

The Journal of Vermont Archaeology

The Vermont Archaeological Society

Volume 3, 2000

Victor R. Rolando, Editor

The Journal of Vermont Archaeology is published by the Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc. The Society does not assume responsibility for the statements of contributors and expects that permission to reproduce material from published articles or books had been secured in advance. No part of this journal may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the Society.

The Vermont Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 663
Burlington VT 05402-0663

Officers for 2000-2001

Prudence Doherty, President
F. Scott Dillon, Vice President
Joshua Toney, Secretary
Joseph Popecki, Treasurer

Board Members

1998-2001

Ronald Kilburn
Elise Manning Sterling
(vacant)
(vacant)

1999-2002

Louise A. Basa
F. Scott Dillon
Victor R. Rolando
Joshua R. Toney

2000-2003

Prudence Doherty
Brigitte Helzer
Sarah MacCallum
James B. Petersen

Editorial Staff:

Production and editing: Victor R. Rolando

Publications Committee: Kate Donahue, Douglas Frink, Joseph Popecki, and Elise Manning Sterling

The Journal of Vermont Archaeology is published biennially by The Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc. Contact the editor for inquiries and requests for back issues. Send email correspondence to vrolando@sover.net. Send manuscripts for publication to the editor, c/o The Vermont Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 663, Burlington VT 05402-0663. Do not send diskettes until requested.



Marjory W. Power

We are proud to dedicate this volume of *The Journal of Vermont Archaeology* to Marjory W. Power, who has been involved in various aspects of Vermont archaeology and anthropology for over 25 years. "Marj" has been an inspiration to many University of Vermont (UVM) students and others interested in archaeology over many years, and we feel that this is a fitting tribute to an outstanding scholar and extraordinary individual.

Marj Power received her B.S. degree from Indiana University (IU) in 1965, after which she enrolled in the IU graduate anthropology program where she was a student until 1969. She then taught at Illinois State University (1969-1972), California State University (summer 1972), and the University of Kentucky (1972-1973), while she was working on her Ph.D. research related to the famous Angel Mound site, a late prehistoric Mississippian period settlement in Indiana.

Marj Power first came to Vermont in 1973 when she accepted a temporary, one-year position at Middlebury College, after which she was hired in a tenure-track position as an Instructor in the Department of Anthropology at UVM in 1974. In 1975, Marj was promoted to Assistant Professor after receiving her Ph.D. that year. With granting of her tenure at UVM, she was promoted to Associate Professor in 1981. During these years, Marj taught a wide range of prehistoric and historic archaeology, museum studies, ethnomusicology, and folklore courses at UVM. Along with many other forms of service at UVM, she served as Chair of the Department of Anthropology from 1987 to 1990. She retired from UVM in 1996. Typical of her generous spirit and sense of public service, Marj served as a Trustee of the Vermont Archaeological Society from 1977 to 1980 and as a member of the Executive Committee for the Center for Research on Vermont in 1987-1994. She also served as the archaeologist member of the Vermont Advisory Council for Historic Preservation in 1979-1990, as appointed by the Governor of Vermont.

Besides these forms of professional and volunteer service over more than 20 years, Marj also made substantial contributions to Vermont archaeology through her research and publications. Her most notable post-graduate research project involved the large-scale salvage excavation of the prehistoric Winooski site in 1978. She completed a lengthy technical report on this work in 1983 and published a popular summary of the research in 1984, both with James Petersen. However, Marj's most widely known scholarly contribution to Vermont archaeology is *The Original Vermonters: Native Americans Past and Present*, which was co-authored with William Haviland. This influential book was first published in 1981 and a second, revised edition, in 1994, both by the University Press of New England. Marj helped impart a distinctive humanistic perspective to this book and she has been long an advocate for Native Americans in general and Vermont's Western Abenaki in particular.

Finally, Marj's legacy may be best represented by her many, many students over the years. Multiple generations of UVM undergraduate students and reportedly undergraduate and graduate students at other schools all profited from the kindness, moral support, and academic guidance that Marj extended to them. She was uniformly generous in other words, much as if they all were her children (of which she had three along the way). Each and every student merited such attention and often times her own work was temporarily set aside due to her nurturing ways. We wish her well in her retirement years and once again, thank you Marj!

Contents

Preface	vi
Three Native American Ceramic Vessels from Western Vermont: The Colchester and Bolton Jars Revisited by James B. Petersen and Joshua R. Toney	1
The Cloverleaf Site: A Late Archaic Settlement on the Walloomsac River in Southwestern Vermont by Belinda J. Cox, Ellen R. Cowie, and James B. Petersen	17
The Prospects for Wetland Archaeology in the Champlain Valley by Scott A. McLaughlin	33
Mutiny, Matthew Lyon, and a Missing Fort: Archaeological Identification Studies of Fort Jericho by Allen Hathaway	52
In Search of the Eighteenth Century Rowley Road, Shoreham Township, Addison County, Vermont by Ronald F. Kingsley and James Rowe, Jr.	61
Waterpower on the Winooski: The S.A. Brownell Site as an Archaeological and Educational Resource by Charity M. Baker	69
"Relics & Ruins" at Aldrichville by David M. Lacy and Sheila Charles	76
Archeology at the United States Pottery Co. Site in Bennington, Vermont Part I - "Background and Field Work" by Victor R. Rolando	86
Part II - "Artifact Analysis and Findings" by Catherine Zusy	105
Back Issues: Contents and Ordering Information	115

Cover illustration: Archaeology 2,000 feet up a mountain side in the Green Mountain National Forest at the abandoned 19th-century sawmill village of Aldrichville in 1999; see "Relics & Ruins" starting on page 76 (photo by David Lacy, U.S. Forest Service Archaeologist).

Preface

The Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS) enters the new millennium with this, our third issue of *The Journal of Vermont Archaeology*. This issue finds a new editor at the helm, and we thank past-president David Starbuck, editor of Volumes 1 and 2, for his valuable efforts on behalf of Vermont archaeology.

Thanks also go to the VAS Board, especially to outgoing VAS President Jim Petersen, for their support and encouragement for this issue of *The Journal*.

As in past issues, Volume 3 contains an excellent mix of archaeology subjects: prehistoric, historic, and industrial. They are written by a variety of authors, many familiar, but others new to us and to *The Journal*. The subject matter covers the state from south to north, including Lake Champlain's murky bottom, bearing witness that "archaeology is indeed alive and well" in Vermont.

This issue opens with a continuing study of prehistoric jars found in northern Vermont following the recent discovery of a prehistoric jar in Lake Champlain (as reported in the 1997 volume 2 issue of *The Journal*). James Petersen and Joshua Toney turn our attention to three other prehistoric jars, found during the nineteenth century in Colchester and Bolton in their probing article, "Three Native American Ceramic Vessels from Western Vermont: The Colchester and Bolton Jars Revisited," which provides us with the first strong scientific analyses of them.

One of four study areas in the overall Bennington Bypass Project, the highly visible Cloverleaf site attracted the whole town's attention during the summers of 1996 through 1998. Staff and volunteers numbered over a hundred while visitors numbered in the thousands. Belinda Cox, Ellen Cowie, and James Petersen teamed up to co-author "The Cloverleaf Site: A Late Archaic Settlement on the Walloomsac River in Southwestern Vermont," providing us with the background and strategy of the project, and a glimpse of what the artifacts and features tell us about some of Vermont's earlier visitors.

What lies in the mud at the bottom of Lake Champlain? Scott McLaughlin makes his case for potential archaeological sites in his "Prospects for Wetland Archaeology in the Champlain Valley." His article studies models that are used world wide to locate inundated prehistoric sites and outlines steps necessary to develop such a model for the Champlain Basin.

The search for Revolutionary War era blockhouse ("Fort Jericho") utilized the study of historic documents and the analysis of a changing riverbed. It resulted in locating the site of the fort in Jericho at a place different from that described in the town's early twentieth-century history. In "Mutiny, Matthew Lyon, and a Missing Fort," Allen Hathaway describes how this new location was determined and why it stands up to a claim to the contrary.

"In Search of Eighteenth Century Rowley Road" addresses an undertaking to locate a branch of one of Vermont's first roads - the Crown Point Military Road. Ronald Kingsley and James Rowe, Jr. describe how they traced remnants of a road - Rowley Road in Shoreham - utilizing documentary research as well as field synthesis, to arrive at a credible route for the road.

Identified in the process of inspecting a 3½-mile stretch of Winooski shoreline, the site of the Brownell mill did not undergo intensive study; rather, it is being preserved as an educational resource. "Waterpower on the Winooski" by Charity Baker presents the initial research results for this archaeological and educational resource, and describes how it fits into the educational partnership program.

Nearly 2,000 feet up a mountain in Wallingford, Aldrichville was typical of the small sawmill villages that thrived in Vermont's hinterlands during the late nineteenth century. Established ca. 1890, the village's milling operations were relocated to the main village in the valley below by 1910 due to a depletion of the local forest and the easy access to markets. Ninety years later, over-grown Aldrichville came back to life with the chatter of children and clatter of trowels as elementary and junior high school students unearthed the villagers' lives and learned archaeology technique in "Relics & Ruins' at Aldrichville" by David Lacy and Sheila Charles.

Eager for more information about the wares made by the United States Pottery, a mid-nineteenth century pottery in Bennington, Catherine Zusy organized an archeology investigation at the site, which is located near the center of the village. "Archeology at the United States Pottery Co. Site" is co-authored by Victor Rolando, who describes the field work, and Zusy, who provides us with answers in her artifact analysis and findings.

I am indebted to all the authors who took time from their busy schedules to contribute to this issue and thank them for their patience and cooperation. Without their dedication to Vermont archaeology, this issue would have not been possible.

The Vermont Archaeological Society is always in search of quality papers about, or impacting on, archaeology in Vermont for publication in *The Journal*. Please contact the undersigned via the Society for copy specifications (see page ii for the VAS address). We will start soliciting copy for the next issue later in year 2001.

In closing, I am happy to acknowledge my long-time friend, Marjory W. Power, to whom this issue of *The Journal* is dedicated. I met Marj during my early affiliation with the VAS, and she was quick to make me feel quite at home in her UVM digs.

Victor R. Rolando, Editor
The Vermont Archaeological Society