EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

ALABAMA
CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
MAINE
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK
NORTH CAROLINA
ONTARIO, CANADA
PENNSYLVANIA
QUEBEC, CANADA
RHODE ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA
 TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

BULLETIN NO. 22

APRIL, 1963
The 1962 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 10 and 11, at Athens, Georgia.

The opening of the meeting was made by Joffre L. Coe, President, who introduced A. R. Kelly, President, Society for Preservation of Early Georgia History, who gave the opening address. Dr. Coe then introduced William Tate, Dean of Men, University of Georgia, who greeted the delegates and guests and told some interesting Civil War stories.

Joffre L. Coe, President, opened the meeting at 10:00 A.M. He introduced A. R. Kelly, President, Society for Preservation of Early Georgia History; "Contrasting Woodland and Archaic Environmental Adaptations at Stone Mountain, Georgia" (illustrated), by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., Society for Preservation of Early Georgia History; "Recent Survey of Transitional Archaic Woodland Sites in the Middle Chattohoochee" (illustrated by artifacts mounted on panels), by David W. Chase, Society for Preservation of Early Georgia History; "The Late Archaic as Seen from Jackson River in Western Virginia" (illustrated), by C. G. Holland, Archeological Society of Virginia; "Archeology of the Western Area of Dismal Swamp" (illustrated), by Ben C. McCary, Archeological Society of Virginia.

An Archeological Techniques Symposium, organized by Marian E. White and chaired by A. R. Kelly, was presented Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 5:00. Papers included: "Paint Patination and Its Chronometric Use" (illustrated), by Vernon J. Hurst, Head, Department of Geology, University of Georgia; "Midden Analysis: Examples from the Northeast Coast" (illustrated), by Bert Olson, Bennington College, Vermont; "Coefficients of Similarities and Archeological Inferences" (illustrated with charts), by Norman Emerson, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto; "Dating Historic Sites through Analysis of Ceramic and Kaolin Pipe Stemma at Brunswick Town, North Carolina" (illustrated), by Stanley A. South, Archeologist, Brunswick Town Historic Site.

The Business Meeting was opened by Joffre L. Coe, President, at 9:45 A.M., Sunday, November 11, at Peabody Hall, University of Georgia. Dr. Coe read a telegram from Colonel Leigh M. Pearall, first President of the Federation.

The minutes of the Williamsburg meeting, October 28 and 29, 1961, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 21.

For the Executive Board, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported that she handled general Federation correspondence and inquiries, 1961 Annual Meeting follow-up correspondence and 1962 Annual Meeting arrangements, mimeographing, printing, and mailing of Federation announcements, and notices to Executive Board, and to presidents, secretaries, and chapter heads of member societies. Arrangements were made for printing Federation Bulletin No. 21, its distribution in bulk to secretaries of member societies, and printing of correspondence paper. Sales of Bibliography and Bulletins were handled and receipts were transferred to the Treasurer. Constant revision of the Federation Directory was necessary. It is not varying dates of Annual Meetings of societies. Revision of the Directory, to be issued in January or February, was partly prepared. The current membership of the Federation, as reported to the Secretary, is 5,715.

Of the 21 member societies responding, 17 in number, had approved the Amendments to the Constitution. These Amendments provide for the Vice President to be the President Elect, and for the appointment of a Nominating Committee during the Annual Meeting preceding the alternate Annual Meeting at which officers are to be elected.

Don W. Dragoo, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of $550.90 as of October 29, 1962. Receipts during the year included $612.95 from sale of 1961 membership dues, $5.00 from sale of Bibliographies, $12.00 from sale of Bulletins, $241.75 as registration balance from the 1961 Annual Meeting, and $300.00 as credit of overhead fund from the University of Oklahoma on National Science Foundation grant for the Bulletin and Bibliography. Disbursements included $524.75 for printing Bulletin 21, $65.75 for printing 1961 meeting announcements, $54.00 for printing 1961 meeting programs, $8.20 for badges for the 1961 meeting, $43.25 for printing stationery, $11.32 for Public Relations Committee expenses, $1.68 for bank charges on foreign checks, and $5.67 for bank service charges.

Marian E. White, Research Chairman, reported that she served as an ex-officio member of the Program Committee again this year. At the request of the Program Committee Chairman, acting upon a suggestion made at the 1961 Executive Committee Meeting, a special session on Research Techniques was organized for the 1962 Annual Meeting. A number of people were contacted for suggestions and asked to present papers. Four papers were selected because of their general applicability and their broad regional coverage. These include methods for the analysis of archeological data and dating techniques.

J. Alden Mason, Editorial Chairman, reported that he regrets his absence from this meeting, occasioned by his trip to Egypt. It is with some regret that he would be unable to serve as an ex-officio member of the Program Committee again this year. He has been interested in the planning of the symposium, but was unable to attend the meeting.

It is the task of the editor to present pushing the reprinting of important articles of interest to all members, and for distribution to them. As regards a list of all newsletters and other journals issued by chapters of state societies in addition to those of the societies themselves, however, he is delighted to report that Edward C. Ross, the hard-working editor of Spaac Speaks, the excellent newsletter of Allegheny Chapter No. 1 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, has such a "Bibliography of Archaeological Publications" well toward completion, unfortunately not ready for this meeting, but with hope of publication early in 1963.

Alfred K. Guth, Special Editor for the Bibliography Supplement, reported that during the second year of work on this project we fell behind schedule. It has not been possible to complete the compilation, editing, and preparation of copy for the printer. The National Science Foundation has been informed of this and the grant has been extended for one year, without additional funds, and is now scheduled to terminate about October 1, 1963. It is now believed that this will provide sufficient time for its completion. The principal reason for being behind schedule appears to be a breakdown in our communication system. Some of this may be due to poor timing in the mailing of instructions for the two sets of authors. I am sure that this will be corrected this year. In March, 1962, and in June, 1962, form letters were sent to each state and provincial society President, Secretary, State Representative and collaborator on the Bibliography, if known. Those with whom contact had been established were sent the letters as a report on progress.
The last paragraph of each letter expressed an interest in establishing contact with someone in their group. Our Canadian members have not responded to any letter, query, or request since October, 1960. At least five societies have not responded to any letter, query, or request since October, 1960. Three societies have reported that the cards are not to be found. One Society Representative returned the cards promptly with the comment "not interested." Another reported not sending for the cards because they are not interested.

Dr. Guth painted a bleak picture first, deliberately. It indicates some of the difficulties. Actually, most societies have responded and many have conformed with expectations. Members in the societies reporting loss of the cards have, in fact, references they have. Some individuals have volunteered to assist in any way they can. They will soon be given the opportunity. Currently the cards which have been returned are being checked against the master file and corrections noted. More than one group has reported to us that they have no cards or references they have. Some societies are being prepared for the master file. References that appear to be incomplete or to contain errors are being double-checked. It is felt that the addition of a suggested newspaper release which briefly cited the purposes of the Federation, as suggested at Williamsburg Annual Meetings, is desirable. To eight of the 87 contributors to the releases were made by the Public Relations Chairman. The final program consists of papers by three non-professional and eleven professional archologists. It is indeed disappointing to see that less than one out of every thousand non-professional members of the Federation presents a paper at the Annual Meeting. It is felt that the member societies and their chapters are actively engaged in excavation work. If they are not reporting it, then they are not upholding one of the basic requirements of archeology, that of recording and reporting their work for the benefit of fellow archeologists. It is suggested that the State Representatives and delegates present report back to their societies of the lack of reports from the non-professional members and that they urge their own members to prepare papers for presentation at future Annual Meetings.

The Chairman was grateful to the members of the Federations for their fine cooperation and particularly to A. R. Kelly for handling all of the details for the Host Society, and to Mary E. White for handling the Techniques Symposium, and to Kathryn L. Greigwacz and Dorothy Cross for their assistance in the mail and copying work.

The reports of the recent activities and future plans of the Archeological Societies of the Federation were presented by the Chairmen. Dr. Coe suggested that the state reports might be illustrated or distributed throughout the two-day program in the future. After a discussion and some recommendations Dr. Guth stated that he saw no alternative for presenting the state reports at the Business Session.

The Business Meeting was brought to a close after a rising vote of thanks to the University of Georgia and the Society for Preservation of Early Georgia History for their cooperation and hospitality.

Sixty-four persons attended the Business Session.

The Sunday afternoon session of four contributed papers was held from 2:00 to 4:00 with Alfred K. Guth presiding. The papers were:

- "A Preliminary Report of the Palauka, Village Archaeologist" by Warren County, New Jersey (Illustrated), by Willard Slothrop, Field Archaeologist, New Jersey State Museum; "Middle Woodland Hope wellian Discoveries in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia," West Virginia Geological Survey; "Archaeological Activity in Tennessee since 1934" (Illustrated) by Abraham K. Huscher, Head, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee; "Generic Western Names Identifiable in the Southeast," by Harold A. Huscher, Archeologist, River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution.

A total of 107 persons registered from the following societies: Alabama--11, Connecticut--1, Delaware--8, Florida--2, Georgia--24, Maine--1, Maryland--11, New Jersey--5, New York--4, North Carolina--6, Pennsylvania--2, South Carolina--8, Tennessee--13, Virginia--5, West Virginia--4, Georgia, Canada--2.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS
Recording Secretary.
REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—David L. Dejarnette reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership of 359 as of November 1, 1962, an overall increase of 43. Two new chapters were added, bringing the total to ten.

The Society held two regular meetings, one during the winter in Birmingham and the other at Moundville in June. At the Birmingham meeting, Mr. Dejarnette discussed the excavation of the Temple Mound #9 at Mayo Creek. The structure was described in an article in the November issue of the Society's Newsletter.

Mr. James H. McCoy, III, gave a report on the plans of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama for the summer program, and the archeological survey of the Bird Creek—Mid Creek drainage areas in Colbert and Franklin counties, Alabama. At the June meeting in Moundville, additional plans for the 1962 dig were given by Mr. Dejarnette, Miss Jewel Green, and Mr. Oscar W. Brock, Jr. President J. Henry McCary, Jr., of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., gave a report concerning the sponsorship of the 1962 excavations. Mr. Ross Morrell and Mr. Kurjack discussed plans for the University of Alabama summer salvage program in the Coosa and Chattahoochee Basins. Mr. Dejarnette showed slides and reported on his recent trip to Yucatan.

Two issues of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology were distributed during the year, Numbers 1 and 2 of Volume VII. Manuscript copy is in hand for two more issues and it is hoped that both Volumes VIII and IX will be printed in 1963.

Stones and Bones Newsletter was released monthly to the regular state members, 23 societies on exchange basis, and approximately 30 archeologists, anthropologists, or individuals interested in these fields. In addition, complimentary copies were mailed to persons outside the above-named groups whose contributions to archeology and associated fields were reported in each month's issue. Following the resignation, in October of 1961, of Stan W. Josselyn, who had previously single-handedly published the Newsletter, the editorial work was "departmentalized." The current editorial staff is composed of an Editor-in-Chief, Brittain Thompson; two Associate Editors, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harris; two Technical and Educational Editors, Steve B. Wimberly and James W. Cambron; a Chapter News Editor, James H. McCoy, III; and an American and World News Editor, Dr. Harry E. Amling.

Projectile Point Primer, edited by Brittain Thompson, was presented by the Society free of charge to the audience of the Educational Television program "Stones and Bones." Approximately 1,000 of these were printed and distributed.

Hunting America's "Missing Link" in Alabama was written and distributed by Daniel W. Josselyn as a means of promoting and raising funds for the excavation program of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama. A total of 900 of these booklets were distributed. In addition to this, Mr. Josselyn wrote 1,438 letters (approximately 460,000 words), gave talks to club groups, and arranged window displays and other promotional activities in connection with the 1962 fund drive.

"Stones and Bones" ETV program for the past five years, which was also another single-handed effort produced and MC'd by Mr. Brittain Thompson, was closed after the last scheduled show in May of 1962. Mr. Thompson reluctantly gave up the show because of the tremendous drain on his time and resources. Efforts are being made to revive it with more people helping to share the load with Mr. Thompson. This is by far the most important thing which the Society has done to further the cause of archaeology in the state. It was one of the most popular of the educational television programs aired over the four-station network.

Field work consisted of the "summer dig" sponsored by the Society and the Association, and continued to be the chief interesting activity of the Society. During the past summer, four village sites and one small bluff shelter of the prehistoric period were excavated by the student field crew from the University of Alabama, financed by the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, and sponsored by the Alabama Archaeological Society. The material from these sites and the dig has been examined and published in the Newsletter. Observations indicate that the results will throw light on the Early or Pre-Sheffield Mound phase in Alabama. The small bluff shelter was interesting because it revealed fragments of several fluted points of the Cumberland type in the deepest levels, along with Dalton and Big Sandy projectile points.

A signal honor has come to the Society during the past year. The Committee on State and Regional History has awarded the Alabama Archaeological Society the 1962 Franklin Pierce Prize for its outstanding service in the furtherance of interest in its state and regional history. This citation will be presented at the December meeting by Mr. Charles G. Summer­sell, Head of the University of Alabama's History Department and Chairman of the Awards Committee.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported that the membership in the Archeological Society of Connecticut is somewhat over 300. Chapter activities are carried on in the Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven areas.

The Annual Meeting and biennial election of officers was held on May 12, 1962, at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven. Contributed papers included: "Dutchman's Breeches Rock Shelter," by Robert Neubauer; "What Can the Connecticut Archeologist Contribute to a Knowledge of the Life of the Indians in Connecticut?" by Lawrence Kerstetter; "The Use of Soils in Archaeology," by Ruth Galinat. The fall meeting was held on December 6, 1962, at the Children's Museum, West Hartford.

During the year a reprint of Bulletin No. 4 was distributed to the membership. Bulletin No. 3 was in press in December, 1962, and scheduled for distribution in January of 1963. Three News Letters appeared under the editorship of Professor Irving Rouse.

In addition to summer excavations by chapters and individuals, a number of society members contributed an exhibition from Sturbridge Village at the site of a 19th century glass factory in Glastonbury. Other members assisted Mr. Bert Salwen of Columbia University in his excavations at the actual site from which Fort Shantok State Park in Montville derived its name. The results were widely reported in the New England and metropolitan New York press.

The New Haven Chapter, under the sponsorship of the Peabody Museum Associates, prepared a popular presentation of its activities at Grannis Island. The exhibit showed the progress of the excavations over the years, digging tools and techniques, recovered artifacts and animal remains, and a panorama of the site as it might have looked in its heyday. The exhibit attracted many viewers and was favorably reported in the press.

Mr. Claude C. Coffin of Milford was the recipient of the first annual Mr. and Mrs. Berne A. Russell Memorial Award.

DELAWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 123. There are two chapters.

The usual five public meetings were held. The first one of the year was a banquet with an after-dinner speaker, and a fine attendance. The other fall meetings featured a speaker followed by refreshments. At each meeting there were very well planned and installed exhibits. The following speakers and topics were presented during the year: R. Bruce Powell, "Archaeology in the National Parks"; John L. Ludow, "What a Boy Scout Today"; John Withoff, "The Sheep Rock Site"; A. Stratified Rock Shelter in Central Pennsylvania. The results were widely reported in the New England and metropolitan New York press.

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The Florida Anthropological Society membership includes 218 members. There are four chapters located in the areas of Miami, Tampa, Hollywood, and Indian River. In addition, Orlando and the coast region groups expect to petition for chapter status. One hundred new members have been added to the membership so far during 1962.

The last Annual Meeting was held in Orlando, Florida, at the Central Florida Museum, February 24, 1962. Museum Director Frederick Sleight was the host. The next Annual Meeting will be in Tampa on the campus of the University of South Florida. That University and Dr. Charles Ardame will be the hosts for this meeting on February 16, 1963.

October 27, 1962, the Indian River Anthropological Society, a Florida Anthropological Society chapter, was host to an executive meeting of the state society. It included an all-day field workshop seminar on zooarcheology conducted by Dr. Elizabeth Wing of the University of Florida and Florida Museum of Natural History. That evening the Indian River Chapter hosted a dinner meeting for the Executive Committee at the Officers’ Club, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. Col. William Lazarus of Fort Walton Beach, Florida, and past president, spoke on "Fort Walton Culture"; Col. Dan Thompson, director of Operations of Cape Canaveral, spoke on "Underwater Archeology"; Dr. Charlton Tebeau, President-Elect and Chairman of the History Department, University of Miami, spoke on "White Man's Habitat of Florida." The President, Dr. Elizabeth Wing climax the evening's talks on the subject of "Some Technological Aspects of Zoo Archeology." Some exhibits of the anthropology and archeology of Florida were displayed under the direction of E. Y. Guernsey, the local coordinator. A core of university students, studying field techniques under Dr. Hale Smith and others, attended the meeting and took part in the sessions.

The annual regular membership dues of the Society have been increased to $4.00 since 1947, but with the increased costs of annually publishing four issues of The Florida Anthropologist and four or more President's News Letter, the 1963 regular membership dues will be increased to $4.60 per year.

The Florida Anthropological Society invites the Federation to meet in the State of Florida at its earliest open date.

Georgia—A. R. Kelly reported that the Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History has approximately 40 active paying members. As many more have been members of the past but have become more active in their own local societies and we have not determined yet whether these may be considered as members of the state society.

The organization meetings are confined on a yearly basis to Athens members, with an occasional visit of the President and other officials to the local societies. In fact, the core members in Athens were active in sponsoring the Federation meeting in Athens although other individuals in the local group will attend November 10-11 in Athens. The Atlanta group, with several professional archeologists in Atlanta educational institutions guiding, has met within the last year but I do not have a copy of their program. The Northwest Georgia Archeological Association, has become almost inactive except for a half-dozen core members who are rejoining the state chapter; it has not met within the last year. Similarly with the West Georgia Chapter, with about twenty members and with headquarters at the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts. Joseph B. Mahan and David W. Chase are the leaders of this group. The Macon Society, with about twenty members, has almost ceased to function since professional leadership at the Occoneechee Museum has been weakened by transfers.

Two important pieces of field work should be reported by members, one by Roy Dickson at Stone Mountain near Atlanta, which will be reported in a paper at the Athens meeting. Another on the Macon State outside Fairmount, Georgia, by John Wear, was to have been reported at the Athens meeting but probably will not be available to the members at the Athens meeting because of illness of the writer.

The work of the Athens group has centered on efforts to locate the important late 18th century trading-post site at Cherokee Corners. This involves both ethnohistory and archeological reconnaissance and is still in progress.

The University of Georgia, through its Laboratory of Archeology, is fully engaged in river basin salvage programs centering on the important Carter's Dam project in Murray County, North Georgia, and the large basin on the Georgia-Alabama line in West Georgia known as the West Point project. Both have gotten underway this last summer and are still continuing. Plans for salvage operations are being requested for this summer's work.

Maine—Eva L. Butler reported that the Annual Meeting of the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities and the Maine Archeological Society was held in Bar Harbor at the Museum, July 18, 1962. Miss Jean C. Hadlock gave a report on current archeological activity in Maine, including discussions of the extensive archeological work centered on the Munsungan-Alagash Waterways, by Miss Jean L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock, which had just come from the press, was distributed to members present. The Bulletin VIII, "A Preliminary Survey of the Munsungan-Alagash Waterways," by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock, which had just come from the press, was distributed to members present. The Bulletin VIII, "A Preliminary Survey of the Munsungan-Alagash Waterways," by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock, which had just come from the press, was distributed to members present.

Maryland—Paul Cresthull reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland has a membership of 195. There are four chapters including the newly organized Western Chapter which meets in Frederick.

The 8th Annual Meeting was held in Washington, D.C., on October 13, 1962. Seven papers were presented by members on recent work. The subjects and speakers were: "Salvage Archeology from Pot Hunters' Refuse," by Paul Cresthull; "Salvage Archeology on the Northeast Expressway," by George M. Reynolds; "Preliminary Report of Northeast Expressway Survey," by Alice Hunt (delivered by T. Latimer Ford); "Progress Report on the Shepard Barrack Site," by R. R. Slattery; and "Preliminary Refuse," by Spencer Geasey; "Ballard Rock Shelter," by T. Latimer Ford; "Haggert Rock Rock Shelter," by William A. Tidwell. The Semiannual Meeting was held on May 19, 1962, at the Baltimore County Agricultural Building near Timonium. The feature of this meeting was a round table discussion of the problems and needs of Maryland archeology by a distinguished panel of archeologists: Dr. T. Dale Stewart, Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, Dr. Clifford Evans, and Mr. George Metcalf of the U. S. National Museum, and Dr. C. G. Holland of the University of Virginia. Each chapter held monthly meetings at which programs were presented by amateur and professional archeologists.

Twelve issues of the Newsletter were published by the Society. Miscellaneous Papers No. 4 was published in March, 1962. Articles in this issue were: "Reef Site," by J. H. Rice; "Prince Georges County," by Douglas R. Woodward; "Preliminary Research at the Merganser Pottery Site," by John Sprinkle; and "Potomac Valley Ceramics," by Carl Hanson.

The T. Latimer Ford Senior Award for Archeological Achievement was presented to Reginald B. Looker in recognition of his site survey of Potomac River Indian sites for the National Park Service.

Field work was carried out by the individual chapters. The Southeast Chapter completed excavation of Haggert King Rock Shelter and is currently excavating at Shepard Barrack site with five burials found to date. The final report on the Winslow site is in process. The Central Chapter completed the excavation and the preliminary report on Ballard Rock Shelter. Some work was done on the Early Colonial...
Pottery site. The site survey of the Northeast Expressway in Harford and Baltimore counties was completed. Currently there is work on two occupation sites, one Archaic and one unclassified. The Northeast Chapter continued salvage work on a pottery site at Crampton and completed the site survey of the Northeast Expressway in Harford and Cecil counties. The Western Chapter started excavation on an occupation site, probably Late Archaic through Late Woodland.

The project for salvaging archeological remains from the Northeast Expressway, already under construction, was initiated by George Reynolds, then Chairman of the Northeast Chapter. The Society, through its association with the Maryland Academy of Sciences, was able to obtain $500 from the State Department of Public Works, through the University of Maryland. This represents an important landmark, as it is the first use in Maryland of State funds for prehistoric archeology. Dan Crozier, a field technician, was hired to survey the northern end of the Expressway in cooperation with the Northeast Chapter. Several worked jasper outcrops were located.

Dr. Charles Hunt, a professional geologist, and Mrs. Alice Hunt, a professional archeologist, working with the Central Chapter, made a geological and archeological survey of the southern half of the Expressway. In order to stimulate interest in organized archeology, a series of meetings and lectures was held during the winter season.

For the third consecutive year, the Northeast Chapter is sponsoring an evening seminar on archeology. The first was at the Withrow State Archeologist of Pennsylvania, will lecture on "A Thumbsail Sketch of World Prehistory." The seminar, scheduled for November 21 to 24, 1962, will be held in Elkins, Maryland, for the convenience of attendees by members of the Archeological Society of Delaware.

MASSACHUSETTS—William B. Brierly reported that the Massachusetts Archeological Society membership has risen to a new high of 746, (621 of whom receive publications). There are 11 active chapters which meet regularly during the winter season.

The usual two meetings, a Semiannual Meeting in April and an Annual Meeting in October, were held. The Semiannual Meeting was held at the Whaling Museum in New Bedford and was well attended. Past President, John L. Cotter spoke on "An Evening in New Bedford: A Visit to the Granary Hill Site." A discussion was held at the Bronson Museum in Attleboro at which the attendance was the largest yet enjoyed. Papers were given by Frederick Eayers, Jr., "A Paleo Site in Middleboro, Mass." The evening speaker was Jean-Jacques Rivard, "Training Secondary School Students for Archeological Excavations," and Maurice Robbins, "A Display of Adena material found there.

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NEW JERSEY—Dorothy Cross reported for Leon C. Robbins that the membership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey totals 475. One new chapter was formed, bringing the total to three.

Quarterly meetings were held. The Annual Meeting was in Trenton on January 20. The program consisted of an illustrated lecture by B. Bruce Powell entitled "Recent Excavations in Early Philadelpia.", a film on "Indian Musical Instruments" and a display of the "Preliminary Plans for the New Jersey State Museum." by Katherine B. Greymac. The March 27 meeting was held at the Museum Archeological Laboratory, Trenton, Gertrude E. Dole spoke on "Funerary Culturalism among the Amherst Indians of Penn." The May 19 meeting was at Independence National Park, Philadelphia. John L. Cotter spoke on "History of the Ground," and B. Bruce Powell described the things to be seen on a tour which followed. The October 20 meeting was at the Newark Museum. The former proved to be a well-occupied site mostly of the Late Woodland period. The latter was found to be under many feet of river silt which will require earth-moving machinery for excavation. Through a summer science project, students from Roxbury High School, Succasunna, Morris County, spent four weeks assisting the "dig," following last year's precedent. Bennett S. Yates was in charge of the group. On the "Open Dig" Day, 86 persons visited the site and the original excavations were continued.

The Society's circulating library of books continued to grow.

All three chapters—Unalachtigo, Shongum, and Unami—held regular meetings, mostly monthly. Both the Shongum and Unami chapters conducted excavations. The former dug on Sunday afternoons at the Miele Farm, Green Village, and the latter excavated at the Abbott Farm along the Delaware River bluff, south of Trenton, and the Holm Farm along the Millstone River, Cranbury. The Unami Chapter issues a News Letter.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brown reported by letter that, with the preliminary acceptance of the Metropolitan Chapter at the Annual Meeting at Glen Falls on April 7, The New York State Archeological Association now consists of nine chapters with 420 members.
For the first time in its history the Association drew an annual attendance of over 100, with a total of 102. Papers read at the meeting were: "Claverack Rock Shelter," by R. Arthur Johnson; "Rogers Island," by Mrs. John Rogers; "First Season Excavation at Caroga Site," by Robert E. Funk; "Archaeology in Greater New York City, Past and Present," by Ralph S. Solecki; "Gunsight, English, French or Otherwise," by Charles W. Ray; "Occurrences of Vinette 1 Pottery in the Crawford County Area," by Louis A. Brennan. "What Should Be the Role of the Amateur in Archaeological Research?" was the topic of a panel discussion. The dinner address, "A Paleo-Indian Site at Assawampsett Lake, Massachusetts," was given by Dr. Maurice Robbins, Bronson Museum, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

The Association Bulletin published 60 pages of matter in its three issues, of which 35 pages were devoted to original research work and reports.

The Publications Committee has recommended and the Association has approved the publication of Alexander M. Stewart's "French Pioneers in North America," Parts IV and V, in the Occasional Papers. These will be issued with Parts I, II and III in a single volume. The Rev. John Jiffee is Editor. Gordon Wright's "The Neutral Indians; A Source Book," edited by Alfred E. Guth and William Cornwell, will also probably be published during the year in the Occasional Paper series.

Approval has been given for the publication of "The Oak Hill Horizon," by Don Lenig as the next volume in the Research and Transcripts series. Editor, Scheller Miller.

Material from a shell midden at Croton Point on the Hudson has been accepted for dating by the Yale Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, through the courtesy of Dr. Irving Rouse. The charcoal was collected by Bert Salwen and a party of students from Columbia University.

The Long Island Chapter's Museum at Southold, Long Island, is nearing completion.

NORTH CAROLINA—Robert Gould reported that the Archeological Society of North Carolina has a membership of 98.

The Annual Meeting was held in the new Wilminton College, Wilmington, North Carolina, October 13-14, with President Conway Rose presiding. The Business Meeting was on October 13. The following were presented: report from the Upper Cape Fear Chapter on work done at the Breene Village site; report written by Lt. Col. Howard McCord, read by Mr. John Dixon, report from the Lower Cape Fear Chapter on the McCayden Mound, by Mrs. James McKillen, and on the archeological survey of four sites in Brunswick County, by Mr. R. V. Askbury, jr.; report from the Neuse River Chapter on the surveying of sites along the Pamlico Sound to locate John White's Secota Village, by Mr. Conway Rose; report of recent work done at several excavations along the Roanoke River, by Dr. Joffre Secota.

The Annual Merit Award was presented to Lt. Col. Howard McCord.

Four Newsletters were issued during 1962; the latest, No. 47, was distributed October 17, 1962. Southern Indian Studies, Vol. XII, now at the press, will be distributed as soon as the copies are received from the printers.

ONTARIO—Phyllis M. Bowland reported for Lyn Soczy that the Ontario Archaeological Society now has a membership of 78.

Meetings were held from October to May on the second Wednesday of each month in the archaeological laboratories of Sydney Smith Hall in the University of Toronto. Bone and pottery laboratories under the direction of Dr. J. E. Anderson and Dr. J. N. Emerson, respectively, were held in the same quarters on the two succeeding Wednesdays. Among the topics and speakers at the general meetings were: "A Survey of Archaeology in Ontario," by Dr. J. N. Emerson; "The Fraser Canyon Site," by Don McLeod; "Archaeology in Canada's Arctic in 1962," by Morgan Taplin; "Archaeology in the Rainy River Region," by Dr. C. S. Churcher; "Wintemburg, Pioneer of Ontario Archaeology," by Fred T. F. McIlraith; "The Fortress of Louisbourg," by Trevor Denton.

The spring "dig" took place at the Reesor site in Markham Township, east of Toronto. The Society sent representatives to investigate the Williams site near Goderich on Lake Huron. Several members spent the summers at the University of Toronto's archaeological station at Cayuga in Huronia. At two special pottery "sessions," members tried their hands at making and firing pots in the manner of the Huron Indians.

The survey of the Rouge River Valley continued.

The first meeting of the new Archeological Association took place at Lockport, New York. A tour of nearby flint quarries preceded the dinner and evening session. Seven of our members attended.

Besides the three issues of Arch Notes, the Society's quarterly newsletter, two publications were forthcoming. Ontario Archaeology No. 6 contained a preliminary report on the Short site, a full report on the Fletcher site, and a summary of archaeological research in the Rouge Valley. No. 7 had reports on the Thomas, Boyd, and Bosomworth sites and a note on several newly discovered rock paintings in northern Ontario. No. 7 is the first printed publication made possible by a grant of money from the Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity. As a result of this grant, we are hoping to have No. 8 ready by January of 1963.

PENNSYLVANIA—Vincent R. Mrozowski reported for John Witthoff that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a total membership of 899.

The 1962 Annual Meeting was held on May 25 and 26, at the building of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and at Stark Hall, Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, with the luncheon in the Main Dining Hall, Commons, Wilkes College. We had a record-breaking attendance of 300 at the dinner and evening session.

We congratulate our host chapter, the Frances Dorrance Chapter No. 11 of the Society, and their various committees for this successful affair. The following papers were given at the morning session: "The Schacht Site at Nanticoke," by Dr. Jacob W. Gruber; "Excavations at the Schacht Site," by Robert Rusbar and Rev. Robert Webster; "A Contribution to the Ethnology of the Susquehanna Valley," by Dr. Charles Holzinger; all illustrated.

The Society's highest award, the "Archev Award," was presented to the following members and outstanding service to American Archaeology: Dr. John L. Cotter, Southeastern Chapter No. 2; Jacob L. Grimm, Allegheny Chapter No. 1; Henry W. Heisey, Susquehanna Chapter No. 10; Clark B. Kahler, North-Central Chapter No. 8; C. F. King, Jr., Southeastern Chapter No. 2; P. Schuyler Miller, Allegheny Chapter No. 1; Mrs. George R. Picton, Frances Dorrance Chapter No. 11; Robert Rusbar, Edward Schacht, and Robert F. Schacht, all of Frances Dorrance Chapter No. 11; James O. Sipe, Beaver Valley Chapter No. 7; and Elwood C. Walbert of the Susquehannock Chapter No. 10. With these awards the recipients received a brass Susquehannock mask and reproduction paperweight through the courtesy of Gerald B. Fenstermaker, and an "Archev Award" certificate.

Dr. William A. Ritchie of the New York State Museum and Science Service was our first speaker for the afternoon session on "Postmolds of the Sands of Time: Indian Settlement Patterns in the Northeast." Dr. Don W. Dragoon of the Carnegie Museum spoke on the "Adena and Hopewell Settlement Patterns in the Ohio Valley.

The members visited and participated in the excavation of the Schacht site. Sheep Rock artifacts and materials were exhibited by the Pennsylvania State Museum, and the chapters displayed material from their areas. Dr. Vernon E. Leslie, Editor Emeritus, was given an Honorary Membership for making our journal one of the best of its kind.

In the past year one double number (Vol. 31, Nos. 3-4), December, 1961, and one single number (Vol. 32, No. 1) July, 1962, of The Pennsylvania Archaeologist have been published. To date, the membership also receives the Archeological Newsletter in between issues through the courtesy of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Three of these, Nos. 21, 22, and 23, were mailed out. Thus the membership keeps abreast of what is going on, in archaeology.

The Society does not sponsor any archeological work, but our chapters, of which we have 14, have their own excavation programs. Allegheny Chapter No. 1 of Pittsburgh excavated a Hopewellian stone mound (36AL28) near Bridgeville, and another mound in which some important data were obtained. The McKees Rocks Mound site, excavated under the present leadership of the Fort Hill-McIntosh chapter, also has five survey groups in the field the year round. To note some of their achievements—one mound excavated, continued work at the McKees Rocks Mound site, excavation of a rock shelter with new
Meetings of the Society are held the second Friday of each month. Speakers and topics presented this year have been: Dr. William E. Edwards, “Site at Ninety-Six, S. C.”; Mr. Elias B. Bull, “The Bull Collection of the SCAS”; Dr. Edwards and Messrs. Sanders and Freeman, “The Chump Mound as Reported by Dr. Kelly”; Mr. Lee Gandee, “Saxe Gotha Township”; Messrs. Shapard and Miller, “Skindiving”; and Mr. De Baillot, “The Estado Mound.”

The Newsletter published in April, May, June, July, August, and October of this year have been our publications. The Newsletter has been established as a permanent quarterly publication of the Society.

Field work has been limited, due to lack of scientific supervision. However, an underwater survey of some interest was made in August of this year at Lake Marion, Clarendon County, South Carolina. We feel this to be one of the most important and rapidly disintegrating known sites in the State.

Our most important project at the present time is to obtain a full-time State Archeologist for South Carolina on a permanent basis. In this matter we have the unanimous endorsement of the recently formed South Carolina Federation of Historical Societies, and this resolution will be put before the State Legislature at the next session.

TENNESSEE-Alfred K. Guthie reported for Le Baron W. Pahmeyer that the Tennessee Archaeological Society has a membership of 540. Some of these belong to chapters which conduct their own programs during the year.

The Annual Meeting was held October 12-14 at Chattanooga. On October 12 a reception was held. The papers presented on Saturday were: “Southeastern Prehistoric Stone Structures,” by Dr. Joseph W. Johnson, Jr.; ”Old Log Cemetery,” by Lewis H. Wayne; “Art Traits and Industries,” by Charles T. Young; “Chattanooga Archaic Burial Site in Central Illinois,” by Dan F. Morse; “Art of the Archaic,” by Alfred K. Guthie; and ”Tennessee Indian Site,” by Charles K. Peacock. The speaker at the Annual Banquet was Dr. Charles W. Shoemaker, who gave a paper on the sacred well at Chichen Itza, Yucatan. The business meeting was held following a breakfast on Sunday morning.

During the past year four Newsletters (Vol. VII, Nos. 1-4) were published. Two issues of The Tennessee Archaeologist, with a total of 70 pages, were published (Vol. XVII, No. 2, and Vol. XVIII, No. 1).

The Society sponsors no field work and there are no special projects to report at this time.

VIRGINIA-Mrs. G. Alexander Robertson reported by letter for Ben C. McCurry that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 170.

Since the death of Mr. Gilbert W. Yarum, our Vice-President, it is regretted that the Chesapeake Chapter in Norfolk has not been active. They are planning the coming year this condition will improve. The Roanoke River Chapter at Royston, Virginia, has continued to hold regular meetings.

Members continued their educational work in talks given at schools, Scout meetings, and to other organizations.

The Society continued the issuance of the quarterly Bulletin, as it has since 1947. Bulletins 1 and 2 of Volume I were combined in the form of a manual, prepared by Dr. Frank J. Souders, and is titled “An Archeological Field and Excavation Manual.” Subsequent copies were ordered to permit the sale of this manual to sister societies. The manual was such an outstanding one that more than 200 copies have been sold outside the Virginia Society. A limited number are still available at the following prices: 1-4 copies—$1.50 each; 5-9 copies—$1.25 each; 10 or more copies—$1.00 each.

WEST VIRGINIA—Edward V. McMichael reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc., now has a new high in membership—156.

One Annual Meeting was held, at Wheeling College, Wheeling, West Virginia, on October 12th. Martha Roling, University of Kentucky, was guest speaker and gave a paper entitled “Recent Paleo-Indian Research in Kentucky.” John A. Clendenning, Assistant Geologist, West Virginia Geological Survey, gave a paper on “Pollen Analysis and Archeology,” and Dr. Edward V. McMichael, State Archeologist, read a paper on “The Middle Woodland Period of the Kanawha Valley.” Society members spoke on various chapter projects, including “The Salvage Excavation of the Leslie Mound, 46-Pu-3,” and “An Excavation at the Village of South Park, TX.”

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by Oscar Mairs; "The Excavation of the Wilhelm Mound, 46-BR-13," by George W. J. Maguire; and "46-MR-13, A Stone Mound near Moundsville," by Charles C. Davis. An informal dinner was held the night preceding the Annual Meeting, and a field trip to the Mound Mountain, near Moundsville was made the following day.

Publications for 1962 included one number of the Society journal, The West Virginia Archeologist (No. 14), and one number in the Publication Series (No. 6), a revised version of Delph Norma's "Moundville's Mammoth Mound." Four Society Newsletters (Vol. IV, Nos. 1-4) have been issued, two by the Secretary-Treasurer, and two Section of Archeology Newsletters (Nos. 2 and 3). A reprint of "Environment and Culture in West Virginia," by Edward V. McMichael, was also sent to the membership. Another Publication Series number is in preparation, and it is hoped that another regular issue of The West Virginia Archeologist can be issued before the end of the year.

The Society now has four chapters, each of which has sponsored some archeological investigations. The Blennerhassett Chapter of Parkersburg has been reorganized and has done survey work and some rock shelter excavation in Calhoun County, and has provided archeological information regarding Blennerhassett Island, which local interests are promoting as a tourist attraction. The Kanawha Chapter has been meeting each month, has sponsored the salvage excavation of the Leslie Mound, continues excavation on a large Fort Ancient village site near Buffalo, and has made a special study of engraved shell gorgets. The Panhandle Chapter did some salvage excavation in the town of Wellsburg on a site now covered by fill dirt. The newest chapter, organized this year in the Wheeling area, sponsored work at the Prison Farm site, 46-MR-13, a badly plowed-down stone mound, and has investigated finishing the excavation of Beech Bottom Mound.

Various Society members have assisted the State Archeologist in several excavation projects over the state, and many have continued to provide site data over the state.

The Society continues to maintain the Moundville Museum, under the direction of Delph Norma, who has given new exhibits have been installed. As usual, the receipts from the Museum have financed the Society's publications, with ample funds remaining. The combined regular and Museum treasuries now stand at $2,800 as of our Annual Meeting.

Since the Society is relatively affluent, a Carbon-14 dating program has been started, with one date already secured for the Leslie Mound (Isotopes, Inc., 1-681, 2,520 ±150 B.P.), which should date early Middle Woodland in the Kanawha Valley. Other dates will be secured by the Society as samples become available.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

CHOPPERS: THE PALEOLITHIC STRAIN

By LOUIS A. BRENNAN

It has been established beyond question that the tool called the chopper is the one element common to all early complexes and continues into most later ones, even, in some places, to contact times. The chopper, varying in form from split pebbles minimally chipped or not chipped at all to bifacially chipped forms comparable to Old World Paleolithic hand axes, has been found in both the Paleo-hunter and the Paleo-period unstratified or hunter-gatherer traditions. It has been recorded with Clovis points at the Lehner Ranch site with kills of mammoth and other extinct animals, and with Polisom points at the Lindenmeyer site with boxes of kills of extinct bison. It is recorded with unstratified or hunter-gatherer-tradition projectile points at Modoc Rock Shelter and at Danger Cave, at the 10,000 B.P. horizon. It is recorded with non-stone-projectile-point traditions at Tule Springs, Lewisville (the Clovis point there may be regarded as anomalous), with the Mansanillo complex in Venezuela, and at Cape Krusenstern, Alaska. The references on chopper occurrences run to several hundred, covering the hemisphere.

The occurrence of the chopper at all periods of the at least 38,000 years of human occupation of the New World and in wide distribution over both North and South America in all sorts of cultural contexts can be explained only by the initial population of the New World by migrants in a chopper Paleolithic stage of technology.

The chopper Paleolithic is typical of Eastern Asia but not of interior Siberia nor, generally speaking, of interior Asia. West of central India occur the typical hand-axe industries. The Eastern Asian Paleolithic is characterized by small hunting camps and heavy scrapers, and usually large chips utilized as knives. The lowest level at Choukoutien Cave in China, where Sinanthropus was found, produced just such a Paleolithic industry. This is the pattern of lithic traditions that exists in American pre-stone-projectile-point tradition and is found persisting into all early stone projectile-point traditions.

New World prehistory must, therefore, be regarded as having had a Paleolithic stage, since its pre-stone-projectile-point lithic tradition is the chopper-scraper-utilized-flake pattern of technology of the Eastern Asian Paleolithic extended to America by simple wandering. The route by which the East Asian Paleolithic wanderers entered the New World appears most likely to have been the Pacific Coast littoral, since this is the best route that connected the East Asian chopper makers with the New World.

CONTRASTING WOODLAND AND ARCHAIC ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATIONS AT STONE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

By Roy S. Dickens, Jr.

For twelve weeks during the spring and summer of 1962 a program of archeological survey and excavation was carried out in DeKalb and Gwinnett counties, Georgia, in the vicinity of Stone Mountain. The excavations were directed by the Georgia State College, Department of Anthropology, and funds for the work were provided by the Stone Mountain Memorial Association. The immediate objectives of the work were the salvage and preservation of archeological data in order that a museum interpretation of the prehistory of the Stone Mountain Park area might be carried out. With this in mind, four sites were chosen for excavation, two of which were soon to be destroyed by construction and lake-building operations at the park. At one of these sites, 9Gwl, located in Gwinnett County two miles southeast of Stone Mountain on the Yellow River, Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations of contrasting technological adoptions were found in stratigraphic context.

The Woodland occupation level contained materials associated primarily with Cartersville Checkered Stamped and Cartersville Simple Stamped ceramics as well as a few representative sherds of earlier and later pottery types. Under this level was found a preceramic level which produced Late Archaic projectile points overlying earlier Old Quartz materials.

From the artifacts, charcoal samples, and other features found within these respective layers, several preliminary observations concerning the technology and economy of the peoples involved can be made. During the ceramic period the site was probably used only periodically for the purpose of gathering wild plant foods. No evidence of permanent habitation has been encountered, but widespread irregular hearth-areas of an impermanent nature were common. A cursory examination of charred material from these hearths revealed a large quantity of nut-shell fragments. There was a notable absence of projectile points on the ceramic level, but there was an abundance of large, rough, percussion-flaked stone tools, presumably digging implements. Nutting and grinding stones also were common.

On the preceramic level projectile points occurred more frequently but larger stone tools were absent, suggesting a use of the site during Archaic times for hunting purposes exclusively. The Archaic projectile points were characterized by stemmed points of a general Savannah River variety overlying predominantly unstemmed oval points of quartz.

Charcoal samples were obtained from hearth areas in both the ceramic and Archaic levels for future carbon 14 analysis.

RECENT SURVEY OF TRANSITIONAL ARCHAIC WOODLAND SITES IN THE MIDDLE CHATTahoochee

By DAVID W. CASSE

The nuclear area of this report involves mainly the Fort Benning military reservation. Muscogee and Chattahoochee counties in Georgia and Russell County in Alabama. Marginal areas include parts of Stewart, Harris, Troup, Marion, and Talbot counties in Georgia, and Lee and Barbour counties in Alabama. Of the 176 sites, 48 have
Archaic components, 63 have Early Woodland. Few of the Archaic sites are single component; most have some Early Woodland ceramics.

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EARLY ARCHAIC. Typical sites of the sparse Archaic artifacts of western Georgia are small, located along upper stream terraces and near spring heads. Settlement pattern indicates the seasonal movement of small hunting-gathering groups. No dates have been obtained; a not unreasonable estimate is 6000 B.P.

The diagnostic specimen of this first horizon is the "spinner" projectile point, a blade with a curiously twisted configuration, beveled on opposing sides of each face. Associated artifacts include large ovate to leaf-shaped blades, frequently unilaterally retouched; plano-convex scrapers; small tri-faced tapered-end drills; a variety of "speckenhave" scraper; and retouched spalls. Most specimens are deeply weathered. This assemblage may be classified as belonging to the "Standing Boy Flint Industry."

LATER ARCHAIC. There is no clearly defined "Middle" Archaic for this part of the southeast; "later" refers to levels later than Standing Boy. The diversity of projectile-point forms in preceramic levels suggests that at least two major hunting-gathering groups dwelt in the region between the Standing Boy horizon and the first appearance of ceramics. One of these has been described as the "Old Quartz Industry." Projectiles of the "spinner" type are occasionally found on the Old Quartz sites, at times in an in situ association. This would offer the suspicion of either contemporaneous or overlapping occupation. Typical artifacts are ovate blades or crudely stemmed and broad or square projectile points. Few are neatly symmetrical, as are those of Standing Boy; none have beveling chips. Other artifacts are roughly plano-convex end-scrapers, side-scrapers, and perhaps the roughed-out celts. Steatite pottery appears. Sites become larger.

FIBER-TEMPERED POTTERY. In western Georgia the advent of fiber-tempered pottery does not seem to change the activity pattern from Archaic to Early Woodland. The first pottery supplements, but does not displace, the steatite vessels. It may be the earliest ware east of the Mississippi.

The earliest type of pottery is called Stallings Plain. It appears as sandy, moss- or grass-tempered hemispherical bowls with rounded lips. The decorated form of this is Stallings Punctated, having stab-and-drag rectilinear lines.

Later Woodland pottery types which emerge in western Georgia are the Deptford-related groups. The two types are Cartersville-Deptford and the Mossy Oak-Simple Stamped. Vessel forms are slightly constricted, conoid or semi-conoid with tetrapod feet, large at first but more rounded near the circumference. This is followed by a Mississippian type. Associated artifacts are remade from projectile points, stemmed end-scrapers, flute end- and side-scrapers, hammerstones, rare grooved axes, and perhaps the roughed-out celts. Steatite pottery appears. Sites become larger.

The Dismal Swamp lies chiefly in the southeastern part of Virginia. That part of the area considered in this study extends for a distance of about ten miles along the White Marsh Road and the Desert Road. These two roads follow a broad sandy ridge immediately west of the swamp.

A study of the artifacts from the site shows that this section of the Dismal Swamp was occupied from preceramic to historic times. The occurrence of approximately fifteen fluted points provides evidence of the presence of Paleo-Indian hunters.

Many artifacts are found which apparently belong to the Archaic. They are as follows: soapstone vessel fragments, grooved axes, side scrapers based on large flakes, hammerstones, large blades with ovate-based stems, long slender parallel-sided stemmed projectiles, and long narrow blades with elongated notches.

Various pottery types, such as Stony Creek Cord Marked, Stony Creek Fabric Imperial, and Chickahominy Fabric Imperial, indicate that the Dismal Swamp area was occupied, apparently with little interruption, during the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods.
The surface work which has been done to date leads to several interesting observations. Most of the rock material had to be imported. Sixty percent of the projectile points are of quartzite. Then follow, in order of preference, white quartz, chert, greenstone, rhyolite, shale, and Jasper. Some types of projectile points show a preference for rock material.

Slab mortars and hammerstones occur in impressive numbers. The mortars are frequent, and broken, suggesting a once-polished, notched; the polished, full grooved; and the three-quarter grooved. Knives, blades, drills, and spearheads are well represented. The mauls have about the same range in size as the axes. Round stone balls, egg-shaped stone objects, and plummets occur. Hammerstones are numerous as compared with similar finds from other sections of the Tidewater. Several types are included.

Other objects found which are common to the whole Tidewater area are: roller pestles, soapstone sinkers, celt, a small number of tubular pipes of clay, and obtuse-angle pipes of brown clay with roulette designs.

Soapstone sherd's are more numerous in the Dismal Swamp area than in any other part of the Tidewater with which I am acquainted. The nearest source of the soapstone is 95 to 100 miles westward in Amelia County, Virginia.

The clay potsherds available for study assign 72% to sand-tempered Stony Creek. Shell-tempered Chickahominy is represented by 20%. The remainder is a clay-tempered pottery. The percentage of the Simple Stamped is rather high in comparison with other sections of the Tidewater.

In a brief summary it might be said that much of the archeology of the Dismal Swamp area is typical of the Virginia Tidewater. However, our present knowledge indicates that the area offers the following interesting differences: a much greater occurrence of hammerstones, mauls, polished axes, graving stones, and plummets; several types of projectile points; a higher percentage of clay-tempered pottery, and of Stony Creek Simple Stamped; and a larger number of soapstone vessel fragments.

**MIDDEN ANALYSIS: EXAMPLES FROM THE NORTHEAST COAST**

*By Bert Salwen*

This paper discusses the information that can be obtained from careful analysis of the "garbage" that a society leaves behind—the food remains that compose the midden heaps and refuse pits at archeological sites. To this end the kinds of data revealed by midden analysis will be outlined, and some of the techniques involved will be briefly described.

1. The most obvious kind of information obtainable from food remains is that related to subsistence pattern. Qualitative surveys of the types of foods found in middens are usually included in site reports. But these are much more likely to be learned through quantitative analysis. If samples of midden material are actually weighed and sorted, it is possible to get good estimates of the actual proportions of each type of food used, giving a much clearer picture of the relative importance of each of the food-gathering activities of a particular society. It is even possible to convert bone and shell weights into calories of food energy available, and to learn quite a bit about the food balance in aboriginal diets.

2. Midden analysis also yields demographic information. Three variables are involved here: the total amount of food consumed, the size of the population, and the length of time over which the site was occupied. An estimate of the food value represented in a unit area of the midden can be reached through quantitative analysis of fill samples. This figure, multiplied by the total midden volume, yields an approximation of the total amount of food consumed over the total span of occupation of the site. If dates are available for length of occupation, an estimate of the average population can then be made.

3. Midden materials give leads as to the nature of the occupation at a particular site. The refuse of a temporary hunting camp will be different from that at a permanent village. A winter site will differ from a summer one. For example, study of bird bone may reveal migratory species, thus pinpointing the time of year when the site was in use. Bones of immature mammals, the stage of antler development in deer, or even the presence of fish species that "run," only during certain months, can give similar results.

4. A prehistoric culture can be understood only in relation to the prehistoric environment in which it existed, and that may have been quite different from that at the site today. Midden analysis, in conjunction with other lines of investigation, can often aid significantly in the reconstruction of paleo-environments. The presence of species of plants or animals now missing from the vicinity, or the absence of types that are now abundant, can indicate climatic changes. In addition to simple "presence or absence," the relative amounts of various species, as determined by quantitative sampling, can reflect changes in local environments. For example, change in the proportions of different shellfish types at coastal sites seems to be a sensitive indicator of change in local shellfish habitat, and in this turn may reflect such things as variation in sedimentation rate, sea level, or water temperature. (The relationship between midden contents and sea levels at two Long Island sites is discussed in an article by the author in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 46-55, 1963.)

Samples for quantitative analysis should be collected during the excavation of the site. These consist of columns of fill, about four inches square, extending vertically the full depth of the trench or pit. A column is marked off into a set of vertical segments, each of which is bagged separately, in waterproof bags. In the laboratory, the contents of the bags are air dried, and a 1,000-gram sample is weighed out from each. Each sample is passed through a 2 mm. mesh (about 85 inch) screen, and all material remaining in the screen is washed, redried, and sorted into components. Each component is carefully weighed. A small sample of the residue which passed through the screen may also be saved for possible chemical and pollen analyses. The raw data obtained this way can be subjected to various mathematical treatments. The mean percentages of the different midden components are always computed, and it is often desirable to calculate the standard deviations so as to determine the probable range of error, but the nature of the data itself does not usually warrant the application of more complex statistical techniques.

The entire procedure can be carried out with relatively little equipment, and with a great deal of training. But it does require plenty of time.

**DATING HISTORIC SITES THROUGH ANALYSIS OF CERAMIC AND KAOLIN PIPE STEMS AT BRUNSWICK TOWN, NORTH CAROLINA**

*By Stanley A. South*

Percentage relationship analysis of colonial ceramics can be as revealing as similar treatment of Indian sherds in age determination of historic sites, provided all sherds are recovered from the ruin and the area around it. When a consistent method of sherds collection from a number of ruins is carried out and the percentage relationships converted to bars in a graph, the resulting ceramic profiles can be compared and relative age of the various ruins determined. In order to utilize this method, sherds must be divided into types, and to accomplish this successfully a considerable amount of research is necessary, during which a variety of type names for the same ware will be encountered. In order to clarify this situation, descriptive type names are recommended wherever possible. For instance, "Mottled-glazed Creamware" is a name closer related to the sherd than "Tortoise-shell Ware," "Tortoise-shell Ware," or "Whielden-Wedgwood Ware," all of which refer to the same type of mottled-glazed creamware.

Another method of dating used by historic-site archeologists is based on the reduction of the size of the holes in the stems of kaolin pipe stems through time, and was first outlined by Harrington in 1954. Recently Lewis Binford has worked out an improved method of handling pipe stems through use of a formula based on the Harrington data.

Binford's method involved the calculation of a regression line for the changing hole diameter through time, and arrived at a formula for computing the mean date of a sample. In calculating the regression line, the date at which the hole diameter would theoretically reach zero. The slope of the regression line equals 38.26. With these figures he worked out the following formula: \[ Y = 1931.85 - 38.26X \] Y is the unknown date, and X is the mean measurement for the hole diameters for the sample in question.

Using this formula to arrive at a mean date for the ruins at Brunswick Town, North Carolina, a series of dates for the ruins were determined that correlated well with the known historic dates in...
A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE PAHAQUARRA VILLAGE SITE, WARREN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

By WILLARD SLOSBERG

The Pahaquarra Village site was excavated during the summer of 1962 under the auspices of the New Jersey State Museum, Kathryn B. Graywack, Director, and Dorothy Cross, Archeologist. Excavation was under the direction of the writer, Willard Slobsberg, Field Archeologist of the New Jersey State Museum.

The site (21-32-5-9; 6-7-7 New Jersey Classification System) is located on the Delaware River, six miles above the Delaware Water Gap. The area measures 1,100 by 800 feet and is bounded by the River Road, the Dingmans Ferry Road, and the plaza of Camp Pahaquarra. The field was divided into two terraces, the first rising 18 feet immediately above the river, and the second 400 feet from the river, rising an additional 15 feet above the first terrace. Water was found in a spring to the south and a mountain stream to the north. A rock outcropping the mouth of the river could offer a flood stage the river could offer.

The site was originally surveyed by Charles W. Ward (Ward, 1959), and, though excavation of the field proper was not possible due to a United States Department of Agriculture conservation project, Ward noted the presence of mussel shells that seemed to indicate subsurface pits.

In the spring of 1962 permission was given (by the Department of Agriculture and the George Washington Council, Boy Scouts of America) to conduct an extensive survey. On June 23 the State Museum crew, consisting of six salaried high school and college students, moved onto the site. They were in time augmented by forty students from Roxbury High School with their faculty adviser, Bennett Satz, all of whom had been trained by Mr. Ward during the previous season. The Archeological Society of New Jersey's open-dig day for students, moved onto the site. They were in time augmented by forty trained or semi-trained workers to the site. In addition, individual ASNJ members, and campers from Camps Cowaw and Pahaquarra, worked irregularly.

The crew first staked out a base line of 550 feet along the center of the second terrace which in turn was staked at 60-foot intervals. The eighth, ninth, and tenth stakes formed the west side of three 550-foot squares, which were eventually staked and excavated in this area. The first excavations were in the form of tests at various points in the pattern. These tests varied in depth from 48 inches to 12 feet. All of the tests showed an average of 12 inches of top soil covering a thick layer of sandy yellow clay. No true midden layer was encountered at any point in the pattern. While testing was being completed, individual squares in the pattern were excavated in two levels, top soil, and 8 to 10 inches of clay. Subsurface pits were clearly noticeable in the clay; 85 such features were excavated during the course of the season.

While the materials have not been thoroughly classified, a sherd count of 75 of the pits showed 1,222 sherds and 14 complete or otherwise reconstructable ceramic vessels. The vessels that have been classified fit into the late Owascan and early Iroquoian periods. Several match Ritchie's Kingston variety of the Chance Horizon (Ritchie, 1952). With three-quarters of the site roughly classified, 2,376 sherds, 190 projectile points (absent in 1959, which Ritchie found), 278 chips of seventeen varieties have been accounted for. Post holes, though numerous, have not as yet been formed into a meaningful pattern. Other artifacts include toys such as gorgets, pendants, and other types of beads (both ceramic, stone, glass, and decorated, and effigy types). Mention should be made of the lack of contact materials in the pits, but of its presence in the top soil. Even these fragmentary and incomplete data indicate that the site appears to have been one of heavy occupancy over a short duration concentrated in the late Owascan-early Iroquoian periods.


MIDDLE WOODLAND HOPEWELL DISCOVERIES IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY, WEST VIRGINIA

By EDWARD V. McMICHAEL

Field work by the writer and members of the West Virginia Archeological Society in Nicholas, Fayette, Kanawha, and Putnam counties of central West Virginia, drained by the Kanawha River, has provided much data on two previously unknown Middle Woodland cultures.

About 250 B.C. (C-14 date, Leslie Mound, Putnam Co., Isotopes, Inc., 1-681, 2,250 ± 150 B.P.) the Hopewellian Armstrong culture arrived in the Kanawha Valley, probably from the lower Ohio Valley. This culture appears to have mixed with the native Adena, and much of mound and earthwork building resulted in the Charleston area. The Murad Mound, Kanawha County, presently being excavated, appears to stem from this mingling, with Adena-like log tombs and copper bracelets, while also Armstrong effigy types. Mention should be made of the lack of contact materials in the pits, but of its presence in the top soil. Even these fragmentary and incomplete data indicate that the site appears to have been one of heavy occupancy over a short duration concentrated in the late Owascan-early Iroquoian periods.
Dillinger of Illinois. This latter group is Late Middle Woodland and shows a decline of the Hopewellian ties and burial ceremonialism. However, this period also sees the rise of compact villages and probably more intensive corn-bean-squash horticulture, and hence it is the period of the horticultural-urban revolution within the Ohio Valley.

ARCHEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY IN TENNESSEE SINCE 1934

By Alfred K. Gate

Although archeological work took place in Tennessee prior to 1934, this date was selected for it as it was then that the construction of Tennessee Valley Authority dams began. It is also the year during which the University of Tennessee began its program of cooperating with federal agencies in salvaging data from sites to be flooded by waters impounded by these dams.

In December, 1933, a conference was held in Knoxville with representatives of TVA and the Universities of Tennessee and Alabama. Arrangements were made for surveying the basins of the proposed Wheeler and Pickwick dams on the Tennessee River and the Norris Dam on the Clinch River, a tributary of the Tennessee. The scope of these projects is difficult to visualize. Wheeler Dam would flood 80 miles of the Tennessee Valley, producing a lake of 100 square miles. Norris Dam would produce a lake area of 53 square miles having a shore line 705 miles in length. Rugged terrain and poor roads had to be negotiated. A large labor force had to be supervised and equipment and materials obtained. Still, within one and one-half years of work in the Norris Basin, 23 sites were investigated, some rather extensively. William S. Webb was the general supervisor for this entire program.

Since 1934, the University of Tennessee, with funds made available by TVA, the American Philosophical Society, and the National Research Council, and labor made available by the Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and Works Progress Administration, has conducted excavations and surveys in six areas (Norris—1934-35, Chickamauga—1936-39. Kentucky Lake—1939-41, Watts Bar—1940-41, Barkeley—1959, 1962, Melton Hill—1960-61). The data and material recovered have been organized, catalogued, and stored by the University. Most of this has been accomplished or supervised by Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg.

Reports of a considerable amount of this work have been prepared and many have been published. In addition to these the Tennessee Archaeological Society was organized. In 1944 it became evident that many Tennesseeans were interested in archeology and wanted to keep up with the field. The society and its publication The Tennessee Archaeologist were started in that year. T. M. N. Lewis edited the journal and provided guidance for the Society until his retirement in 1961.

GENERIC WESTERN NAMES IDENTIFIABLE IN THE SOUTHEAST

By Harold A. Huscber

At the time of the De Soto expedition no buffalo were encountered in the eastern United States, nor were definite hunting cultures specifically described. A hundred years later Spanish and English records consistently refer to buffalo-hunting wild tribes in the interior, always as coming from farther north and west. Southeastern tribal names may well be re-examined by comparison with western name classes on the same time levels.

The important Yuchi-Chiska name is very widely spread with meanings of "People," "Little People," or in compounds, "Children of the ......." The -tuch-, -uche endings with diminutive or "People" meanings run diagonally from the Upper Missouri area down to the Southeast, and there is a late extension through Basin Shoshonean. The Chiska, Tshishe-ka forms center in the Athapaskan-Siouan languages vis-a-vis in the Plains, with the Siouan forms more probably secondary.

The Coza-Coosa are important because of their early occurrence on the Georgia Coast. Identification of these names as "Muskhogean," and hence the direct equation with later "Muskhogean" names such as Kasihta or Kosaat, is highly misleading. The occurrence of widespread kha- kw-, or kwa- forms meaning "corn" (East Mexico, Catawba, Crow-Mandan) suggests the common-denominator value "Corn-Farmers" applied by the non-agricultural coastal peoples. Later kar-values from the west need not be primarily related.

Buffalo People, Hunting People names became important as a class, because Southeastern yuo- words for buffalo are continuous to the west with the -tuch-, -uyaw forms of Lipan Athapaskan languages of the southern Plains as recorded by the De Soto-Coronado expeditions. Both buffalo and corn words may have ultimate roots meaning food (noun) or to eat (verb), hence names of the type-form Buffalo-People, Corn-People, or Eater-People always carry a corollary reading as People-Eaters, hence cannibals.

Within such generic name classes no single exact name identification can be made and then extended arbitrarily. Additional occurrences within a name type must be separately appraised.