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. 23

JUNE, 1964
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 1963 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 9 and 10, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Registration for members and guests began at 10:00 A.M., Saturday, in the Della Robbia Room, Sheraton Motor Inn.

Joffre L. Coe, President, opened the meeting at 9:45 A.M. by introducing Robert F. Nale, President, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, who presented greetings from the Mayor's office and gave a short talk introducing Robert F. Nale, President, Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

The following contributed papers were presented:

Saturday afternoon session was held in the University Museum auditorium, with Don W. Dragoo, Treasurer, presiding. Fredrich Rainey, Director of the University Museum, greeted the members and guests of the Federation. He stressed Philadelphia's place in history, pointing out some of the historic landmarks. Then he thanked the Local Committee and the Program and Exhibit Committees for their work for the meeting. Then Dr. Coe introduced Dr. John L. Cotter, Chairman of the Local Committee, who in turn introduced Dr. Margaret B. Tinkcom, Philadelphia Historical Commission Historian, who presented greetings from the Mayor's office and gave a short talk on the conservation of historic materials in urban areas.

A session of contributed papers followed, with Joffre L. Coe presiding. The following illustrated papers were presented:

The minutes of the Athens meeting, November 10 and 11, 1962, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 22.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported the following recommendations of the Executive Board; that the 1964 membership dues of the Federation be the same as last year, $10.00 for societies of 100 or less members, and $7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, plus $1.00 for each chapter which belongs to that organization; that the title of the publication or publications the editor of each society edits should be placed after his name in the Directory; that each society send the number of its members to the Corresponding Secretary by January 1, and this will form the basis for the number of Bulletins the society will receive; that the 1964 Annual Meeting be held at Attleboro, Massachusetts, November 7 and 8.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that she handled the follow-up correspondence for the 1962 Annual Meeting and advance correspondence for the 1963 meeting, as well as general Federation correspondence and inquiries; prepared and mailed Federation announcements and notices to the Executive Committee, and to presidents, secretaries, and chapter heads of member societies. Arrangements were made for printing Bulletin No. 22 and for bulk shipping to secretaries of member societies, who in turn distributed them to their membership. Sales of Federation publications were handled and receipts forwarded to the Treasurer. The Directory was continuously revised, and notification of changes sent to the Executive Board and secretaries of member societies. The latest edition of the Directory were mimeographed and distributed to the Executive Board and to presidents and secretaries of member societies and chapter secretaries. The total membership of the Federation as reported to the Corresponding Secretary was 3,933, as of November 4, 1963.

Don W. Dragoo, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of $586.12 as of November 4, 1963. Receipts during the year included registration balance from the 1962 Annual Meeting, $629.00 dues from affiliated societies, $3,131.00 for printing bulletin, $206.25 sale of Bulletins, and $12.60 advance payment of Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor for hotel and banquet, 1963 meeting. Disbursements included $545.59 for printing Bulletin 22, $72.00 for printing 1962 meeting announcements, $47.85 for printing 1962 meeting programs, $9.00 for printing 1962 dinner tickets, $65.45 for printing stationery, $8.23 for badges for the 1962 meeting, $8.53 for badges for the 1963 meeting, $2.41 for State of New Jersey mailing charges, $0.89 discount debit on Canadian check, $10.92 for expenses of Public Relations Chairman, $2.35 for bank charges, and $7.85 for payment of Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor's room at the Sheraton Motor Inn from her advance payment. All member societies are paid up and in good standing.


Following a dinner in the Della Robbia Room, Sheraton Motor Inn, Fredrich Rainey, Director, University Museum, gave an illustrated address entitled "New Electronic Techniques for Archeology." The Business Meeting was opened by Joffre L. Coe, President, at 9:45 A.M., Sunday, November 10, in the Della Robbia Room, Sheraton Motor Inn.

The editor's minimum duty, that of editing Bulletins, was performed. Almost all the credit for this, however, belongs to Recording Secretary Dr. Cross and her assistants in the New Jersey State Museum, who prepare the copy. No means have yet been found to reduce the cost of printing the Bulletin, which consumes most of the budget of the Federation.

The "Bibliography of Archeological Publications," mentioned in several recent reports as being prepared by Mr. Edward C. Boss of Allegheny Chapter No. 1 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology, is still not quite complete, but it should be finished in a few months. This is planned to be a complete list of all publications, bulletins, and newsletters issued by member societies and their chapters, as well as by other organizations. Its publication and distribution present an economic problem. Since it is of especial interest to the members of this Federation, possibly some of them can suggest some means or medium therefor. By mimeograph or some similar process it should be relatively inexpensive.

Howard A. MacCord, Public Relations Chairman, said that he had recently seen a report of a bill which would have prevented him from publishing the Federation bulletin. The Speakers List was not revised this year but next year he will either issue a new list or a supplement.

There was no membership report but Howard Wyant suggested that it would be of interest to publish in the Bulletin the names and addresses of people attending the Annual Meeting.

T. Lutiner Ford, Program Chairman, reported that the response to the initial requests for papers was very poor again this year. By
the September 1st deadline only six papers had been received, none of these being from the host society or three of the nearby state societies. The request for papers was mailed on June 7, 1963, to each society representative, secretary, and editor, and to the secretary of each of their chapters. Because of the lack of response an urgent appeal for papers was sent on September 6th to the officers of the Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland societies. Through the last-minute efforts of several persons, particularly Joffre L. Cocy and Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., sufficient papers were received to complete the program. The complete program therefore is not the result of planning to produce coherent and logical themes and sessions but rather a hodgepodge of last-minute appeals for any papers at all. By necessity the majority of the papers to be presented as a meeting will come from the host society and the societies adjacent thereto. Thus the themes can be set by the papers these societies will have available. In this instance the known six papers for the advance instead of one week, sufficient time would be available for better planning.

Mr. Ford suggested that the host society for next year form a committee with the adjoining societies and start planning now for their consecutive program.

He said that he was very pleased with the increased participation in the program by nonprofessional members, and trusted that this will continue in the future. Another encouraging trend was that thirteen of the fifteen presentations were sponsored by nonprofessional members.

All of the above reports were accepted.

The reports of the recent activities and future plans of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama were also reviewed. The Association has ten chapters which give a broad coverage from north to south and east to west.

Two state-wide meetings were held during the year; one, the Annual Winter Meeting, was held at Auburn University in December, and the Summer Meeting at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, in Colbert County. President A. W. Beinlich conducted the Business Meeting and received reports from the chapter representatives. Lewis Larson, Director of the Alabama State Museum, presented an illustrated talk on the archaeologival investigations at the Etowah Mounds. Dr. Charles G. Summersell, Chairman of the Awards Committee for the American Association of State and Local History, presented the Alabama Archaeological Society one of the 52 awards which are being made throughout the United States and Canada for outstanding work in advancing popular education in American history. Dr. Summersell cited Brittain Thompson for his work on the Stones and Bones TV program, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama for the sponsorship of the Stanfield-Worley excavations and the many contributors to this program, and the editors of the Society publications for acquainting the people with the program. The regular summer workshop meeting usually held at Mountville in June was conducted at the Stanfield-Worley excavations in July. Demonstrations were given showing archeological methods and techniques and members were given a chance to participate in the dig.

The report of the Stanfield-Worley excavations was published during the year as Volume VIII, Issues 1 and 2 of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology. The Archaeological Research Association joined with the Society in financing this activity because of the increased size of the report and for the additional copies needed to send to major contributors. Copies are still available to nonmembers on a cost basis.

The Stones and Bones Newsletter was released monthly with clockwork punctuality to the regular members and to other societies on an exchange basis. Mr. and Mrs. M. Harris as Associate Editors have carried the brunt of the work in publishing the Newsletter. They are also responsible for the illustrations which have been appearing in recent issues and with a sizable reduction in the mailing costs. A "nonprofit mailing permit" has reduced mailing costs from an average of 4 cents to 13½ cents per copy. It is the intention of the editors to

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership of 406; an over-all increase of 53. The Society has ten chapters which give a broad coverage from north to south and east to west.

Sixty-eight persons attended the Business Session.

The Sunday morning session of two contributed papers was held from 11:00 to 11:30 with Sigfus Olafson presiding. The papers were: "Evaluation of the Probability of Paleo-Indian Occupation on Long Island" (illustrated), by Edward D. Patterson, New York State Archeological Association, and "Plotted Projectile Points in a Stratified Site in Marshall County, Alabama" (illustrated), by David L. DeJarnette, University of Alabama.

The Sunday afternoon session of contributed papers on historic sites was held from 2:00 to 4:00 in the Delta Robinia room of the Sheraton Motor Inn with John L. Cotter, National Park Service, presiding. The papers were: "The Falling Creek Ironworks Site, Chesterfield County, Virginia" (illustrated), by Howard A. MacCord, Archeological Society of Virginia; "Collins Johnson House, Historic Annual Winter Meeting" held at Auburn University in December, and the Summer Meeting at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, in Colbert County. President A. W. Beinlich conducted the Business Meeting and received reports from the chapter representatives. Lewis Larson, Director of the Alabama State Museum, presented an illustrated talk on the archaeologicival investigations at the Etowah Mounds. Dr. Charles G. Summersell, Chairman of the Awards Committee for the American Association of State and Local History, presented the Alabama Archaeological Society one of the 52 awards which are being made throughout the United States and Canada for outstanding work in advancing popular education in American history. Dr. Summersell cited Brittain Thompson for his work on the Stones and Bones TV program, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama for the sponsorship of the Stanfield-Worley excavations and the many contributors to this program, and the editors of the Society publications for acquainting the people with the program. The regular summer workshop meeting usually held at Mountville in June was conducted at the Stanfield-Worley excavations in July. Demonstrations were given showing archeological methods and techniques and members were given a chance to participate in the dig.

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exchange with E.S.A.F. chapters. If you are not currently receiving copies, contact the editors.

Point Type Handbook is rapidly nearing completion and is the result of many months of work and planning by the authors James W. Cambron and David Hulse. It will be edited and published by the Society and sold on a cost-reimbursable basis. It is anticipated soon after the first of the new year.

Fieldwork included the regularly sponsored "dig" by the Society, the Association, and the University. Work was conducted on the back river sites located along the Mud Creek-Town Creek drainage areas. Four sites were excavated and the material uncovered is now in process of study and evaluation. The analysis may shed light on the problem of the supposed emergence of the Archaic out of the Paleo-Indian.

The most productive individual member continues to be Daniel W. Jessup, who has contributed at least 25 papers for other publications with an average of 50 letters per month; this has helped toward expanding our fenced-in "area" archeology.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut has a membership of about 350. Semiannual meetings were held. The Annual Meeting was held at the Stamford Museum and Nature Center on April 10, 1963. Linton Dorsa spoke on his many years of collecting in the drainage of the Housatonic River, and Bert Salwen on the excavations during the summer of 1962 at Fort Shantok, Montville, a contact-period site of the Mohegan Indians. The First Annual Meeting, held on November 2 at Bridgeport's Museum of Art, Science and Industry, Elmer Harp discussed field work on the problem of Indian-Bakimo relationships in Newfoundland and Labrador. An added bonus came with slides taken in June at the Robicheau Village site on the mixed Paleo-Indian and northern Newfoundlander. Douglas Jordan discussed his activities at the University of Connecticut as a result of a new position created for outstanding contributions to the Archeological Society of Connecticut.

Douglas Jordan was appointed State Archeologist, and also assumed the duties of Curator of the Anthropological Collections of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Connecticut. This action translated a long-time goal of the Archeological Society of Connecticut into a reality.

DELWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 139. There are two chapters.

The usual five public meetings were held. There was a record attendance at the banquet meeting held in September. The other four meetings featured a speaker or speakers followed by refreshments. Exhibits were featured at each meeting. The following speakers and subjects were presented: Linton Satterthwaite, "Recent Radiocarbon Tests of Conflicting Maya-Christian Date Correlations;" Marshall J. Becker, "Recent Excavations at Tikal;" Charlton G. Holland, "Virginia Projectile Points and Blades;" A. Little Seminar in Archaeology, with a panel composed of L. T. Alexander, H. G. Omwake, and E. S. Wilkins, Jr.; and, at the banquet meeting, Robert H. Dyson, Jr., spoke on "Hasanlu, Iran." A joint meeting was held with the Sussex Society of Archeology and History at Dover with two speakers from each group; this proved to be very successful. The First Annual Seminar in Archeology was held in Wilmington in April and was conducted by John Witthoft. The Seminar ran for five nights and was on North American archeology.

Five numbers of Inksherd were issued. Bulletin Number 2 of the New Series was published. This Bulletin contains "A Preliminary Report on the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry, 18 Ce 5," by E. S. Wilkins, Jr., and "Excavations in the Drinkwater Mill Ruins, Delaware, by A. Little." A new member of the house has been the addition of a paper of the same title published as Paper No. 5, dated November 1, 1943. This was republished to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Thornell's death. Bulletin No. 3 of the New Series is in preparation.

Historically, the Collins-Johnson House excavation has been completed and the Buck Tavern, Derickson House, and Caleb Pusey House excavations are active. The last-mentioned excavation has proved to be a very important one and has attracted the attention of the State of Pennsylvania and various national organizations. The house has been declared a National Historic Shrine. A survey of the Frederica Bypass was conducted in conjunction with the Sussex Society of Archeology and History. The Minguanan Chapter has kept the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry excavation active.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award was not made this year. The Society observed its 30th Anniversary in February.

MARYLAND—Robert W. Hale reported that the membership of the Archeological Society of Maryland is 180, divided among three chapters.

It publishes a monthly Newsletter and this year put out one issue of Miscellaneous. The chapters will hold their usual monthly meetings and the two Society meetings will be in May and October.

With professional help, a survey was made of the route of the new Northeast Expressway from Baltimore to the Delaware state line. No sites were found on the right of way, but several were located nearby and will be investigated later. The route of the new gas pipeline through Maryland is also being surveyed.

The chapters continued their excavations on the Potomac, Gunpowder, Severn, and Choptank rivers, and tended to elsewhere. Each chapter has done some work in historic archeology in collaboration with local historical societies.

During the summer, William Richardson, Professor of Anthropology at the American University, carried on a training course in scientific excavation methods at the Central Chapter's dig on the Gunpowder River, and for the Southwest Chapter at a Potomac site. For the past three years the Northeastern Chapter has conducted weekly seminars in archaeology at Maryland, during the Thanksgiving week. This year the series will be continued under the direction of John Witthoft and Robert Ditchburn. The subject will be "World Prehistory."

MASSACHUSETTS—Maurice Robbins reported for William B. Brierly that the Massachusetts Archeological Society has a total membership of 825 of whom 717 are entitled to receive the Society publications. Each chapter was holding regular meetings and a twelfth is in the process of organization.

The Massachusetts Society was organized in 1939 and is now entering upon its twenty-fifth year. The spring meeting of the Society will be held at the Robert P. Peabody Foundation, Andover, Massachusetts, the birthplace of the Society. We are looking forward to acting as hosts for the 1964 meeting of the E.S.A.F. in Attleboro, Massachusetts, as a fitting climax to our anniversary year.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Bronson Museum on October 5th, with John Witthoft as the evening speaker.

The regular four numbers of the Massachusetts Bulletin were published during the past year. The first number of Volume No. 25, which covers two years, was complete during 1962.

All of the chapters have been active during the year, meeting monthly, and carrying out educational programs. Six sites were being excavated during the past summer—the Wampanoag site by the Boston-Dedham Chapter, the Decamp site by the Andover Chapter, the Blue Hill site by the South Shore Chapter, the Rum Paper site on Nantucket Island by the Shawkemo Chapter, the Oak Holme site by a group of members, and the Pocasset site by the Cape Cod Chapter.
The educational program of the Society is rapidly expanding. In addition to the many classes of school children who visit our museum the Society sponsored a formal course in archeology at the Stonehill College summer session. The course consisting of ten lectures in archeology was given during the winter at the museum. The South Shore Chapter is cooperating with the Blue Hill Trail-Side Museum in visual education.

MICHIGAN—Harold W. Moll reported by letter that the Michigan Archaeological Society has a membership of 300. There are seven regional chapters. Two meetings are sponsored by the state society. The Annual Meeting is held in April and there is a Fall Workshop on digging. The Annual Meeting (100 attendance) was held in the Michigan State University's Museum Building. This consisted of chapter reports and four learned papers: "The Hi-Lo Site, a Late Paleo-Indian Site in Western Michigan," by Dr. J. F. Fittinger; "Comments on Pre-contact Sites in the Clinton Valley River Delta Area," by Dr. A. R. Pilling; "Salvage Archaeology in the Midwest," by Dr. W. L. Wittry; "Some Reasons Why Michigan Does Not Have a Highway Salvage Program," by Dr. J. B. Griffin.

Three of the Michigan chapters each publishes a monthly (10 issues per year) organ containing original archeological and early historical articles: Artifacts by the Clinton Valley Chapter (Vol. 4, No. 1), The Jefferson News Bulletin (Vol. 10), and the Southwest News Bulletin. The Southeast Chapter is inactive in itself but is affiliated with the Detroit Aboriginal Research Society which publishes Chips from the Totem Pole (a one-page report) and the Totem Pole (Vol. 11). Three of the chapters have monthly meetings during the winter and from two to five field trips during the summer. Field archeology by amateurs is producing results in Michigan. Amateur finds which are being followed up by capable state educational institution anthropology departments have begun to produce technical reports that promise to correlate and explain some of Michigan's past history.

A workshop was held with an attendance of over 100 persons, August 4, at the Norton Mound group. The local W. L. Colburn Chapter has been instrumental in obtaining permission and partial funds, aided by the National Science Foundation, which has permitted the Department of Anthropology of the University of Michigan to excavate the seven remaining mounds of the original seventeen in the group. The large earth structures measuring 25 to 30 feet in height have yielded unexpected information and results, under the able direction of Dr. Richard Flanders. These Godall-Focus Hopewell mounds show subsurface co-oriented female extended burials with cremated skulls and some of the other burials associated with their small mounds, all covered with a large mound of earth. Practical information was obtained by the members by examining the University's work and participating in measurement, recording, sight recognition, geological study, and actual mound excavation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—J. Frederic Burtt reported by letter that the membership of the New Hampshire Archeological Society has reached an all-time high of 152. The sixteenth Annual Meeting was held at Nathaniel Hawthorne College, Antrim, on Saturday, October 19. Speakers were Dr. John O. Jordan, State Archeologist of Connecticut, who spoke on "The Paleo-Indian Era," and Dr. J. F. Fittinger, Peabody Foundation for Archeology, Andover, "An Archaic Era"; Gordon M. Day, Research Fellow, Dartmouth College, "The Ethno-historical Era." Dr. Eugene D. Finch of Exeter was named the first recipient of the newly created Chester E. Price Archeological Memorial Award. At the meeting, the Society was honored by the presence of its Honorary Member, Governor John King, accompanied by U. S. Senator Thomas McIntyre, and U. S. Representative James Cleveland. These men were on hand to help the members with their excavations.

On May 18, the Semiannual Meeting was held at Dartmouth College where the Society was privileged to bear talks by Professor Howard R. Sargent on the Summer Falls site at Hartford, Vermont, and an illustrated lecture on the Boreal Archaic Indian and Dorset Cultures by the Director of the Dartmouth Museum, Dr. Elmer Harp, Jr. During the past year three Newsletters, Number 2 of Miscellaneous Papers, and a new Revised Constitution and By-Laws were published and distributed. A workshop on the use of archeological sites is another issue of the Archeologist which will be out in November.

Field work was confined to two sites: Garvin's Falls, Penobscot, New Hampshire, where the Society is working on a three-mile site along the Penobscot River which has an important stratified area with great potential archeological and cultural finds.

In the spring, the Society will add a third meeting to its agenda in the form of a workshop for field training on digging and recording techniques.

Several members have prepared displays of artifacts which have been shown in schools, stores, and at state fairs.

The Society hopes to sponsor a bill in the New Hampshire legislature for the appointment of a State Archeologist.

NEW JERSEY—Margaret Caesar reported for Leon C. Robbins that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a membership of 452. There are three chapters.

Quarterly meetings were held. On January 19 the Annual Meeting was at Trenton. William Haviland spoke on "Tikal and the Problem of Maya Settlement Patterns." A film entitled "Submerged Geological Activity in Stone" was shown, March 16 meeting was at Princeton. Howard Wyant spoke on "An Americanist Archeologist in Egypt," and Dr. Phillip C. Hammond, Jr., on "Petra: The Excavations, 1961-62." The May 18 meeting was at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison. Carol K. Rachlin spoke on "Okahoma Sumin" and illustrated it with excellent large photographs she had taken. Alice Marriott spoke on "Creative Traditions in Oklahoma." The October 19 meeting was at Seton Hall University, South Orange. Herbert C. Kraft spoke on "The Origins and Prehistory of Man," and conducted a tour of the archeological exhibits at the University Museum.

News Letters Nos. 62-65 were issued and Bulletin No. 21 is in galley proof.

Work field consisted of a fifteen-week field season in the Tocks Island Reservoir area along the upper Delaware River, with Willard Slossberg as Field Archeologist. The work was sponsored by the National Park Service, the New Jersey State Museum, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey. One site was excavated, the Pahaquarra Village site, near Calno, Warren County, and one, Mimisink Island, Sussex County, was tested. Ten blowchests and forts were located and some of these were photographed and mapped. Both the upper and lower terraces of the Pahaquarra site were excavated. On the upper terrace, pits, burials—both flexed and cremated—and the usual run of Late Woodland artifacts were found. Of especial interest is a series of post-molds which apparently belonged to a long post building. The lower terrace produced nine separate human layers and artifacts dating back to the Archaic period. "Open Dig" day, Saturday, July 27, was the hottest day of the year and only two or three visitors attended. The hottest summer for the Delaware High School, Succasumna, Morris County, was continued, and 18 students helped on the excavations for four weeks.

All three chapters, Unalachtigo, Shomung, and Unami, held regular meetings, mostly monthly. Both the Shomung and Unami chapters conducted excavations. The former continued to "dig" at Green Village, and the latter on the Oak Grove site, Cranbury, and the RCA site No. 2. Princeton Junction. The Unami chapter issues a News Letter.

The Archeological Society of New Jersey cooperated with the archeology section of the New Jersey Academy of Sciences at the Annual Meeting April 20, at the Glassboro State College. Dorothy Cross presented a paper entitled "Archaeological Chronology of New Jersey and Wilkins Slossberg gave an illustrated talk on "Test Excavations of the Pahaquarra Boy Scout Site, Tocks Island Reservoir Area, Warren County."

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that the New York State Archeological Association has a membership of 384. There are nine chapters.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held on April 6 at the Lewis Morgan Chapter at the Letchworth Institute Museum of Art and Science, Rochester. The Lewis Morgan Chapter as host. President Earl Casler presided. The guest speaker was Dr. Don Drago of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. His subject was: "Early Man in the Northeast." Papers delivered during the session were: "Indian Medicinal Herbs and White Man's Medicine,"

Richard L. McCarthy, Morgan Chapter, was named to Fellowship status at the meeting.

Three issues of the Association's periodical, the Bulletin, were published, totaling 60 pages and about 25,000 words. Occasional Paper No. 4, "The Neutral Indians," by Gordon Wright, edited by William S. Cornwall, both of Morgan Chapter, was distributed to the membership.


The Association as such neither sponsors nor conducts any excavation.

ONTARIO—Emily Taylor reported for Nancy Powell that the membership of the Ontario Archeological Society took a sharp drop in the late spring when a number of members neglected to pay their dues. However, there has been a steady rise since then and a number of new names have been added. Membership now totals 71.

Meetings continued to be held on the second Wednesday of every month from October to May. Again this semester, meetings are in the Sidney Smith Building of the University of Toronto. There have been a number of interesting speakers since the last ESAF meeting. In November we heard Jim Wright of the National Museum of Canada outline a tentative sequence of human history in Ontario from Paleo-Indian to contact times. Clyde Kennedy spoke to us on "Copper Craftsmen in the Ottawa Valley, 3000 Years Ago"—the old copper culture of Morrison's Island in the Ottawa River—during the Annual Meeting in December. During the first half of 1963 we heard Walter Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum discuss an exciting discovery of a Point Peninsula burial mound; Miss Helen Devereux of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, spoke about a Mississauga Indian site near Blind River, Ontario; Paul Sweetman told us of the Bristow site on Thorah Island in Lake Simcoe, Ontario; and in May we had a lively panel discussion on our experiences on past O.A.S. "digs." This fall our first speaker was Miss Pat Gail who told us of her experiences this summer working on an historical site at Fort Albany, James Bay. We look forward this month to hearing Mr. W. C. Noble discuss his experiences working on various sites in Alberta.

We have not been able to produce another publication thus far, but there is now enough material ready to form Publication No. 8. We are also planning to have our Constitution printed as we often have requests from other centers in Canada wishing to form their own archeological groups and asking our Association for this purpose. We have now combined our monthly Bulletin and Arch Notes to form a regular monthly newsletter again called Arch Notes. Membership forms and various papers were issued to our members.

There were two digs this year, one in the spring and one this fall. In the spring we dug the King's Forest site near Hamilton, Ontario. Two working parties were able to locate a number of artifacts on the week end of May 18. This fall we worked on a site near Barrie, Ontario, on a lovely warm and sunny week end in October. We found a great deal of pottery, including some very large fragments and some animal bone, pipes, and other evidences of early habitation. We hope that a report of the King's Forest site will appear in Publication No. 8.

Once again, due to the success of last year's project, we decided to hold a hall-setting meeting. We learned the hard way—infinite respect for the ability of the Indian to shape pottery without the benefit of a potter's wheel.

Pennsylvania—Vincent R. Mrzowski reported for John Witthoff that The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a membership of 867. The 1963 Annual Meeting was held on May 24-25 at the Beaver High School Auditorium, Gypsy Glen Road, Beaver, Pennsylvania, and the luncheon at the New Willows Motel on Route 68, Industry, with the Beaver Valley Chapter No. 7 as host.


Dr. Olaf H. Prufer, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, was the guest speaker at the Luncheon Meeting. He spoke on the "Paleo-Indian Industries of Ohio."

"Arche" Awards were presented to the following members for outstanding service to American archeology: Stanley Lantz of the Eriez Chapter in recognition for his work on rock shelters of the upper Allegheny, George E. Andrews of the State Committee for Research, and Robert A. Hall for his work on the archeological survey of Bradford County, Melville W. Corr of Sheep Rock Chapter for his survey work in the mountain region of central Pennsylvania, and his careful exploration of the Sheep Rock Shelter.


This year again, our various chapters put on an "Exhibit" in which they displayed the types of artifacts found in their localities. This alone was something to see.

In the past year, under the editorship of P. Schuyler Miller of Pittsburgh, one single number (Vol. 32, No. 1), September, 1962, and one double number (Vol. 32, Nos. 2-3), December, 1962, of The Pennsylvania Archaeologist was published. Editor Miller will have a double number, an all-Luraind issue, ready for the first publication the following year; this will be followed by two single issues.

Through the courtesy of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, the membership received the Archeological Newsletter in between issues of our publication.

The Society does not sponsor any field work, but the chapters, of which there are fourteen, carry on their own excavation programs. A new chapter of the Society will be organized in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, through the efforts of John G. Robson. The chapters continue to make archeological historic sites new.

During the summer of 1963, John Witthoff, State Anthropologist, excavated an army hospital site at Ephrata, Pennsylvania. Dr. Don W. Dragoos, with the help of students and members of the Beaver Valley and Allegheny chapters, excavated on Site 36V9 for a six-week period, and Dr. James L. Swauger of the Carnegie Museum did field work at the Philistine City of Ashdod in Israel, and continued his studies of petroglyphs in Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island—Edward D. Cook reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island now has 67 members.

Meetings are held monthly during the fall, winter, and spring months on the evening of the 3rd Wednesday. By custom, meetings for July and August are omitted. The June and September meetings are held at the current site. We are digging on Flat River in Washington County, Rhode Island. The annual election of officers will be held at the October 19th meeting. The Society looks forward to the Annual Dinner Meeting on November 6. This year we will be meeting at Smith's Castle, North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Col. Eugene S. Clark, Jr., will speak to us on the topic "Mysteries of the Indians of Rhode Island.

Work has been progressing at the Flat River site since early spring and we shall continue work until the ground freezes. Several members have been present each Saturday and often two or three members dig during the middle of the week. Although it is too soon
to draw any conclusions about this site there are some things that can be said at this time: (1) apparently the site is quite extensive, (2) the site—at least that portion that has been excavated, and the areas in which we have tested—is undisturbed, (3) several cultures are in evidence. These include: (a) Ceramic period—represented, but not as strong as the earlier cultures; (b) Late Archaic—represented, but not too strong; (c) Early Archaic—good evidence; several hearths have been found in excess of seven inches down in the subsoil together with several artifact types diagnostic of this culture. One sand-blasted leaf-type knife was found in close proximity to one of the early hearths. In addition, one unusual drill with a corner-ended flute has been found.

TENNESSEE—Joffre L. Coe reported for the LeBaron W. Pahmeyer that the Tennessee Archaeological Society increased its membership to 171 during 1963. The Nansemond Chapter took part in excavation projects during the year. The Nansemond Chapter sounded a shell midden site on the James River where a new highway bridge is to be built soon. A report on this excavation is also being prepared. In addition, several members have conducted excavations of their own, with the help and guidance of the newly appointed archaeologist at the Virginia State Library, Mr. Howard A. MacCord. Dr. C. G. Holland made a two-month site survey of the counties of southwestern Virginia under a grant from the National Science Foundation, and he is currently preparing his report on this work.

Two members of the Society have begun to prepare an index of the first ten volumes of the Society’s quarterly Bulletin. Work planned for the year 1963-64 will be a continuation of the foregoing, with continued emphasis on growth of the Society, both in numbers and in prestige.

WEST VIRGINIA—Edward V. McMichael reported that the West Virginia Archaeological Society presently has a membership of 132.

The Annual Meeting was held at Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, on October 12th. Dr. Alfred G. Guthe, University of Tennessee, was the meeting’s principal speaker, giving a talk on “A Preliminary Report on Sherd and Stone Box Graves near Clarksville.” Dr. McMichael reported that the West Virginia State Historical Society, Dr. Edward V. McMichael, State Archeologist, and Bettye Broyles, Assistant State Archeologist, gave reports on their excavations in Putnam and Randolph counties respectively. O. L. Mairs, Field Archeologist for the West Virginia Geological Society, gave a talk on the excavation of the Murad Mound, and Father C. M. Lewis, President of the Society, reported on the Wheeling Area Chapter’s “dig” near Moundsville. Sigus Olafson gave a brief report on some shell heap along the Hudson River, and Sam Kessel reported on testing activities on a deeply stratified site in Kanawha County. Dr. Paul H. Price, State Geologist, gave a report on plans for reopening Grave Creek Mound, and Father Lewis reported on activities and plans for historic archeology within the state. An informal dinner and get-together was held the night preceding the meeting, and a historic marker at a mound in Huntington was dedicated. On the day following the meeting, October 13, most members participated in a field trip to the Buffalo Indian Village site in nearby Putnam County.

Publications of the Society include one number of *The West Virginia Archaeologist* (No. 15), and one number in the *Publication Series* (No. 7), a site report by Robert C. Dunnell on the Hughes Farm site. Four numbers of *West Virginia Archeology*, the Society’s Newsletter, have been issued (Vol. V, Nos. 1-4), including two Sections of Archeology numbers and two issued by the Secretary-Treasurer. As an outcome of a lecture by Dr. McMichael on West Virginia pottery, a potter was sent to the site in Martinsburg.

The Society has two active chapters, one in the Wheeling area and another in the Charleston area. The Wheeling Area Chapter meets irregularly, has sponsored displays in Wheeling in connection with the West Virginia Centennial, continues a week-end dig on the small stone mound near Moundsville, and participated in the dedication of a historic marker at the Grave Creek Mound. The Kanawha Chapter meets the second Monday of each month and usually has some speaker on archeology. This chapter has assisted in work at the Buffalo site and on the Murad Mound, and for the first time this year held its own Annual Meeting, inviting all state society members. A morning program of talks was given and the afternoon devoted to visiting nearby excavations.

The Society continues to maintain the Moundsville Museum, under the directionship of Delf Norona. A few new exhibits have been installed since last year. As usual the receipts from the Mound Museum have paid for all our publications. Our combined Museum and regular funds as of the Annual meeting is $2,561.92.

The Society is continuing its program to secure carbon 14 dates, with one more secured (Isotopes, Inc., 1-1078, 1-790 plus or minus 150 years B.P., or A.D. 140 for the Fairchance Farm Mound site, near Moundsville, West Virginia), and two additional ones submitted to the Yale Laboratory. Society members have also provided artifacts for exhibits over the state for various Centennial activities, including a Centennial Train exhibit, and a featured exhibit this winter at the Children’s Museum, Charleston.
ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

1963 EXCAVATIONS AT THE BUFFALO SITE, PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By Edward V. McMichael

Six months' work with an average crew of 15 was spent on the Buffalo Indian Village and cemetery site along the Kanawha River, midway between Charleston and Point Pleasant, Putnam County, West Virginia. About 35,000 square feet were uncovered in trenches across the village area to pinpoint the precise area of the village. The site is on land owned by Union Carbide, which will soon build a plant upon the site area.

The prime aim in this excavation was to determine the nature of a Fort Ancient village. While much is known about Fort Ancient artifacts, little is known of village plans, structures, etc. A general picture of such was obtained in these excavations. The site consists of a central plaza devoid of artificial content, then large buildings surround this plaza (one complete house pattern was 50 by 25 feet in dimension, with three large center posts, and 12 subsidiary center supports), beyond this are ordinary houses averaging 15 by 20 feet in outline, rectangular, with two center posts, then surrounding all was a palisade, possibly of a double palisade. During the occupation of the village the village plan had been altered, which made difficult the interpretation of the data. The maximum village dimensions were 650 by 350 feet.

Burials were very common, with 309 found this season. About 50% of these were extended, 20% flexed, and 30% disturbed—the latter due to a curious practice of re-excavating earlier graves and interring another body, while showing out the earlier bones. Burials were found in groups in the central plaza, and in several instances they were definitely buried within houses. Grave offerings were infrequent, with children having such most often; shell ornaments were the most frequent offering. Strong influence from the stoney-box-grave area was apparent, in grave re-use and use of some stone slabs.

Artifacts at the site were plentiful, with pottery and bone refuse most common. Ceramics were almost exclusively shell tempered, with cord-marked surfaces representing at least 75% of the total, plain surface 25% or less. Strap handles were frequent, as was lip notching and plain neck zones, although, contrary to Ohio-Kentucky Fort Ancient, decoration was rare. Minor amounts of salt pans, simple stamped, and fabric-impressed surfaces occur. Pottery figurines, pestles, and pipes also occur, rare. Flint artifacts were mainly triangular points and tear-drop-shaped end-scrapers, although a few drills, crude celts, and chisels occur. Bone tools were abundant, with turkey-leg bone awls common, bone beamers, cut and perforated deer toe-bones, mussel shell awls, mussel shell drills, perforated animal teeth (dog, wolf, bear), bird and mammal bone beads, bone tubes (bear humeri), antler drills, and bird bone flutes all represented. Ground stone tools and ornaments included celts, abrasers, sandstone saws, hammerstones, nut stones, cannel-coal pendants, gamestones, and an unusual pipe of travertine—an eagle clutching a human bead in its talons. The only metal artifacts were a few rolled copper beads and a few bits of brass, indicating some European trade contacts. Shell artifacts included mussel shell hoes and ornaments, conch shell beads, and gorgets (weeping eye, rattlesnake, cuplike pendants and isolated ornaments included mussel shell hoes and ornaments, conch shell beads, and gorgets (weeping eye, rattlesnake, cuplike pendants and isolated ornaments included mussel shell hoes and ornaments, conch shell beads, and gorgets (weeping eye, rattlesnake, cuplike pendants and isolated ornaments). Seven of the burials were partially disturbed, seven were covered with large water-worn stones and one burial (below the mound) was cremated.

Middle Woodland mound and village are located on a low flat terrace about 30 feet above the valley floor. The terrace is bordered on the northeast by Elkwater Fork and on the north by the Tygart Valley River. A total of 40 ten-foot squares have been excavated in the village. Several cooking pits (holes dug into the subsoil and lined with small stones) containing broken pottery and charcoal were found, but no house patterns. Artifacts from the village, as well as the mound, include clay-tempered pottery (Armstrong types), projectile points, drills, scrapers, hammerstones, celt fragments, and nutting stones (mound only).

MOUNDS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By Betty J. Broyles

Randolph County, situated near the eastern edge of West Virginia, is divided by the Tygart Valley River into two mountain ranges, Cheat Mountain on the east and Rich Mountain on the west. The Tygart Valley begins at Valley Head (the river rises in the mountain about 10 miles to the south) and continues in a northerly direction through Elkins, where it reaches a width of about two and one-half miles. From Elkins the river flows west and north through narrow valleys into Barbour County.

A "History of Randolph County" was compiled in the late 1800's by Maxwell, in which he mentions 45 mounds in the Tygart Valley, 14 of these are Huttonsville Mounds. Twelve of these 14 mounds have been located, although all but three have been almost destroyed. The 1963 excavations were conducted in the area between Huttonsville and Valley Head, near Elkwater.

Two mounds, only 20 feet apart, were located in the Don Bosco School property on the point of a ridge 50 feet above the valley floor. In 1961 Mound B was bulldozed down almost to ground level and a large pit was dug into Mound A by boys from the school. Very little was found in either mound.

Work was begun in July on the two mounds. Mound A was about 32 by 38 feet, 3 feet high, and was composed of stone and dry hard yellow clay. No burials or pottery, and very few stone artifacts were found. No artifacts were found in direct association with any of the burials. Seven of the burials were partially covered with large water-worn stones and one burial (below the mound) was cremated. Only three appear to have been in-the-floor burials, and several were bone burials. The mound was two rolled copper beads, a large cache blade of Flint Ridge (Ohio) flint, a restorable vessel of the type Armstrong Cord-Marked, a fragment of a polished stone tubular pipe, and a pottery elbow pipe.

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY

By Don W. Dragoo

Within recent years many institutions and governmental agencies have devoted a great amount of energy and the expenditure of considerable funds to the salvage of archeological and historical sites in areas to be destroyed by the waters impounded by new flood-control dams. In these situations the need for salvage is obvious, for the observer can clearly visualize the disappearance of sites beneath the waters. Carnegie Museum with the aid of the National Park Service has conducted investigations in several of these areas within the Upper Ohio Valley during the past twelve years. In another situation the need for salvage has not been so obvious or highly publicized, but the potential for complete destruction of many important sites may be even more critical than in those areas behind flood-control dams. In the Ohio Valley the United States Corps of Engineers has begun quietly the renovation of locks and dams so necessary for the navigation of the Ohio and its tributaries. New higher dams are being constructed to replace old low dams and low dams that are incapable of handling large tows now in service on many areas of the Ohio. In many instances the new dams will replace several of the old structures and as a consequence raise the water level many feet above present levels for miles behind them. Low-lying sites in these areas will be flooded and many sites above the water level will be subjected to more intensive erosion.

In the Upper Ohio Valley we had become so accustomed to navigation dams and the yearly erosion of sites during times of floods that
we were slow to wake up to this new threat to our sites. It was only after the construction of two new dams on the Ohio down river from Pittsburgh that we realized that salvage would be necessary. At the large Ohioview site (36Bv9) in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the amount of damage to known sites and searched for new sites within the area. A cry for help went out to the National Park Service in 1962 when nearly twenty feet eroded away from the face of the Ohioview site. In response, the National Park Service gave support to Carnegie Museum to conduct investigations along the Ohio River behind the New Cumberland Dam up to Pittsburgh.

During 1963 the Museum conducted an extensive survey of damage to known sites and searched for new sites within the area. A major program of excavation was undertaken at the Ohioview site where our main interest was the gathering of new information on the deep cultural levels of the site which is typical of many large river terrace sites along the Ohio. We became very intrigued by the geology of the Ohioview site and the correlation of the geological and archeological phenomena. At the Ohioview site and at other sites similarly situated along the Upper Ohio, the cultural sequence begins very late in the Archaic and extends into historic times. Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Prehistoric cultures are especially well represented, but the apparent absence of Archaic and earlier materials has been difficult to explain. The most interesting occurrence was the discovery of an isolated skull including three vertebrae and the lower jaw in a small pit; this was of an adolescent. Associated with burial 4 was a quantity of charred cloth or some fabric. Burials 1 through 4 were located in the village area, while burial 5 was located in thesubstructure mound; the latter was of an adult.

Excavation revealed that the Loy site is an almost pure Dallas site. There are slight indications of an Early Mississippian occupation of the site suggested by the presence of a small amount of shell-tempered pottery with a stamped surface. Small amounts of grit and limestone-tempered pottery with check-stamped and cord-marked surfaces indicated an earlier occupation of the site during the Middle Woodland period.

The Loy site is being destroyed by cultivation and vandalistic relic hunters. If the information contained by the Loy site is to be preserved it must be protected from further destruction, or excavated, with the resulting information recorded and published.

THE HARGETT-KING ROCK SHELTER, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

By William A. Tibwell

The Hargett-King rock shelter (18MO12) is located on Great Seneca Creek 15 miles from its mouth and 3 miles from Gaithersburg in Montgomery County, Maryland. The shelter was excavated during 1961 and 1962 by the Southwestern Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland. The floor of the shelter was covered by a layer of sterile silt approximately 30 inches in depth. An occupation zone was discovered underneath this sterile layer but could not be completely excavated because of the high water table. That portion of the occupation zone excavated, however, revealed the following sequence: (a) 3 small blue glass beads and a bird shot in the top of the occupation zone; (b) Small, white quartz triangular projectile points and a few potsherds similar to the material found at the nearby Hughes and Shepard Barsack sites; (c) Large concave-base, triangular projectile points and a few potsherds similar to the material found at the Winslow site; (d) A miscellaneous of triangular, stemmed, and pentagonal points and potsherds of various types that cannot be associated with any other nearby sites; (e) A few sherds of steatite-tempered pottery in 1962 had established the existence: (f) A number of stemmed, triangular, and ovate projectile points and a few sherds of sand-tempered pottery; (g) A few stone artifacts not associated with any ceramic material.

TheHargett-King rock shelter suggests that the rock shelter was used as a camp site by small parties at intervals over an extended period of time. The most interesting occurrence was the discovery of sand-tempered pottery below the Marcy Creek pottery which is generally considered to be the oldest pottery in the area. This cannot be considered as conclusive evidence concerning pottery earlier than Marcy Creek since only a few sherds were involved, but it suggests that more investigation in Maryland and Virginia should be addressed to this point.

MECHANIZED EXCAVATION OF THE PAHAQUARRA BOY SCOUT CAMP SITE

By Willard Slosher

Excavation of the lower terrace of the Pahaquarra Village site, Tocks Island Reservoir area, Warren County, New Jersey, was initiated during the 1963 field season by the National Park Service, the New Jersey State Museum, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey. The excavations were located on the upper terrace by small parties extending to 17 feet, revealed the existence of nine separate and distinct artifact and charcoal-bearing
zones. Each of these zones was separated by one or more bands of sterile sand or clay, the deepest zone being at a depth of 17' 5".

Continued excavation and screening by hand became more difficult and time-consuming, due to the necessity of moving back-dirt to the surface and to the reduction of actual digging space as stepping continued. It was decided at this point to mechanize the operation in order to expose large areas of each artifact-bearing level. A trench measuring 100 feet by 50 feet was surveyed. The equipment chosen for the excavation of this trench included a bulldozer, two backhoes with front loaders, and a vibrating screen 8 feet by 3 feet with a half-inch wire cloth. Using the backhoes, three test trenches, parallel to the proposed trench, and measuring 18 inches wide, 8 feet long, and up to 14 feet deep, were completed in less than an hour. With the archeologist riding the backhoe bucket, stratigraphic readings were quickly obtained.

The first bulldozer cut was made 100 feet long and 8 feet wide (the width of the blade) on the south side of the proposed trench. This cut was made in three-inch depths with continuous removal of the soil by the front loaders in front of the bulldozer's blade (thus avoiding any disturbance of unexcavated soil by the spinning of the bulldozer's blade) due to the high weight of the area excavated. As each soil layer was completed the walls of the trench were dressed and checked. Successive cuts were made to complete the trench at its proposed 50 feet width. Some stepping was necessary. At present the trench is 30 feet wide by 50 feet long. Machinery used in this method has excavated up to 80 cubic yards of earth a day, or the equivalent of more than 86 five-foot squares of one-foot depth, at a cost of $95.00. A crew of eighteen laborers working by hand produces 14 four-foot squares in an 8-hour day at a cost of $176.00. Actual cost per square excavated was reduced from a high of $12.50 to $1.20. With the addition of conveyor belts to carry soil in an unending stream to the shaker screen and the sifted soil from the screen, production could be increased and cost per square reduced.

Using these methods, breakage of artifacts is almost nonexistent. Since the humus layers exhibit successively older material as greater depths are reached, we intend to continue these methods during the next field season.

THE COOL BRANCH SITE, 9QU 5, QUITMAN COUNTY, GEORGIA: A FORTIFIED MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN WITH TOWER BASTIONS

By Harold A. Hoscher

One of the major archeological determinants documenting the shift from the Woodland period to the Mississippian period in much of the Southeast, particularly to the area to the Northwest, is the appearance of a pattern of aggressive warfare evidenced by elaborate fortification systems. Rectilinear fortification systems with spaced bastions are definitely associated with Mississippian culture, and contrast sharply with the circular palisades without bastions of the Iroquoian-Algonkian Northeast, the Atlantic Coast, and parts of the Gulf Coast; the two systems characterize sharply bounded, mutually exclusive geographical and cultural areas.

The mound sites of the Southeast have been studied at intervals over the last century, and more systematically and with better publication in the last thirty-five years. However, with only an occasional passing reference to associated fortifications, there is little in the way of detailed reports south of the Tennessee River area and excavated extensively and intensively just before World War II. The exceptions would be the very deep and wide moat at Etowah site in north Georgia, cutting off the bend where the Etowah mounds stand, the long circumvallation at Occoneechee National Monument, following to the edge of a natural terrain feature, and the hybrid fortification at Town Creek site in North Carolina, a circular palisade, but with tower bastions. Additional references to fortifications are usually undocumented. There is, however, abundant ethnohistorical documentation of fortifications, competently presented by Dr. John R. Swanton in his report of the Indians of the Southeastern United States (BAEB 137, 1946, pp. 433-439).

Recent archeological exploration by River Basin Surveys, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, at a Mississippian mound site on Cool Branch, south of Georgetown, Quitman County, Georgia (31° 56' N, 85° 07' W), uncovered evidence of a triangular fort, with the site bounded on the west by a line of square tower bastions, ten-feet square, regularly spaced at intervals of 110-115 feet. The walls indicate enclosure of an area of approximately ten to twelve acres, about 700 feet on a side, with a clay platform mound close to the center of the compound. Several rebuildings of the palisade are indicated, however, and we cannot be sure all our sectioning has been done; further, the bastions and composite walls were oriented to approximately 60° to the right of the cardinal points; that is, the north wall, which is perfectly straight, runs east-northeast (ENE). The west wall, nearest the river, has a deliberately pronounced outward bevel indicating right deflection at each bastion. The bastions are built like the Small Log houses described for the Tennessee Valley, wall posts set in trenches, each wall standing separately, with corners not quite meeting. The corner orientation is with smaller sticks set in a central position held in place by woven withes, the whole then plastered with red clay, which in this area dries to a bricklike hardness. This site was dug as one part of an extensive salvage operation, and with the time and money which could be allotted it proved impossible to work out all the details of the sites.

The mound at the Cool Branch site was a comparatively low clay platform, plowed down by a century of continual cultivation, and showing only as a low dome in the middle of a field. At first no work was scheduled here other than a simple stratigraphic test to obtain sherd samples of the pre-mound period, the actual mound-building period, and any later post-mound occupations. A fairly complete excavation was completed, requiring much more complete excavation than originally planned. The most important evidence was that of an articulated skeleton buried at the base of the four-foot mound, located within an area regraded by the plow. The bones were laid out in a position as if in a grave, with the head facing southeast and the body lying in a gently flexed position. The most important feature of this burial was the pottery, consisting of a vessel with the lid complete lying in the same plane as the body. The body was that of a woman, and the lid is a large auction vessel. The head rested on a board which is now missing. This was the very deep and wide moat at Etowah site in north Georgia, a circular palisade, but with tower bastions. Additional references to fortifications are usually undocumented. There is, however, abundant ethnohistorical documentation of fortifications, competently presented by Dr. John R. Swanton in his report of the Indians of the Southeastern United States (BAEB 137, 1946, pp. 433-439).

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The surprisingly complete recovery of fortification, village, and funerary mound evidence from this one site raises important questions about the Mississippian or Mississippian-influenced sites of the Southeast below the Fall Line. Are such fortified village compounds characteristic of all, or of most of the sites of this period, and, if so, why are not more of them detected or reported? Striking similarities can be shown between fortifications of Cool Branch, the Tennessee Valley area, the new Madrid (Missouri) area, such Ohio Valley sites as Angel Mounds, the Astalan site in Wisconsin, and several important type sites in the Missouri Valley, notably the Hickey Brothers' site in South Dakota, and the Buffle site in North Dakota. The Missouri Valley sites do not have platform mounds, however, and the bastions are elongated hairpin loops, rather than towers. In these widely separated areas the rest of the recoverable material culture conforms to local patterns. The question then is, in any one area, was the actual shift to a Mississippian culture an invasion and conquest, or to what degree simply the spread of concomitant parts of the total pattern over regional subcultures of dissimilar peoples? There is present need for a careful re-examination of existing information and an emphasis on the problem in future undertakings.

AN EARLY PREHISTORIC IROQUOIS SETTLEMENT PATTERN

By Charles F. Hayes, III

Excavations by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association since 1960 have focused upon an Iroquois settlement pattern. The site, Can 29-3, lies in a belt of large trees and second-growth timber near the town of Bristol, south of Rochester. On the crow of a hill at an elevation of 1080 feet, the site overlooks a valley 200 feet below to the east. Can 29-3 has never been plowed and is covered with a thin layer of humus which fades out at the crest of the hill, the approximate center of a once occupied area 400 by 200 feet. Refuse deposits were found on the periphery near the gable.

The palisade probably encircled the site. Postmolds have been found on the eastern, western, and southern sides. The posts were either tapered or blunted at the ends, placed singly side by side in an irregular row, and often bolstered with small stones. An entrance has not been defined.
Dark topsoil areas within the palisade were tested for former structures. Two large and several smaller features were found. Structure No. 1 was circular, with a diameter of 12 feet. It had a central area of dark granular soil beneath which were three deep fire-cracked rock and ash-filled pits. It may represent a type of smoke house. Structure No. 2 lay to the south and adjacent to Structure No. 1. The rectangular postmold pattern measured 30 by 18 feet with a line of posts across the center width. Five storage pits, some containing cores and artifacts, and four areas of dark soil with fire-cracked rock and flint chips may indicate a projectile-point workshop as well as a temporary dwelling area.

Other features within the palisade include an oval area covered with small fire-cracked stones, a pit over three feet deep filled with stones and charcoal, a hearth area with a single adjacent postmold, and a possible drying rack represented by two isolated postmolds five feet apart.

Artifacts from Can 29-3 are characteristic of other early prehistoric Iroquois sites estimated to date between A.D. 1300 and 1500 in the Genesee Valley and Bristol Hills regions. Occasional links with the preceding Owasco culture may be seen in a minority of the pottery types.

These features, an analysis of refuse bone, and a recent soil analysis support the theory that Can 29-3 was occupied by the Iroquois perhaps during the spring, summer, and fall hunting seasons.

THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD
IN THE BEAVER VALLEY
By John A. Zakutka

In the Beaver Valley, mounds of the Middle Woodland period are rare; only three mounds of this period have been excavated. The North Benton Mound from the Upper Mahoning River produced some classic Hopewell material—copper celt, platform pipe, pipestone, copper ear spools, worked stone, and copper beads. However, the majority of traits from this mound are typical of the materials recovered from the Chamber's Mound, the tumuli of the Upper Allegheny and western New York regions, and from surface manifestations of this period on sites in the Beaver Valley.

The Byler Mound contained mostly cremated burials accompanied by trophy skulls, rectangular gorgets, a pentagonal gorget, a copper crescent, a copper imitation of a turtle carapace, Flint Ridge bladelet, and red ochre.

The Chamber's Mound, the only other known mound excavated in the Beaver Valley drainage area, produced cremated burials and extended burials in elaborate stone cists accompanied by slate gorgets and Flint Ridge bladelets. In the fill of the mound a large number of Flint Ridge bladelets and distinctive points made of the same material, here provisionally typed as the Mahoning expanded-stem point, were found. Invariably made of Flint Ridge chalcedony, they exhibit convex bases, notching which is in the form of an arc extending from the edge of the blade to the base, giving an over-all appearance to the general configuration of the upper portion of the point of an expanded stem. These points were fashioned by percussion and flaking and lack the refinement of shaping exhibited by the Snyder points of classic Hopewell.

Surface manifestations of this period are quite numerous on a large number of sites in the valley, which produce whole and fragmentary rectangular gorgets, Flint Ridge bladelets, Mahoning expanded-stem points, some Snyder points, Raccoon notched points, and an occasional fragment of copper.

In seeking relationships of the Beaver Valley tumuli to similar manifestations of the Middle Woodland period, it may be noted that the strongest cultural and temporal relationships are with the mounds of the Tomasi focus in the Upper Allegheny, the New York tumuli of the Hopewellian phase, and the Watson Mound on the Ohio. With classic Hopewell its closest relationships are with the Turner group and Wright group of mounds, sharing with them such important con-tainments as cremated burials and extended burials, stone cists, gorgets, Flint Ridge chalcedony bladelets, projectile points lacking the symmetry and chipping refinement of the classic Snyder points, and the use of stone and gravel in mound construction.

The Hopewell pottery, predominately Mahoning Cord-marked ware, Half-Moon ware, and some Watson ware.

The elaborate mortuary complex exemplified in classic Hopewell in Ohio has no counterparts in the Beaver Valley, but is, instead, represented by a much attenuated mortuary complex. Also absent from local mounds are the ornate grave trappings of classic Hopewell. This finding, however, in the instance of the Chamber's Mound, and, in instances where trade items were involved, i.e., the bladelets, Snyder points, etc., one can postulate actual contact with members of the Hopewellian culture during their extensive journeys to far-flung areas in the exploitation of their widespread commerce.

THE STOERZINGER SITE OF UPPER BARE ISLAND,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

By George R. Boyd

The site is located in the lower reaches of the Susquehanna River, some 16 miles from Chesapeake Bay tidewater. It is situated on the southeast corner of Upper Bare Island, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The island is largely composed of an outcrop of Wissahickon schist. The topsoil is orange colored, wind-blown sand of the Altithermal period. In the excavation, a profile study shows that in aboriginal times the Susquehanna River never flooded above 14 feet, the approximate present normal river level.

The top six to eight inches of soil was disturbed by recent flooding action, being mixed with coal screening. No effort was made to recover specimens from this level.

Excavated from the 8 to 13-inch level were fish spears and stemmed arrowpoints, some corner-notched and made from Ohio Flint Ridge chalcedony, Penns Creek black flint, Pennsylvanian jasper, aposyolite, bog quartz, and Canadian quartzite lithic materials. The ceramic sherds recovered from this stratum were of deep red orange color with a small amount of granular quartz tempering. One sherd has an outward-flaring collar, thin wall, and very soft texture.

The 13 to 20-inch stratum produced triangular, side- and corner-notched stemmed projectile points of quartz, apophyllite, Pennsylvanian jasper, Penns Creek black flint, local chalcedony and metamorphic rock. A fish arrow is made of Elk Creek, Broadrun chalcedony from Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

In the 20 to 25-inch stratum a sherd of crushed shell temper, with roughened net surface was excavated at 24½ inches. This level yielded sherds of a steatite-tempered, bucket-shaped pot, with plain smooth sides and lug handle, and Stony Creek sherds of fine quartz sand temper with a groty and sandy texture and cord impressions. Stony Creek sherds persist to the 28-inch level in association with small steatite vessels. Stem- and corner-notched and triangular arrowpoints were present.

The 28 to 36-inch stratum produced gneiss- and quartz-tempered vessels, some with a clear polish or covered with a blackened lip or a flat one-quarter-inch diagonal impression of cord. Projectile points were stemmed, corner-notched or triangular basalt, quartz, quartzite, or metahalysite lithic material.

From 36 to 52 inches no pottery was found. The projectile points consisted mostly of small triangular arrowpoints with convex sides, rounded at the base corners, and with a slightly concave base. The over-all length averaged ¾ inches.

THE HARLAN MILL STEATITE QUARRY,
CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND

By Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr.

The Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry, 18 Ce 5, located at New Leeds, Cecil County, Maryland, represents a hitherto unrecorded quarrying complex. The quarry, on the top of a small knoll, is about one-half acre in extent. It has been only partially excavated, sufficiently, however, to enable a reconstruction of the quarrying and bowl manufacturing techniques.

The Harlan Mill schist steatite is bedded in a nearly vertical stratum. The method of quarrying was to isolate the desired piece of steatite by cutting deep grooves on each side of it. The knob, being free-standing on three sides, was removed from the stratum by striking it at the base with a heavy stone sledge.

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The quarrying and bowl-shaping tools are much cruder than those usually associated with this industry, polished tools being relatively scarce. The total tool complex, many of the tools being too crude to recognize if they had not been found in context, was saved without exception.

In contrast to the usual quarrying and shaping technique in which the outside of the bowl is roughly shaped before its removal from the bedrock, the entire shaping process is carried out after the removal of the slab from the bedrock.

The charcoal was collected and submitted by Bert Salwen of the Columbia University Department of Anthropology who had visited the site with a class of students in May and June of 1962. The site had been opened by Brennan, Brammer, and Olafson in 1961. They both dug it and called it to the attention of Salwen and Dr. Ralph Solecki of Columbia. The Yale dating was arranged through the courtesy of Dr. Irving Rouse of Yale.

The midden seems to be composed of shell of at least three distinct horizons that may be distinguished by interlarded evidences of abandonment and soil building, and by differences in the sizes of the shells. The uppermost shell is at the bottom of the midden and this is the C14 dated horizon. The next higher horizon is thought to be about 4000 years old, and the latest, containing a Vinette-2-like pottery, about 2500 years old.

The dated horizon yielded no diagnostic lithic artifacts that would relate it to any known New York or other culture. The rather plentiful bone is mainly of large meat animals, elk and deer, but no stone projectile points have been found in the Croton Point primary midden or in a midden of equivalent age currently being investigated by Brennan, Brammer, Olafson, and George Schottler at Montrose Point, a few miles up the Hudson. Many of the bone fragments might have been used for projectile points but, if they were, there is no detectable evidence of manufacture.

The few artifacts consist of two small flint spalls that might have been blanks for “tip” points, a core chopper, some pebble mullion-stones, and what seems to be a small pebble double-ended pestle. The culture is not describable yet, except negatively.

The dating of this shell midden confirms the chronological-climatic scheme proposed by Dr. Rhodes W. Fairbridge of the Columbia Geology Department that at 6200-6000 years ago the climate was unusually warm, and glacial melt-water raised the level of the sea rapidly. At present the climate-salinity condition in this part of the Hudson are sub-marginal for the production of oysters. There were several previous periods, as evidenced by Croton-vicinity middens, when oysters grew in harvestable quantity, and it would seem, from midden evidence, that oysters grew in such quantity through most of the time between 6000 years ago and, perhaps, 1000 years ago, but were not much depended on, at least for food, after that. At no time, after the 6000-year horizon was laid down, did oysters ever grow to the size of that earliest period.

It has been argued previously by this author that the three-inch layer of badly shattered shell that rests on the top of the earliest or G O (giani-de) horizon was, at Croton Point, evidence of a beach. While this may be as argued, a somewhat similar shattered shell layer, which tops off the G O horizon at Montrose Point could not have been a beach, since the midden at Montrose Point is about 30 feet above present sea level. All that can be said at present is that there is no evidence that, despite the known fluctuations of sea level over the past 6000 years above and below the norm of present level, there was any great difference in the relation of sea level to land level. This is subject to further study in this area which is in many respects marginal and therefore of signal significance.

A 6,000-YEAR-OLD SHELL MIDDEN ON THE HUDSON RIVER

By Louis A. Brennan

In July of this year there was received by this author and his colleagues, Sigfus Olafson and Manuck Brammer, from the Yale Geochronometric Laboratory, a C14 date of 5863 8.P., plus or minus 200 years, on charcoal taken from the lowest horizon of a midden of oyster shell on the southern tip of Croton Point, a peninsula in the Haverstraw Bay area of the Hudson River.

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Early in August, 1962, Ed Mahan, A. B. Hooper, A. G. Long, Acton Boone, Gordon Sibley, and other members of the Guntersville Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society, dug a five-foot test pit in the site in which four fragments of fluted projectile points were found. The University of Alabama field crew, under the sponsorship of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., and the Alabama Archaeological Society, moved to the area and spent the last two weeks of the season excavating the test. Again during the 1963 season an additional trench was excavated at the site.

Preliminary analysis of the material recovered from these tests indicates that the rock shelter was more or less continually occupied by groups from the Paleo-Indian through the Mississippian cultural stages.

The site represents the first well-documented report for the stratigraphic placement of the Cumberland Point. The deepest "levels" (32 to 44 inches) of the shelter where the Cumberlands occurred represent occupational deposits made on an uneven rock-fall floor and could not be traced uniformly throughout the trenches. Nevertheless, the stratigraphy at Ms 201 has provided valuable information concerning the chronology of projectile-point types of the Tennessee Valley. The occurrence of pottery with Woodland and Mississippian projectile point ends abruptly with the fourth level (approximately 16 inches below the surface). There followed the stemmed projectile points in the pre-pottery zone. The deepest levels 8 through 11 (32-44 inches) contained the fragments of the Cumberlands, along with two Quads, three Daltons, uniface tools, and several projectile points considered to be Early Archaic.

The presence of the Quads and Daltons with the Cumberlands seems to suggest a gradual transition rather than a temporal gap between Paleo-Indian and Archaic at this site. The absence of Clovis may indicate a closer link between Cumberland and Quartz-Dalton than between Cumberland and Archaic.

A charcoal sample in the deepest level (54 inches below surface) and in the same level with a Quad projectile point, has been sent to a carbon 14 laboratory for dating. It is expected that the date will run earlier than the Stanfield-Worley Dalton Complex date (900 ± 450) because of the presence of Cumberland and Quad.

THE FALLING CREEK IRONWORKS SITE
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By Howard A. MacCord

Just south of Richmond on the south bank of Falling Creek lies the site of the first integrated ironworks in British America. Built in 1619, it produced cast and wrought iron for England and for the Jamestown plantation until it was destroyed by the Indian massacre of March 23, 1622. For various reasons the works was never rebuilt. While the general area of the site had never been forgotten, the exact site of the furnace and allied forges was uncertain.

In May, 1963, it appeared that the site would be destroyed to make way for apartments and a shopping center. Efforts to have the site preserve were unsuccessful. Accordingly, members of the Greater Richmond Area Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia, under the guidance of the writer representing the Virginia State Library, arranged to test the site to pinpoint the remains, if they still existed. The owner agreed to build around anything of historic importance found and to preserve it for possible future development.

Accordingly, the suspected area was trench by bulldozer and by hand-dug trenches and soundings to locate the exact site. While the base of the main blast furnace was not found in the digging done, the base of one of the auxiliary forges was found. This base, along with a thick deposit of slag, demonstrated that the actual site covered an area of about 10 acres under which lies the remains of a blast furnace. Many hand-wrought spikes and three larger tools of iron were found in the slag layer. Also found were a number of slag-encrusted bricks, showing that the furnace or some of the forges were brick-lined, a fact not heretofore known. No traces were found of the living area or graves of the workmen killed at the site.

This exploratory digging demonstrated that the site still existed and was worth preserving for future, more complete excavation. With the help and cooperation of the landowner, the site will be protected for the present. This site excavation demonstrates that non-professional archaeologists can and do fill an important role in finding, identifying, and preserving historic sites.

COLLINS JOHNSON HOUSE, HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY IN ODESSA, DELAWARE

By John Swientochowski

In the name of progress thousands of acres of farmland are being purchased for industrial expansion near Odessa which is situated on the Delaware River in New Castle County, Delaware. Many of these acres have been under cultivation since the earliest years of our country, and occasionally, as in this case, the original home has survived the pillaging of pirates, the vicissitudes of weather, and the ever-present danger of fire. This house, bolstered by two later additions, was about to be destroyed when Rodney Sharp stepped in front of the bulldozer, loaded the all-wood ancient portion onto a flat trailer, and twelve miles later re-erected it on a new foundation in Odessa.

At this point of our story Albert Kruse, an architect particularly interested in colonial Delaware, called on The Archaeological Society of Delaware to see what they could uncover and to see if they could find evidence that would push back the 1720 known date to another, since architectural features suggested earlier years. The group took up the challenge of a crash program in historic archeology with crumbled cellar walls, a partial cellar, and a full cellar open to the sky. Bits of pottery, glass, bone, and other litter were all about in total disarray. Systematic digging brought to light the fact that the house mowers were not the only disturbers of the site, for it was found that there was no stratigraphy that could be relied on. From the very first it was discovered that the smell upon which the house once stood was also the home of an earlier inhabitant—the Middle Woodland Indian—as evidenced by the clay and lithic material recovered. The historic material ranged from 1600 to the present day. The varied assortment of medicine bottles attested to the need for self-medication. Although the farm was far removed from the city the women enjoyed the finer things in life as discovered in the numerous pieces of Delitt, import, Korean, Salt Glaze, Stone, Parian, and many other wares. The kitchen contributed many fragments of "Pennsylvania Dutch" slipware. Frugality is not here, for many fragments bore the Indian-type repair holes. In one instance the repair cords were found still in place. Bone-handled tableware of many designs was recovered. Spoons of pewter and other metals ranged four centuries. Objects of metal were numerous, and in many cases were resuscitated into recognition and, in the case of coins, to readability. The lack of pipestem was made up for in mineral water, gin, and wine bottles. Buttons also spanned the centuries and encompassed every possible material. Thousands of bones from the kitchen were gathered and await classification to see the range of wild or domestic animal life that made up the eating habits of the occupants. The work of diggers could have gone on for another month or so had it not moved, to the area and spent the last two weeks of the season expanding the test. Again during the 1963 season an additional trench was excavated at the site. This exploratory digging demonstrated that the site still existed and was worth preserving for future, more complete excavation. With the help and cooperation of the landowner, the site will be protected for the present. This site excavation demonstrates that non-professional archaeologists can and do fill an important role in finding, identifying, and preserving historic sites.
of a log bridge revealed that we were in a stream bed, which appears on early maps, and, with the help of many volunteers, we began to salvage great quantities of leather, and wood and plant life. Tin, iron, lead, brass, and copper appeared in excellent condition and bone was abundant. The salvage operation required five months to complete.

It is now believed that the scarring of the ground around the fort during its construction created conditions which would allow for considerable erosion. Heavy rains in the fall of 1758 and the spring rains of 1759, combined with the thaw, could have created considerable run-off, allowing the discarded items to become mired in a bog two to three feet thick. The area was then covered with three feet of yellow clay, shutting off the air and allowing the moisture to remain, thus preserving perishable materials.

Excavations in 1962 were limited to the refuse area near the south bastion. However, late in 1962, with plans being formed to complete the inner fort, funds were made available to excavate the areas which would become inaccessible. A shelter was built to allow work to continue through the winter.

In the spring of 1963, the powder magazine was located, with stone floor, fireplace, and two ash pits. As work progressed the four bastions were located, as were parts of the wall on three sides, the main gate, the gate to the spring, and a fire pit near the north bastion. Artifacts were numerous.

We exposed a previously non excavated section of the stream in September, 1963. Many artifacts and three sections of the battle-pen fence were found still intact.

The prehistory of the site is predominantly Archaic, with traces of the Transitional (steatite) present. A surface find suggests late Paleo occupation.

Types of artifacts and objects found include: bone—awls, buttons, comb, handles, whistle; brass and copper—buckles, buttons, bowls, coins, cuff links, drawer pull, flag mount, gun parts, hairpins, hoops, janglers, jew's-harps, lock, rings, sheath clips, plugs, snuffbox lid, straight pins, tacks, thimbles, watch key; burial—horse; ceramics—kaolins pipes, porcelains, red wares, soft pastes, stone wares; glass—beads, cuff links, case bottle, inwells, light green bottle glass, mug bottom, pyromount water-bottle seal, rum bottle, bottle stopper, stem ware with folded foot, window glass; iron—axes, hale, bayonets, buckles, bullet-mold reamer, candle snuffer and trimmer, cannon balls, chains, cannon shot, clasp knives, fork, gun parts, hinges and pinions, halberd (?), horseshoes, jew's-harps, key, knives, mortar shells, nails, razors, spikes, staples, wedges, wagon parts, washer; lead—bird shot, musket balls, pencils, rifting tool, rifle ball, row, whizzer; leather—bayonet sheath, bayonet frogs, belts, cartouche flap, horse collars, horse blinders and halter, knife case, lacing, mosscaan, pouch, rifle case, rossette, shoes, straps; plant life—over 40 varieties; pewter—spoons, jaugler, buttons; silver—coins, cuff links; stone—bricks, gun flints, tile, tile-sherds, window glass; tin—buckets, canteens, janglers, mortars; priming flask, small containers; wood—barrel staves, bucket staves, buttons, bridge logs, clapboard, chips, canteen stave, fence rails, hoops, red halberd shaft (?), heels, ladders, logs, mallet, powder-bound cap, shingles, stirring paddle, shelf, tent pegs, stoppers, shoe pegs; prehistoric—atlant weight, drifts, projectile points, scrapers, steatite, stone pipe; other—harden-shelled insects, fur or hair; and many unidentified items. The excavation continues.

THE CALEB PUSEY HOUSE, UPLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

By ALLEN G. SCHIEK

The Caleb Pusey house is located on the fall line between the Piedmont Plateau and the Atlantic Coastal Plain on the Chester Creek at Upland, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission believes the Pusey House to be the oldest English house built in Pennsylvania and definitely the last building in which the founder of Pennsylvania and of the Quaker religion in America, William Penn, visited and stayed.

Caleb Pusey, possibly a last-maker in England, came to America as manager of a grist and lumber mill for a company formed by Penn. He was a stockholder in the mill but, applying today's Dunn and Bradstreet's rating, he was a failure. However, culturally and with civic duty in mind, he was an outstanding personality. He is recognized as Pennsylvania's first historian, served as sheriff, was interested in education and religion, and served on Penn's Council. Caleb's interests were so diversified that it is impossible to go into them fully in this short paper.

The house is a poorly constructed stone story-and-a-half four-room building of English medieval style. Two years ago it was estimated that the archeological work could be completed in about four months. Now it is hoped that it can be completed in two more years. The house had been continuously occupied for two hundred and eighty years. Consequently, there are a wealth of artifacts and many architectural features being uncovered. There has been much done to this house in the way of repairs, remodeling, and rebuilding.

The traditional, and since documentary-proved, east room was the starting point of the excavation. In this room the main structural characteristic uncovered was a cellar complete with a curvilinear stone stairway. There is no documentary evidence as to the date that the cellar was filled, but the archeological evidence or preliminary study indicates at least one hundred years ago.

As the excavation proceeded it was so evident why the cellar had been filled. The rear or north wall had buckled inward about fourteen inches, so it was necessary to fill the cellar to keep the house from collapsing. The fill for the cellar evidently came from a dump heap as there were eight and a half feet of dirt filled with artifacts, all in reverse chronological stratigraphy. That is, the oldest artifacts were at the top of the cellar fill, while the later material was near the cellar floor. The origin of this fill material has not yet been found. Strangely, the material in the fill corresponds in dating to the house, the earliest coin found being English and dated 1654.

In the west room more of the building's characteristics came into view as the excavation continued. Outstanding was a fourteen-foot well in the southwest corner from which was recovered a pewter plate of the 17th century with hallmarks of an English pewter. Two other interesting building items were the uncovering of the stone sleepers which supported the floor joists of this portion of the house and which had been added before 1693.

In the northwest corner of the west room there is a doorway partially below the outside grade which has, as yet, not been able to be resolved with a conclusive decision. Many theories have been advanced. The usual decision on this is "most interesting." In the ground surrounding the house the foundations of an outhouse were found. This has a stone dry-wall construction approximately seven feet square and a depth of eight feet; it may be a privy or small outhouse. The outhouse being only seven and a half feet from the house, it is hoped that it was an icehouse.

The excavations on the exterior of the building are being carried to the foot stones of the foundation not only to discover artifacts but to establish a firm stabilization for the reconstruction of the building. A test pit carried to a depth of twelve feet below the present grade revealed that the foundation of the house was on the floor of an ancient creek or river bed.

The amount and variety of artifacts that have been recovered have been most unusual at this site. To date, 126 coins have been catalogued, dating from 1654 to 1957, and consisting of United States coins, English, French, Spanish, and American Colonial. The buttons have not been catalogued (but there are over 500), 38 gun flints, bushels of pottery, glass, garbage bones, and iron. It will take many months before any conclusions can be made.