after the campus parking map.

9:00 - 9:50 Registration & refreshments.

9:50 - 10:00 Welcome and opening remarks.
Linda Fuerderer, President of NHAS, and Dr. W. James Stemp, Keene State College.

10:00 - 10:30 Pleistocene Megafauna Finds from the Merrimack River Paleo-Delta.
Stefan Claesson, Search Inc.

10:30 - 11:00 Introducing the Northeast Lithic Resource Database.
Joseph Bagley, City Archaeologist, Boston MA.

11:00 - 11:15 Break.

11:15 - 11:45 Paleoindian to Late Archaic Period Points in Belize, Central America: New Finds, New Thinking.
Dr. W. James Stemp, Dept of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology, KSC.

11:45am - 1:15pm Lunch on your own.

1:15 - 1:30 Members Forum.

1:30 - 2:00 Digitizing the Data: Bringing Ancient Information into the Modern Age.
Yvonne Benney Basque, Historic Resources Specialist, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

2:00 - 2:30 Research at the Rainbow forest: An investigation of Paleoindian Activity in Eastern Arizona.
Jacob Tumelaire, M. A., RPA, Independent Archaeological Consultants, LLC.

Abstract for these talks can be found on the NHAS website: www.nhas.org
For more information: Mark Greenly at (603) 436-6906 or greenly.mark@comcast.net

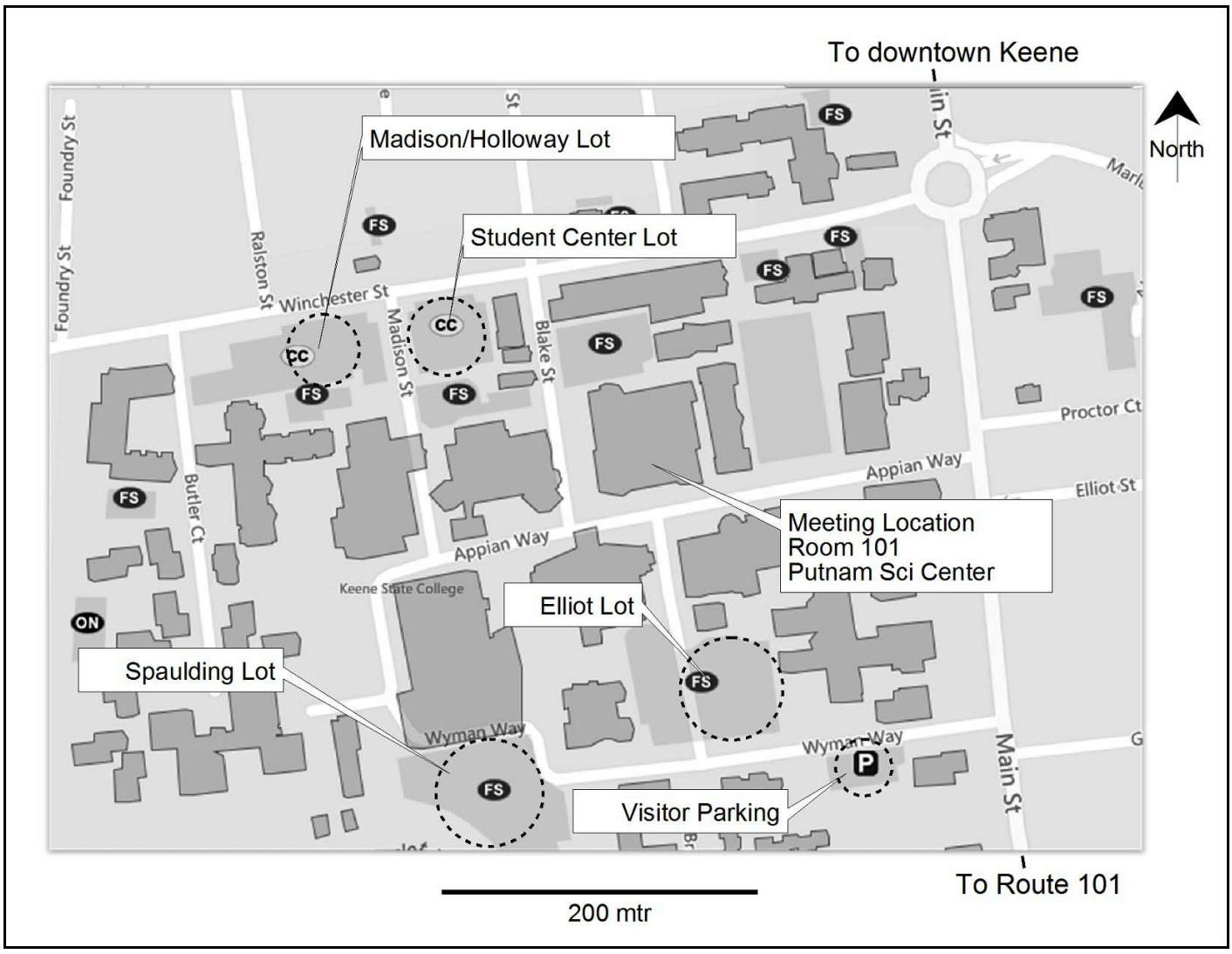
New Hampshire Archeological Society
PO Box 406
Concord NH 03302-0406

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

NHAS Spring meeting
Saturday, April 25, 2015
Keene State College

No pre-registration required

Keene State College campus can be reached by going south on Main St. from downtown Keene, or north on Main St. from Rte 101. The parking lots open to attendees are labeled and marked by dashed-line circles.



CC = commuter lot. FS = Faculty Staff lot. P = Visitor lot.

Abstracts

Pleistocene Megafauna Finds from the Merrimack River Paleo-delta
Stefan Claesson, Search Inc.
In 2013, two Pleistocene mega-faunal remains, a single mammoth tooth and a partial juvenile mastodon mandible with teeth, from two separate locations, were recovered by a scallop-fisherman in the Merrimack River embayment off the coast of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. These well-preserved finds follow on previous finds by fishermen in the same locale over the last two decades, as well as numerous other offshore finds that have occurred in the Gulf of Maine for more than 50 years. This presentation will broadly discuss the provenance and scientific sampling potential of the recovered mammoth and mastodon specimens, as well as the preservation potential of late Pleistocene megafauna and Paleoindian archaeological sites in the now submerged Merrimack River paleo-delta.

Title: Introducing the Northeast Lithic Resource Database
Joseph Bagley, City Archaeologist, Boston MA.
Using the lithic collection of the late Barbara Luedtke, a new website has been created to aid in the visual identification and sourcing of raw lithic materials from throughout New England. All materials used in the website were collected directly from their source. Donated samples of rare or uncommon raw materials highly encouraged to complete database.

Palaeoindian to Late Archaic Period Points in Belize, Central America: New Finds, New Thinking.
Dr. W. James Stemp, Dept of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology, KSC.
Over the past decade or so, much more archaeological evidence from the Palaeoindian to Late Archaic (11,500 – 900 B.C.) periods has been discovered in Belize. This new evidence, in the form of megafaunal remains and lithics, has provided a number of new clues about the lifeways of preceramic peoples. Specifically, this paper focuses on a series of newly discovered and previously unpublished chipped chert points. Based on technological and stylistic criteria, there appear to be more point types than previously known. Metric data derived from some points also provide the opportunity to comment more authoritatively on point functions, and consequently hunting practices. Lastly, a specific resharpening technique on a point fragment dated to a very early context suggests the revision of the currently established point chronology for the Palaeoindian and Archaic periods in Belize.

Digitizing the Data: Bringing Ancient Information into the Modern Age.
Yvonne Benney Basque, Historic Resources Specialist, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
How do you digitize more than 50 years' worth of historic documentation? The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation is digitizing its paper records of town histories, State and National Register properties and historic surveys as well as information on Vermont's nearly 6000 known archaeological sites. Now that the majority of the information we collect is in a digital format, we found that we also needed to capture all that paper legacy information and the new digital information into one place. Our goal is to protect that data as well as make it easily accessible to researchers, consultants and the public.

Research at the Rainbow forest: An investigation of Paleoindian Activity in Eastern Arizona.
Jacob Tumelaire, M.A., RPA. Project Archaeologist, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
The Rainbow Forest locality (AZ Q:01:103 [ASM]) is a multi-use Paleoindian occupation in eastern Arizona subjected to limited archaeological investigation since its discovery nearly 40 years ago. Archaeological investigation of the locality in 2010 documented a surface artifact scatter that included diagnostic artifacts of

both the Clovis and Folsom cultural complexes. I conducted a sequence of fieldwork and analyses to establish the overall boundary of the locality, identify distinct artifact concentrations within the larger site-wide artifact scatter, and determine the cultural affiliation of Clovis-like artifacts and artifact distributions. My work produced evidence for repeated Clovis occupation of the 800,000-plus square meter locality as a lithic restocking locale and temporary campsite. The preliminary results of my ongoing research suggest the Rainbow Forest is one of just 15 Clovis occupation localities in the American Southwest and the first documented multi-use Clovis occupation on the southern Colorado Plateau