The Indian Crossing Site is of vital importance in New England Prehistory. Not only is it concerned with a little-known period in prehistory. Of far more importance is that this little-known period covers a crossroads of paramount interest...it was the period when the very lifestyle, the means of subsistence, changed from hunting, gathering, and fishing to one that included horticulture. The change was basic and vital to the course of New England prehistory, and to much of the early history of colonial America. As such, it demands all the efforts that can be mustered to understand it.

-Thomas Ulrich's concluding remarks in his report summarizing the preliminary analysis of the Indian Crossing site, April 1, 1977.

Excavation

Working for the ICA, Ulrich began a 90-day excavation on June 27, 1977. During this time, he observed the site carefully, focusing on the recovery of artifacts and features. He also made careful notes of the site's context and strata. The excavation revealed the presence of several cultural layers, indicating a long history of human occupation. Ulrich's team also began to map the site, documenting the location and extent of each area they excavated. They used a grid system to ensure that every square foot of the site was carefully examined. This method was crucial for understanding the site's history and for identifying any possible archaeological features.

The Indian Crossing Site was located in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and was considered a significant site for understanding the prehistory of the local area. The site was known for its rich cultural layers, which provided valuable information about the lives of the people who lived there.

Analysis

Native Americans occupied the Indian Crossing site for a period of about 100 years, which is a relatively short time in the history of the site. The artifacts and features excavated at the site included a variety of tools, such as stone axes, knives, and arrowheads, as well as pottery and bone artifacts. These items provide valuable insights into the daily lives of the people who lived at the site.

The stone pavement feature at the Indian Crossing site, a possible sweat lodge or food roasting feature, provides further evidence of the site's use as a center for ceremonial and social activities. The presence of these features suggests that the site was an important hub for the indigenous people who lived there.

The site's importance is also highlighted by the presence of a well-preserved Native pottery vessel. This vessel is a rare find and provides valuable information about the local pottery traditions and styles.

The site's excavation was a collaborative effort involving archaeologists and historians from various institutions. This collaboration allowed for a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the site's history.

Conclusion

The Indian Crossing Site is a significant site for understanding the prehistory of the local area. The site's rich cultural layers provide valuable insights into the lives of the people who lived there. The site's importance is further highlighted by the presence of Native pottery vessels and stone pavement features. The site's excavation was a collaborative effort involving archaeologists and historians from various institutions. This collaboration allowed for a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the site's history.