EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

ALABAMA
CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
MAINE (2)
MARYLAND (2)
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. 26

JUNE, 1967
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 5 and 6, 1966, at the City Squire Motor Inn, New York, New York.

Registration for members and guests began at 9:30 A.M., Saturday, in Constitution Hall.

Sigfus Olafson, President, opened the meeting at 10 A.M. and introduced Marian E. White, President, New York State Archeological Association. Dr. White welcomed the delegates, members, and guests. F. Newton Miller, President, Metropolitan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association, made a number of announcements, including the time of special events.


The afternoon session was devoted to a Symposium on Early Man in Eastern North America, arranged and presided over by Don W. Dragoo. Speakers and topics were: Don W. Dragoo, Carnegie Museum—"Early Man in Eastern North America"; David L. DeJarnette, University of Alabama—"Alabama Pebble Tools: The Lively Complex"; James E. Fitting, University of Michigan—"Early Man in the Upper Great Lakes Region"; Irving Rouse, Yale University—"Early Man in the Caribbean Area." Discussions were led by John K. Eyster, National Park Service, and Ralph S. Solecki, Columbia University.

The members and guests were hosted to a social hour in the Poolside Cocktail Lounge by the Metropolitan Chapter. Following the annual dinner, William A. Ritchie, State Archeologist, New York State Museum and Science Service, gave an address on "The Contribution of Martha's Vineyard to the Prehistory of Southern New England."

The Business Meeting was opened by Sigfus Olafson, President, Sunday, November 6, at 9:45 A.M.

The minutes of the Trenton-Princeton Meeting, November 6 and 7, 1965, were accepted as amended and published in the Federation Bulletin 25.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported the following recommendations of the Executive Board: that the 1967 membership dues of the Federation be the same as last year, $10.00 for societies of 100 members or less, and $7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, plus $1.00 for each chapter which belongs to that organization; that an item be inserted in Bulletin 26 about the availability of Research Series No. 2, the "Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard," by Alfred K. Gathie; that the preliminary draft of the Constitution be referred back to the Committee for revision in time for a new draft to be submitted to the Executive Board so that it can be voted upon at the 1967 annual meeting; in the revision, Article 12 should remain as is, with the preliminary draft of Article 13 should be changed to shorten the business meeting; that the annual meeting be held in Baltimore or Washington with the Archeological Society of Maryland as host, November 4 and 5, 1967. The above recommendations were approved. In addition, it was voted to prepare and distribute a flyer concerning Bibliography No. 2 and announce that old Bulletins may be procured for $1.00.

W. Fred Kinsey, Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had taken care of the regular correspondence and had compiled a Directory of the Federation's Officers, Staff Chairmen, Representatives, and main officers of the member societies.

Don W. Dragoo, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of $399.03 in the general account as of November 1, 1966. Receipts during the year included $269.50 registration balance from the 1965 meeting, $7.10 donations at the 1965 meeting, $731.00 dues from member societies, $45.25 from sales of Bibliography No. 1, $20.25 from sales of Bulletins. Disbursements included $19.45 speaker's expenses for 1965 meeting, $19.25 secretarial help for 1965 meeting, $35.00 registration help for 1965 meeting, $8.36 registration name badges for 1965 meeting, $159.92 announcements and programs for the 1965 meeting, $22.25 for stationery, $9.90 discount on Canadian check, $36.56 for printing of Bulletin 25, $9.91 name badges for 1966 meeting, $113.72 announcements for 1966 meeting. Dr. Dragoo reported a balance of $176.71 in the Bibliography No. 2 special account. Receipts included $73.50 from the sales of Bibliography No. 2, $18.20 for handling charges. Disbursements included $94.50 to the University of Oklahoma (National Science Foundation grant) for permission of proceeds from second year's sales, $1.75 debit for unhandled check.

The above reports were accepted.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Constitution Committee Chairman, reiterated the recommendations of the Executive Board (see above). W. Fred Kinsey, Editor, Editorial Chairman, reported that he had performed his minimal and maximal duty, that editing the typescript for Bulletin No. 25, prepared by the Recording Secretary and her staff, and getting the edited typescript published in May, 1966, and consisted of 16 pages containing the Minutes of the 1965 Annual Meeting, the Reports of the State Societies, and Abstracts of 19 Papers delivered at the meeting.

Edward S. Wilder, Exhibits Chairman, reported that the exhibits at the 1966 meeting were displayed in the Colonial Room. This year the exhibits were on display both days of the meeting. The local Exhibits Chairman was Edward Kaeser, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged. The exhibits included relics from the Paleo-Indian. Exhibits included a tray of projectile points to illustrate the Report of the Research Committee; Belmont, A Pre-Contact Siouan Village in Piedmont, Virginia; The Shannon Site, Virginia; The Hand Site, Virginia; Tswemling Landing, New York; A Pebble Tool Workshop in York County, Pennsylvania; Representative Artifacts from Orange County, New York; Surface Collections from Long Island, New York, and Marathon, Florida; Artifacts from the Historic Excavations at Pemaquid, Maine; The Munsell Soils Color Charts; and Northeastern Coastal Pottery. Special exhibits in connection with the Symposium on Early Man in Eastern North America were: The Early and Paleo-Archaic of Tennessee; The Wells Creek Site, Tennessee; and "Pebble Tools" from Alabama. The last mentioned was displayed as an example of proper handling, which was encouraged.

Howard A. MacCord, Public Relations Chairman, reported that Mauck Brauner, Program Chairman, had handled the publicity for this meeting.

Four-minute reports were given by the State Representatives who were present.

Louis Brennan moved that the Representative reports be eliminated from future annual meetings. After a discussion, mostly by the Representatives, the motion was lost.

After a session break, Maurice Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts, gave the report of the Research Committee. As this was really a paper, it will be published under the Abstracts.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Nominating Committee Chairman, presented the following slate which was unanimously elected:

ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 1967-1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marian E. White</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard A. MacCord, Sr.</td>
<td>Vice President- President Elect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorothy Cross</td>
<td>Recording Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Fred Kinsey, III</td>
<td>Corresponding Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don W. Dragoo</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
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President White appointed the following Staff Chairmen:

J. Alden Mason, Berwyn, Pennsylvania                     Editorial Chairman
William Renison, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario            Exhibits Chairman
Dorothy Cross                                             Membership Chairman
James E. Fitting, Ann Arbor, Michigan                     Programs Chairman
Louis A. Brennan, Ossining, New York                      Public Relations Chairman
Maurice Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts                  Research Chairman
Louis Brennan proposed that the President extend special thanks to the Exhibits Committee for the fine display—the best we have ever had.

Donald C. Wilder, Membership Chairman, reported by letter that he had not received anything concerning Federation membership which required action. He requested that the incoming President appoint someone who will have more mobility as far as attending to committee duties and attending meetings are concerned.

Mauck Branner, Program Chairman, reported that the quality of the program he prepared will have to speak for itself. For the benefit of the new Program Chairman, he suggested that a Federation Directory be sent to him at an early date. Mr. Branner also suggested that in the future we should have a symposium on Historical Archaeology, a group meeting devoted to state and chapter publications, and a symposium on projectile points. He listed papers submitted, but not included in the present program, and asked that these be considered for future programs. This list will be sent to the new Chairman by the Recording Secretary.


There was a standing vote of thanks to the New York State Archeological Association and its Metropolitan Chapter for their fine cooperation and hospitality. A total of 221 persons registered from the following societies: Alabama—3, Connecticut—6, Delaware—7, Maine—3, Maryland—14, Massachusetts—13, Michigan—3, New Hampshire—2, New Jersey—39, New York—93, Pennsylvania—40, Tennessee—2, Virginia—8.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS,
Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society continues to grow and now has a membership of 593 in 16 states and one foreign country. There are 12 chapters, with state-wide distribution from the Tennessee Valley to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two state-wide meetings were held during the year. Dr. A. G. Long, 1965 president, presided at the Annual Winter Meeting held in December at Birmingham, Alabama, with the Birmingham Anthropological Society as host. Guest speaker at this meeting was Dr. Don W. Dragoo, Curator of the Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who presented an illustrated lecture on the Wells Creek Crater Site in Tennessee. The Summer Workshop Meeting was held near the summer excavations on the Chattahoochee River in Lamar County, Alabama, with Dr. E. M. Lindsey, the Society's 1966 president, presiding. Speaker for this meeting was David L. DeJarnette who gave an account of the findings at the excavations then in progress in Lamar County. These excavations, sponsored by the Society, were being conducted by the University of Alabama.

Stones and Bones, the Society Newsletter, has been mailed monthly throughout the year to the 583 members and to an additional 56 individuals and organizations. The Newsletter contains from 9 to 12 pages per issue and includes an "educational page" each month prepared by local chapters. The Journal of Alabama Archaeology is published semiannually by the Society. The lead article of the December, 1965, Journal was "The Lively Complex: Announcing a Pebble Tool Industry in Alabama," by Matthew Lively. Lead article of the June, 1966, issue of the Newsletter was "A Summary of the Costume Phase," by Douglas H. McKenie.

Field work sponsored by the Society during 1966 was directed toward one special project, an investigation of the Lively Complex or pebble-tool industry in Alabama. This investigation was conducted by the University of Alabama and financed through the fund-raising campaign led by the Archeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. For the first time the Society sponsored a winter, as well as a summer, project. The winter project was a survey of pebble-tool sites preliminary to selection of sites for the summer excavations.

Laboratory studies of material recovered during the summer are now in progress. It is hoped that these studies will help determine the chronological position of the Lively Complex in Alabama.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut had a net gain of 54 members during the year, bringing the membership to 344.

The two chapters in the New Haven and Hartford areas continued year-round programs of lectures, laboratory work, and excavations. The Hartford group had notable success with a public relations program in 1966.

The annual state-wide meeting and biennial election of officers was held on April 30. Speakers were Maurice Robbins, whose subject was "The Wampumket #8 site at Lake Assawompsett, Massachusetts," and David Cooke who reported work to date on the Ben Hollister site at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Four newsletters of the Society were published during the year and Bulletin No. 34 is due from the printers.

Columbia University held the fifth summer field session at the Fort Shantok site under the guidance of Bert Salwen. This year the Fall Meeting will not be held until November 19, at Mather Hall, Trinity College, Hartford.

DELAWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 169. There are two chapters.

Five meetings were held, one being a Banquet Meeting. The others featured a speaker followed by a social hour. The following speakers and subjects were presented: Ronald A. Thomas, "Highlights of Delaware Archaeology"; Jacob Gruber, "A Late Prehistoric Settlement, the Mohr Site"; Herbert C. Kraft, "The Teshoa and Elongated Pebble Tools"; Maurice Robbins, "Under Your Feet." At the Banquet Meeting Howard A. MacCord, Sr., spoke on "Current Archaeological Work in Virginia laboratory work, and excavations. The Banquet Meeting, which has previously been held on the third Saturday in September, is now to be held on the first Saturday in October.

Five numbers of Inukshuks were issued, and Bulletin No. 5, New Series, is in press.

The excavation of the Caleb Pusey House in Upland, Pennsylvania, is now in its sixth year. The excavation has produced hundreds of artifacts, including coins dating from 1659. Ceramics from Indian to Chinese export, assay equipment and the usual household artifacts. However, more significant than these artifacts are the foundations which have been found showing that this house was originally one-and-a-half times larger than has been known historically.

The Friends of the Caleb Pusey House have, within the last four months, provided a building for an archaeological laboratory. Herbert and Josephine Albrecht have remodeled the interior of the building and built equipment so that we now have two general laboratories, a photographic laboratory, an electrolysis laboratory, as well as storage areas and an office.

The excavation of the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry is now in its sixth year and it is anticipated that the current phase of the excavation will be completed during the coming year.

A pad-molded cipher of George III from a debased chamber pot excavated at Buck Tavern at Summit Bridge has aroused interest. L. Noel Hume places the date of manufacture as 1765-1795. It is the first one made of pearlware that he has seen, all previous finds being from debased scratch line chamber pots.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award for 1966 was made to James B. Akerman.

FLORIDA—Evelyn Kessler reported by letter that the Florida Anthropological Society has a membership of about 250.

One Annual Meeting and one Executive Committee Meeting are held. The various local groups probably meet in accordance with their needs.

At the last Annual Meeting a report was presented by Ripley Bullen on new finds at Crystal River; two reports by William H.
Sears on archeological findings resulting from salvage projects connected with the canal system, a report on the archeology of the Bahama Islands, a history of the Society, and a survey of the states of the union. The Florida Anthropologist is published quarterly and a Newsletter is issued whenever there is sufficient material to warrant it.

Our purpose and "special project" is to provide the local amateur groups with professional leadership and advice, thus coordinating all efforts to conduct "digs" in a professional manner, subject to the Florida State Antiquities Laws.

MAINE—Mrs. Alice N. Wellman reported that membership in the Archeological Society of the Robert Abbe Museum stands at 58.

The Annual Meeting was held July 20, 1966, at the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, Bar Harbor.

Museum attendance was over 100. A most interesting symposium on the Archeology of the Northeast was held during 1966. A spring symposium was held in Annapolis, April 15 and 16. The following illustrated lectures were presented: Dr. George F. Bass, University of Pennsylvania Museum, "Underwater Archeology in Turkish Waters"; Dr. Wm. M. Harrison, special project at the University of Pennsylvania, "Pottery Recovery of Archeological Materials"; Dr. T. Dale Dale, United States National Museum, "Human Skeletons in Archeological Context"; Dr. G. Holland, University of Virginia, Typological vs. Quantitative Identifying Techniques; Mr. L. Stephens, Smithsonian Institution, "Pottery of Southern Maryland"; John Withfield, William Penn Memorial Museum of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "Some 17th and 18th Century Colonial Sites. This program was open to the interested general public as well as to Society members and guests. The Society's annual meeting was held near Joppotowne, October 15. The program featured Dr. Aubry Williams, University of Maryland, who spoke on "Prehistoric Irrigation and Social Control in Central Mexico," and Robert Penniman, Bureau of Indian Affairs, whose topic was "The American Indian in the World of Today."

One Newsletter and two Journeys (Vol. II, No. 1, and Vol. II, No. 2) were published during 1966, and included articles on both historic and prehistoric work.

The chief special project of the Society for 1966 has been the bringing before the Legislature of our State the need for an organized program of archeology in Maryland, and specifically the need for an Archeological Commission. The Legislature of our State, in session during the latter part of the year, enacted a law creating such a commission.

MARYLAND—Mrs. Iris McMillen reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., had a membership of 134, exclusive of institutions. The Society draws its members from five local chapters and one affiliated high school chapter.

The Society has held two special weekend meetings during 1966. A spring symposium was held in Annapolis, April 15 and 16. The following illustrated lectures were presented: Dr. George F. Bass, University of Pennsylvania Museum, "Underwater Archeology in Turkish Waters"; Dr. Wm. M. Harrison, special project at the University of Pennsylvania, "Pottery Recovery of Archeological Materials"; Dr. T. Dale Dale, United States National Museum, "Human Skeletons in Archeological Context"; Dr. G. Holland, University of Virginia, Typological vs. Quantitative Identifying Techniques; Mr. L. Stephens, Smithsonian Institution, "Pottery of Southern Maryland"; John Withfield, William Penn Memorial Museum of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "Some 17th and 18th Century Colonial Sites. This program was open to the interested general public as well as to Society members and guests. The Society's annual meeting was held near Joppotowne, October 15. The program featured Dr. Aubry Williams, University of Maryland, who spoke on "Prehistoric Irrigation and Social Control in Central Mexico," and Robert Penniman, Bureau of Indian Affairs, whose topic was "The American Indian in the World of Today."

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Colonial seaport at Joppa and at an Indian site at Conowingo. Special projects included: a circumstantial analysis of Indian artifacts to public and an historic site survey in cooperation with the Harford County Park Board; a seminar on archeological techniques conducted jointly with the North East Chapter, which featured John Witholtu as attendance at the legislative hearings; and research on designing data punch cards for computerized recording of collections and artifacts.

The Lower Delmarva Chapter became part of the Society in late September of this year. Its 26 members have started to hold monthly meetings, have formed a museum study committee, and have tentative plans for an affiliated high school chapter.

The North East Chapter, with 25 adult and 2 student members, has met regularly, and has published three Newsletters. Group work was done at an Archaic Indian site at Crompton. This Chapter was chiefly responsible for initiating and carrying through the legislative work. In addition, they co-sponsored the seminar with Harford County, surveyed surface collections, are renovating their Chapter Museum, and were hosts for the Society's annual meeting.

The Northwest Chapter's 47 members have held regular meetings and have published one Newsletter. Individual members have assisted with projects of the Milford Mill High School students, and with the University students' program. A number of "clown" collections were photographed, and members also attended the legislative hearings.

The Milford Mill High School Chapter's 61 boys and girls are also student affiliates of the Northwest Chapter and of the Society, attending all meetings and sending two Newsletters and have contributed to the Society's Journal. Salvage archeology was done at a Colonial inn, "Ten Mile House," and an Indian "dig" is getting underway.

The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., which has existed as an entity for just over two years, plans to push forward with programs enlisting legislative support of archeology, and to broaden its educational efforts throughout the state. A Second Spring Symposium is now in the planning stage.

Massachusetts—Maurice Robbins reported that, as of this date, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has a membership of 1,030, an increase of 74 since last October. These are organized into twelve local chapters which meet monthly during the winter season.

The semiannual meeting of the Society was held at the Holiday Motor Inn, Worcester, Massachusetts, on April 16, 1966. The following papers were presented: "By the Well of the Itzas," by Jean-Jacques Rivard, Cohnanet Chapter; "How Gravestone Rubbings Are Made," by Susan Kane, W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter; "Ancient Trails of Massachusetts," by Maurice Robbins, Cohnanet Chapter; "The Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities," by M. S. A. Ashoun; and "Ventana Cave," by D. F. Jordan. The evening speaker was Mr. Walter Lyford of the Harvard State Forest who spoke on the "10,000 Years of New England Forests."

Four regular publications of the Massachusetts Bulletin and two Newsletters have been published during the fiscal year.

The Bronson Museum which is owned and operated by the Society has been open to the public on a regular weekday schedule. Sunday afternoon classes will start in November and continue on alternate Sunday afternoons throughout the winter season.

New Hampshire—Howard R. Sargent reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 192; additional 14 members are pending.

The regular Annual Meeting was held on Saturday, October 15, in Bow, New Hampshire. The four papers were presented, covering a wide spectrum of topics. Dr. Lawrence Straus, the new Research Director for the Society, gave a talk on New Hampshire's paleontology. Then Mr. Eugene Weltfish, the new Research Director for the Society, gave a detailed account of progress which has been made at the Garvin's Falls site near Concord, New Hampshire. An international slant was provided by Mr. Lawrence Straus who reported on his work in French archeology last spring. And finally, archeological enigmas were included in President-elect Solon Colby's report on "The Mystery Stone of Meredith."

A semi-annual spring meeting was not held this year, but plans for such an additional meeting are being considered for next spring.

The proposed topic of the meeting will be "A Research Design for New Hampshire Archeology."

As part of a fairly active field program, two week-end sessions were held at the Garvin's Falls site. While much of the recovered material refers to Late Archaic horizons, evidence of ceramic-bearing cultures is found. That a considerable amount of work remains to be done on the site is demonstrated by the discovery this year of occupational debris extending at least to a depth of 6.5 feet (and probably deeper). The possibility of making our next Workshop a week-long meeting is under consideration for next spring.

Examinations were conducted on the Tucker site, Kingston, and on the Oak Hill site, Easton. The artifacts and other data are undergoing analysis and will be reported in the New Hampshire Archeologist.

In late October, members of the Society participated in an excavation being conducted in Bennington, New Hampshire, by New England Archaeological Survey. The site is a small Late Archaic occupation and has a form of occasional Levanna points, but most of the evidence points to a rather extended Late Archaic occupation. Included is one broken point which is suggestive of an Orient "fishbale." Other point forms are reminiscent of Brewerton and Voshburg types, but the sample is too small to be more than suggestive at this time. However, support for a Laurentian orientation is provided by a diminutive plano-convex adze and a crude ground slate ulu. Two large oateau choppers, notched netknives, a small number of scrapers, flake tools, bifaces, wabbits, and a broken drill round out the trait list. Samples of charcoal await funds for radiocarbon analysis.

New Jersey—Gene Weltfish reported that the membership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey is 415, with three affiliated chapters.

Four meetings during the year included: January 15 at the New Jersey State Museum, talk by Dr. Gene Weltfish on "Living People and Their Archeological Background, villages of Pottawattamie of Nebraska as an Example," the subject of a newly published book, "The Lost Universe," and a record album of Pawnee Music. There was also a film shown, "Pawnee Indians." At the second meeting, March 19, at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Dr. Halbert, New Jersey Toombs of Drew University spoke on "Digging up the Biblical City of Sichem, 1957-60," and at the third meeting at the New Jersey State Museum there was a talk on "Archaeological Petrology" by Dr. Kemble Widmer, Chief of the Bureau of Geology, and
a report on dinosaur tracks recently uncovered in Tom's Point, Passiac County. The final meeting of the year was held at the Newark Museum where an exhibit arranged by Hunter Ross on the occasion of Newark's 300th Anniversary showed the items that had been paid for the Indians for the city. Dr. Gordon Ekhom gave a detailed illustrated talk on the rather controversial subject of "Trans-Pacific Cultural Influences on Pre-Columbian America," followed by an account of a little-known group, the International Flying Farmers, given by the elected queen of the organization, Mrs. Ruth Wilson.

*Newsletters* 74-77 and *Bulletin* 22 were published.

The excavation in the Tocks Island Reservoir area along the Delaware River in Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, supported by the New Jersey State Museum, National Park Service, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey, during 12 weeks of field work investigated or test-excavated 21 sites under the field supervision of Miss Patricia Marchiando. An "Open Dig" Day was held at the site on August 13.

The Society participated in the Annual Meeting and symposium of the New Jersey Academy of Science held at Drew University, presenting a series of papers on New Jersey archeology. Miss Marchiando presented a general paper and Dr. Weltfish and Dr. Saul Gordon, of the Chemistry Department of Fairleigh Dickinson University, Mr. Caro of Morristown High School, and a group of chemistry students presented "The Mills House, Historical Archeology and Education" along with a motion picture on the Mills House Project of the American Civilization Institute of Morristown, produced entirely by the High School students themselves.

Each of our three affiliated chapters is conducting an independent research project. We are especially fortunate to have available the remarkably compressed and detailed, but very readable 80-page book by Dr. Dorothy Cross on the New Jersey Indians which is a masterly synthesis of archeology, ethnohistory, and ethnology.

**NEW YORK**—Louis A. Brennan reported that the membership of the New York State Archelogical Association is 480. There are nine chapters.

**The Annual Meeting** was held April 22-24 at The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, New York, with the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter as host. The meeting marked the 50th Anniversary of the founding of this chapter, which was itself the founder of the State Association. As an anniversary memorial, the chapter distributed copies of a 68-page illustrated report, "The Boughton Hill Site, Victor, New York," by Robert J. Graham and Charles F. Wray.

The program of papers at the morning session was as follows:

- "The Taconic Tradition," by Louis A. Brennan;
- "Proto-Iroquoian Villages in the Allegheny Valley," by Don W. Dragoo;
- "Scaccia Site—Its Position as an Early Woodland Manifestation in New York," by Robert E. Funk;

The afternoon program was:

- "New York State Museum Excavations in 1965," by William A. Ritchie;
- "Bead Recovery from the Dirt Washing Machine," by Robert Graham;
- "History of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter," by George B. Selden;
- "Martin Site Pottery," by Karen Noonan;

The dinner speaker was Dr. Irving Rouse, Yale University. His subject was "Caribbean Archeology."

Fellowship awards were made to Robert Ricklis, Edward J. Kaeser, Charles F. Hayes, III, and Robert E. Funk. Special recognition was accorded to Dr. William A. Ritchie for the publication of his monumental "The Archaeology of New York State," and to Donald Lenig for the publication of his *Researches and Transactions* monograph "The Oak Hill Horizon."

Three issues of *The Association's official periodical The Bulletin* were published, containing 80 pages of which about 72 were devoted to archeological reports. One significant paper was Funk's new alignment of the Archaeic in New York, proceeding from a date of 6500 plus or minus 100 years (Y-1655), the oldest 14 C date so far established in the state, on a level at Sylvan Lake Rock-shelter, Dutchess County, yielding Otter Creek-like points.

Chenango Chapter began its eighth year of publishing its bimonthly *Bulletin*, a series of archeological reports; Morgan Chapter continued publication of its *Newsletter* in an improved format and with more space devoted to archeological material.

**ONTARIO**—R. Dean Axelson reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc., has a membership of 112, an increase over last year.

Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month with the exception of July and August, usually in Room 251 at the Board of Education Centre, 155 College Street, Toronto, Ontario. We are still trying to find a permanent meeting place—combination laboratory and storage room—but so far our meetings had a larger attendance than last year.

The speakers and topics for each meeting are as follows: December, 1965, was a reorganization meeting as there was a certain amount of chaos in the leadership of the Society. Publication No. 8 was distributed. At the January, 1966, meeting there was an election of officers. The speaker was Dr. R. D. Axelson who talked on the formation and progress of the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario. An anniversary of the founding of this chapter, which was itself the special project for the coming year is a publicity campaign to further the interest in Ontario archeology and increase our membership.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Robert F. Nale, President, reported that the Society has a paid-up membership of 562.

The 1966 Annual Meeting was held May 6 and 7 at the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, with Susquehanna Chapter No. 10 as host. Approximately 130 members and friends attended the event. The theme of the meeting was "Salvage Archaeology in Pennsylvania." After the business meeting and election the following illustrated papers were presented: "A Program for Salvage Archaeology," by John Witholt; "Hunt Reserve at Arts Creek Shelter," by Stanly Lantz, Kinzua Chapter #18; "Interesting and as Yet Unexplained Pits," by Donald Tanner, Allegheny Chapter #1; "The Anderson Mound, Oakmont, Pa.," by John Williams, Allegheny Chapter #1; "The Discovery of Photographs in the Delaware Valley," by Herbert Kraft, Archeological Society of New Jersey; "Salvage Excavations at the Boyles Site (36Wh-19)," by Robert Nale, Allegheny Chapter #1; "Fort Dewart (1758) and the Tavern Sites," by Donald S. Bittner, Commodon Chapter #16.

There was a discussion of the papers after the morning and afternoon sessions. Newly placed exhibits at the recently opened William Penn Memorial Museum were inspected by the attendance. The Delaware Valley Archaeological Society, Sturtevant of the Bureau of American Ethnology who gave an interesting talk on "Seminole Indian Life and Seminole Men's Clothing."

We now have seventeen active chapters, and several other groups have expressed interest in forming chapters. The "Archeay Award," our highest honor for outstanding archeology, was presented to Merle Deardorff of Kinzua Chapter #18, and to Dr. Paul A. Wallace of the Pennsylvania State Museum.
In the past year Volumes 32 and 33-34 of the Carnegie Newsletter were published and distributed to all members through the courtesy of the Carnegie Museum. No issues of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist were published during the year on account of editorial difficulties. The editor of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist is now Dr. James Gifford of Temple University. Volume 35, No. 2 has just (April, 1967) been sent to the membership, the next members in the press, and Dr. Gifford and his Editorial Committee believe that the Archaeologist will be up to date in 1968.

The Society itself conducted or sponsored no archaeological field work, but considerable was reported by the various chapters. Allegheny Chapter No. 1 of Pittsburgh conducted excavations, including the Drew site which yielded an enormous sampling of ceramics and stone artifacts. Excavations were also begun on the Boyce Park site, a predominantly Late Prehistoric site with evidences of Middle Woodland. A large amount of Site Survey work was done, and numerous sites recorded and tested. Francis Dorrance Chapter #11 of Wilkes Barre assisted Kings College in the excavation of the Schacht site (36Lu-1) and continued excavations of the Franciscan State Park rock shelter (36Lu-6).

The active Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 of Easton continues the extensive excavation of the Overpeck site (36Bu-5), Bucks County, Pa. This chapter has also made available to other chapters in the state two taped-slide programs dealing with the Overpeck site, and several chapters have availed themselves of these programs. The Connomoch Chapter #16 of Johnstown excavated a number of sites, including: Krise site (36CB-15) where the ceramics showed possible association of a Late Prehistoric village site, Feeney site (36CB-16), a tiny flint workshop site; Hollsopple village (36BD-15), excavations on which Late Prehistoric village site are continuing; Abraham shelter (36WM-125), a multi-component rock shelter; Scout Rock-Shelter (36-WM-83), where five types are known to indicate that this area was a site of minimal use during the Late Woodland period; and Wilderness Tavern (36BD-45), an historic inn.

Amswock Chapter #17 of Beaver continued excavation of the stratified Osiohview site (36BD-9). Our newest chapter, Kinzua #18 of Warren, evolved this year its first two sites on the Kinzua Valley, including the Garland rock shelter (36Wa-54) and the Tidoutake Creek site (36WA-55). They also continued their salvage archeology of the Kinzua Valley, including those sites that are being inundated by the newly completed Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River. The other chapters conducted numerous important archeological functions, including photographing of collections, recording and preliminary survey of sites, and excavation of prehistoric and historic sites.

The 1967 Annual Meeting will be sponsored jointly by the Allegheny Chapter #1 and the Connomoch Chapter #16 at Ligonier, Pa., the site of old Fort Ligonier, May 19-20, 1967.

Rhode Island—Edward D. Cook reported by letter that the Narraganset Archaeological Society of Rhode Island presently has 2 Life members, 5 Honorary, and 65 Active members, a total of 72.

Meetings are held monthly during the fall, winter, and spring, on the third Saturday of each month, at 10 a.m. The annual business meeting (October), are held at the current site on the third Saturday of the month.

The Annual Dinner Meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, November 9, 1966, at the Riverpoint Congregational Church at 6:30 P.M. Following the harvest dinner, we will be entertained by Dr. Dwight B. Heath, of the Brown University Department of Anthropology. Dr. Heath will show slides illustrating his talk on Bolivia.

A listing of speakers and their topics presented this past year follows: January 1, 1966, Paul H. St. Pierre, "Rhode Island's Buried Past"; February 8, R. Ross Holloway, "Excavation of the Market Place in Athens, Greece"; March 8, Dr. William S. Fowler, "The Bagdad Site in Connecticut"; April 12, Dr. Maurice Robinson-WM-83, "Excavations at Signishada-Wyoming Floors"; May 15, Mrs. J. Louis Giddings, "Finds at Onion Portage, Alaska, 1965." The field work, as for the past three seasons, has been adjacent to the upper portion of Flat River, in the town of Coventry, Kent County. Site 1 has been examined from April 1 to Saturday, or 2. It is generally thought that we are at the edge of the present site. After considerable exploration and testing, an area has been found (approximately one-quarter mile downstream from our present location, near a point at which a seasonal stream enters Flat River. Testing indicates considerable evidence of aboriginal habitation in the area. After an analysis of this evidence, together with the apparent desirability of the area, we may close the present site and begin excavation here in the spring. If this is decided upon, our Research Director, Dr. Fowler, is expected to publish the compilation of findings of our present site as a Bulletin or as a section in the regularly published Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin.

Tennessee—Mrs. Genevieve Savage reported that the Tennessee Archaeological Society has 793 members. Many of these are affiliated with several chapters, 12 of which are distributed throughout the state. The society met once a year. The 19th Annual Meeting was held October 7-9, 1966. The facilities of Cumberland College in Lebanon, Tennessee, were made available for the papers presented on October 8. The speakers and topics were as follows: Leroy Camp, "Professor FE. Jennings and the 'Archeological Wonders and Observations of Short Mountain'; Arthur Miller, Knoxville Chapter, "A Visit to Averbury"; Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, "1966 Excavations at the Old Stone Fort"; Kent Collier, Coffee-Franklin County Chapter, "The Ovoca Site"; Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Director, Frank H. McClung Museum, "Paleo-Indian Points"; Larry Dailey, Rutherford County Chapter, "Mississippian Archaeology in Cheatham Reservoir"; Jack East, Knoxville Chapter, "Salvage Archaeology of a Mississippian Site"; E. Lee Griggs, Chattanooga Chapter, "Photography of Artifacts." The banquet speakers were Dr. Charles McNutt, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, and Leonard Williams, Knoxville Chapter.

The Business Meeting was held Sunday morning, October 9 at the Holiday Inn. New officers were elected.

Two issues of the Tennessee Archaeologist were published. Vol. XXI, No. 2 (Autumn, 1965) included two articles, one on birchbark, the other on Kinger's Mill, which was published in the May, 1966. Vol. XXI, No. 3 (Spring, 1966) included two sites on the Tennessee Archaeologist, an analysis of art styles on shell gorgets, a report on stone effigies in Georgia, and an article stressing the importance of recording site locations.

Five issues of the Newsletter were published and one Miscellaneous Paper No. 7. This paper, entitled "Excavations in the Nickajack Reservoir: Season I," reports the work done by the University of Tennessee during the 1965 season. Charles Faulkner and J. B. Graham describe the data recovered at Marion County from two sites on the banks of the Tennessee River.

The Tennessee Archaeological Society sponsored no field program during 1966. However, some chapters and individuals have been working on their own projects.

Virginia—Howard A. MacCord, Sr., reported that the Archaeological Society of Virginia has increased its membership from last year's total of 960 to a new total of 1025. Four new chapters have been organized, bringing the number of chapters to eighteen. Sixty members reside outside of Virginia, and fifteen-seven institutions subscribe to this Society's publications.

The Society met only once during the year, at the Annual Dinner Meeting held on October 8, 1966 in Richmond. The meeting included an afternoon of presented papers, a dinner, and an after-dinner talk by Dr. James B. Griffin, whose topic was: "The Rise and Fall of Hopewell." At the business meeting, officers for 1967 were elected.

The local chapters of the Society usually met monthly, and each had its own programs and local activities, including excavation projects. Several of these chapters have been working on their own projects.

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<th>Chapter</th>
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<td>Appomattox</td>
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<td>Greater Richmond</td>
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In addition to the foregoing relatively small-scale excavations, the Society sponsored two full-scale excavations. One was the hand site on the Nottoway River in Southampton County, where a multi-component site excavation had begun in June, 1965. During 1966, the
bulk of the work was done by the enrollees of a Neighborhood Youth Corps project sponsored by the Virginia State Library. Members of the Society continued to work as volunteers on the project, and several members were hired as supervisors for the enrollees. This project terminated at the end of August, 1966, after about 1.5 acres had been completely excavated, yielding over 500 features and 76 burials. A detailed report will be prepared by the Project Archeologist, Gerald S. Smith, now officially working on his Doctorate at the University of Missouri. The other full-scale excavation was the deliberate salvage excavation of a large, palisaded village site in Montgomery County, near Blacksburg, Virginia. The work began in April, 1966, and is still in progress. The Project Archaeologist, Howard F. Sisson, who was a member of the Archeological Society of Virginia until the end of October, 1966, at which time he entered the employ of the Virginia State Library to continue work at the site. All labor at the site, other than that of Mr. Sisson, has been contributed by the members of the Society and their guests. During the 1966 digging season, nearly one-half an acre was completely uncovered, disclosing an elliptical palisade, many circular houses, numerous hearths and refuse deposits, and over ninety human burials.

Four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin were sent to members and subscribers. A total of one hundred and twelve pages were in the four issues. In addition, an index of Volumes 11 through 15 of the Quarterly Bulletin was published. Four issues of the quarterly Newsletter were also sent out.

Special projects for the year included a Conference on the Archeology of the Potomac Valley, jointly planned and conducted with the Archeological Society of Maryland. The Society also installed and named a new exhibit at the Museum, at the request of local historians. Numerous exhibits in local museums and libraries around the state. Work planned for 1967 will continue the pattern set in 1966 and preceding years.

WEST VIRGINIA—Edward V. McMichael reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc., has a membership of 197. The State Society had one Annual Meeting, October 15, which was held in Morgantown, West Virginia, on the West Virginia University Campus. Papers and reports included: "Spring Excavations at the University of Charleston," by W. C. M. Lewis, S. J.; Hapers Ferry, West Virginia," by David Hannah, National Park Service; "Recent Work at St. Albans Site, West Virginia," by Bettye J. Broyles, West Virginia Geological Survey; and "Summary of Archeology to Date in West Virginia," by Dr. Edward V. McMichael, West Virginia Geological Survey. Other papers and speakers included: "Iroquoian Occupations in the Upper Ohio Valley," by Dr. Don W. Drago, Carnegie Museum; "Progress Report on Historic and Archeological Sites in All Supervisors," by the honor C. M. Lewis, S. J.; Wheeling College; "A Rock-Shelter Excavation in Putnam County, West Virginia," by J. H. Youe, Kanawha Chapter; "Remarks on Late Pleistocene Geochronology and the St. Albans Site," by Sigfus Olson, Director, Eastern States Archeological Federation; and "Paleo-Indian Sites in the Southern Appalachians," by Lee Hanson of the National Park Service. An excellent banquet speech was presented by Dr. James L. Swauger, Assistant Director, Carnegie Museum, on the development of the Virginia Archeological Society, Inc., which has a membership of 197. The Geological Survey has continued excavations at the St. Albans Archeological site under the supervision of Bettye J. Broyles with additional funds found by the State of West Virginia. The Kanawha Chapter completed a survey of the river banks of the Kanawha River in hopes of finding similar sites, but had little luck. That chapter also conducted excavations at a rock shelter in Putnam County and put in a test trench at Pu-4, a natural levee which could be a more recent example of what the St. Albans Archeological site was.

The most recently formed chapter, the Monongahela Valley, centered in Morgantown, began a week-end "dig" at a Monongahela site within Morgantown and spent several week-ends on the project.

The Wheeling Area Chapter is in the process of studying and writing up work on the Fairchance Mound, near Moundsville, West Virginia. A faunal study of the bone remains by John Guilday has produced remains of rice rat and ivory-billed woodpecker. Generally, chapters meet monthly.

The Society, under the able directorship of Delf Norona, continues to maintain the Mound Museum at Moundsville. Certain changes have been made in the displays at the Museum. More displays have been added, but an elderly woman has been hired instead to keep the Museum open. However, despite this new drain on finances, the Museum balance is larger than ever. Thus it is hoped that more publications can be issued since the Society is well in the black.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

A PALEO-INDIAN SITE IN THE HUDSON VALLEY

By Robert E. Funk

In the spring of 1963, R. Arthur Johnson of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A., found two fluted points and other artifacts of Paleo-Indian origin on the highest part of a rocky ridge in Greene County, New York, about three miles west of the Hudson River (Funk and Johnson 1964). This site, known as West Athens Hill, is one of a series of outcrops of Normanskill shale, an Ordovician foraminiferal limestone, in Greene and adjacent counties. It is the site of a small museum on the University of Virginia, under the supervision of Bettye J. Broyles with the capable assistance of the Kanawha Chapter. A faunal study of the bone remains by John Guilday has produced remains of rice rat and ivory-billed woodpecker. Generally, chapters meet monthly.

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served a number of functions, including scraping, cutting, chopping, and gouging. Many of the chipped stone items were fashioned from the local gray or green Normanskill flint, but about one dozen objects are of exotic materials, including Pennsylvania jasper and western New York Onondaga chert.

Three flat sandstone abraders are of especial interest; they may have been used to sharpen bone awls or to grind the basal edges of fluted points. However, it is possible that they pertain to Archaic occupation of the site.

Many of the remaining artifacts in the collection include more than 100 pebble hammerstones, miscellaneous retouched flakes, and great quantities of utilized flakes. Hundreds of pounds ofdebitage were saved from the excavations.

The field season at West Athens Hill was disappointing in some respects. Several charcoal concentrations were encountered but, with the possible exception of one very small sample from stratum 2, these were the remains of recently burned stumps. No features of any kind were observed, including hearths, post molds, or structures. The high acidity of the soil has destroyed all traces of bone refuse and bone artifacts.

However, an interesting pattern has emerged from the plotting of artifacts on a map of the hollow excavations. Definite clusters are evident; in most cases these clusters take the form of arcs of semicircles averaging 8 feet in diameter. This pattern is highly suggestive of activities centered around hearths, or perhaps confined within small nuclear-family units. Each cluster contains the same range of artifacts. Further analysis of data from complete excavations and conclusions can be offered at this time.

First of all, the assemblage from West Athens Hill compares closely with the materials from Shoo (Witholdt 1952), Bull Brook (Byers 1954; 1955), Potts (Ritchie 1965, pp. 22-30), and other early sites in the Northeast which are assigned by some students to the Enterline Chert Industry.

West Athens Hill seems to be unique in several respects. It provided a source of high quality Normanskill flint. The material was not only quarried on the spot, but worked into finished artifacts. Furthermore, the activities of daily life were carried out on the site. The distribution of artifacts observed in the hollow has not, to my knowledge, been reported elsewhere in the Northeast. However, this pattern is reminiscent of the "hotspots" reported by Byers (1954) for Bull Brook.

The presence of Pennsylvania jasper and other exotic materials indicates that the groups who visited the site either wandered freely over hundreds of miles, or had fairly wide trade relations with other groups. These alternatives may not be mutually exclusive. Ritchie (1957) has suggested that in New York and Pennsylvania Paleo-Indian bands may have followed a seasonal route, moving north in New York in the summer and moving south in Pennsylvania in the winter.

Before the discovery of West Athens Hill, only three fluted points were on record for Green County and adjacent areas (Ritchie 1957), and no early-man sites were known in the Hudson Valley. West Athens is more than 100 miles from these early sites and a large number of other tools, is so far the most productive Paleo-Indian site in New York State.

Just two weeks ago, another Paleo-Indian site in Greene County was discovered by Thomas Weiman, of the Auringer-Seeley Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. The focus has produced two fluted points and a number of end and side scrapers. Some of the artifacts are of Pennsylvania jasper. This site, currently under investigation by Weiman, his brother Paul, and the writer, is expected to yield much new information on early man in the Hudson Valley.


THE USE OF THE MUNSELL COLOR SYSTEM IN ARCHEOLOGY

By Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr.

The color terms that have been used to describe the color of archaeological materials and soil profiles are empirical and highly unsatisfactory. The use of terms such as mustard-yellow, rusty-brown, chocolate-brown, etc., leaves much to be desired in transmitting information to anyone except the individual using the term. It is proposed that archologists adopt a standard system such as the Munsell Color System to describe colors. By the use of this system a more satisfactory description of the object being described.

The complete Munsell Soil Color Charts (1954 Ed.) and the Gley Chart (1958 Ed.) have been used for the study of various soils. The Soil Color Charts are used to describe colors from the yellow through yellows, through yellow-reds to reds while the Gley Chart is used for near-gray colors from yellow through green and blue.

The determination of the color should be carried out while viewing the specimens under standard conditions, i.e., daylight and a dry specimen. If these conditions are not used, the variance from standard conditions should be noted.

THE SIMMONS SITE—1966

By Marian E. White

Iroquois culture history is well known in broad strokes, and many data have accumulated to allow a more minute inspection on the level of the community. Such studies will trace village or community movements and will then yield information on movement within Iroquois communities. The problem of determining the movements of villages in New York State is particularly timely, since the population density is high. Preliminary data have accumulated to allow a more minute inspection on the level of the community.

The total number of main villages is estimated to be 16. These main villages were those of the League of the Iroquois. There were also hamlets probably near or related to the main villages.

Two of these villages in the Niagara frontier have been traced through a number of sites from about A.D. 1550 to 1635. There were two main communities ten miles apart, and 10 miles apart. The movement was generally south in a parallel course. These communities, the eastern village at the beginning of the early historic period known as the Simmons site, can be better understood by comparison of the community with its immediate predecessor to elucidate the dynamics of culture change and population growth. Located in the Town of Elma, Erie County, this community is becoming well understood in both its settlement pattern and its artifacts.

The relationship to the landscape can be seen through an examination of the location selected for the village which reflects the periodic movement of the community to seek new soil and firewood resources whenever the ones currently in use gave out, every 15-25 years. The Simmons community, a mile and a half from its preceding village, took factors into consideration. The Simmons location was protected by a swamp, stream and ravine, and steep terrain on all sides except for a distance of 250-300 feet. In addition, a palisade which has been traced intermittently for 1500 feet around except the north end stood at an average of 5.2 feet inside the crest of the bank. Four longhouses have been excavated within the palisade in the south field. These are 50, 63, 75, and 100 feet long and about 22 feet wide. All have their long axes generally east and west, but the precise angle seems to vary to locate on the level terrain. On the south end where the site was most open for attack, the house was set farther away from the palisade than on the east and west sides of the site.

It is clear from the artifacts recovered from the refuse that this community was just beginning to receive European trade goods which consisted of brass kettles cut in scraps and iron fragments probably from axes, both made by the native into other artifacts. The pottery is grit tempered, low collared, and decorated with incised lines forming simple geometric motifs. Most of the Philpott lake bone were horizontal and vertical lines and a few are opposed. Many vessels were undecorated. Future plans call for location of the burials, total number of houses and possible correlation of these with social organization.

THE BEN HOLLISTER SITE, GLASTONBURY, CONNECTICUT

By David G. Cooke

Excavation at the Hollister site continues for the second year as members of the Albert Morgan Chapter of the Archeological Society of Connecticut speed up operations to beat the bulldozers.


The site, located near the Connecticut River, has for many years been a plowed field which was a surface hunter's Utopia. When it was learned that the property had been purchased by a building contractor for development, one of our members approached the new owner and readily obtained permission to excavate. We were doubly fortunate in that development was not scheduled to start for at least two years.

As the site is quite extensive, six-foot squares were selected and laid out on a magnetic north line. Our primary objectives were, (1) to record features and (2) to recover artifacts, especially pottery samples.

The first year of excavation produced numerous pits, hearths, and post-molds, but artifacts proved to be fairly scarce, particularly in the plow zone, no doubt due to the years of surface hunting. Generally the artifacts were found either in a pit or around a hearth. Besides finding a variety of projectile points, thumb-nail scrapers were fairly common and a large number of graphite paint stones were recovered. Several of these paint stones have an overall polish, possibly produced in the plow zone, no doubt due to the years of surface hunting. Generally the artifacts were found either in a pit or around a hearth. Besides finding a variety of projectile points, thumb-nail scrapers were fairly common and a large number of graphite paint stones were recovered. Several of these paint stones have an overall polish, possibly produced by having been carried in a pouch of some sort. The majority of the potsherds so far have been shell tempered and quite thin. Two complete bottoms of vessels have been recovered, both being thin and rounded, indicating a late type of pottery. Rim sherds have been comparatively scarce, but those that have been found further affirm the lateness of the pottery.

Several fragments of ceramic Indian pipe have been excavated. One section of an incised pipe bowl was found in a small pit containing scalp shells. It is interesting to note that the nearest salt water is thirty-five miles away. No European trade goods have been found on the site.

Five burials have been discovered to date, four being skeletal remains and the fifth a cremation with red ochre present. Of the four skeletal burials, three were adults and one a young child. No intentional grave goods were found in any of these burials, but one of the adult burials was in a refuse pit that contained several projectile points, many clay potsherds, and a section of a deer antler. All four burials were in a flexed position and the preservation of the bones was excellent, nothing extraneous having been in the space, and the bones were more or less complete.

The cremation burial, although found on the same knoll as the others, was somewhat isolated from them. Two red hematite paint cups were found in the grave. One paint cup was in among the burnt bone while the other was six inches above in the concentration of red ochre. Approximately six feet from this burial a large deposit of red ochre was uncovered. A clay ball, apparently unfired, was found in the top of this deposit. No bone fragments were found with this red ochre and many questions about it are still unanswered.

While the Hollister site has proved to be most interesting from the archeological standpoint, it has also served as an ideal training school for the amateur in this area.

THE PALEO-INDIAN OF TENNESSEE

By Alfred K. Gutter

Paleo-Indian occupation of Tennessee is indicated by our 300 fluted points which have been reported. Almost every one of these points is a surface find. Data regarding exact location and associated artifacts are lacking for the vast majority of these. Clovis and Cumberland points constitute the major types, but variations occur. Other point types exhibit fluting and additional characteristics of Paleo-Indian technology. It is possible that some Paleo-Indian tool technology continued into the succeeding early Archaic period. Dating of the fluted points has not been possible. They are not earlier than 9,000 years. The first appearance of early Archaic levels at Russell Cave in Alabama is dated as 8,500 ± 400 years.

It is clear that additional data are required pertaining to the distribution, exact location and cultural associations of fluted points. Possibly additional fluted-point types can be defined and a sequence discerned following further work.

EARLY MAN IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

By Don W. Dragoo

Interest in the study of the early inhabitants of the New World has varied greatly in intensity over the last 150 years. During the 19th Century there were several studies suggesting relationships of certain crude tools in the New World with those of the Stone Age in Europe. These studies were conducted at a time when no great antiquity was given for man anywhere in the world. Coincident with the growth of the theory of evolution and the resulting increased time span given for prehistoric man, the search for evidence of man in the Old World was renewed in the problems pertaining to these early inhabitants.

Since the finds at Folsom, New Mexico, much has been learned throughout the New World of the cultures we classify usually as Paleo-Indian. The East was not discovered until 1926-27 when finds of man in association with extinct Pleistocene animals were made.Extinct Folsom, New Mexico, was first discovered. It is possible that some Paleo-Indian tool types can be defined and a sequence established for the western states where a number of "kill" sites were located and excavated. Within the past twenty years extensive work has been accomplished in eastern North America with a resulting wealth of finds. It is possible that the remains found so far in the eastern United States, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio River Valleys were especially favorable areas for occupation by early hunting groups. A long cultural sequence extending from Early Lithic through a variety of Early Archaic manifestations is now being established for these valleys. Nowhere in the New World does there appear to be greater variety in the expression of these early cultures.

Although fluted projectile points and a few scraper forms have been the best-known artifacts of the Early Lithic cultures, it is now known that there are often large, massive, cutting, chopping, and scraping tools also present at certain habitation sites. For example, at the Wells Creek site in Stewart County, Tennessee, thousands of these tools have been found along with typical fluted points. Similar tools have been found in lesser numbers at other sites in both the East and West.

There is increasing evidence to indicate that there may be a pre-projectile-point level of technology in the New World. There is a marked similarity of tool types found at the Wells Creek site and at other sites, including those recently discovered in Alabama, with those of various Paleolithic cultures of the Old World. The exact nature of the early inhabitants of the eastern United States has yet to be determined in time, space, and cultural context. There is little doubt that these relationships extend to the time level of 20,000 years ago, but our present knowledge also leads us to speculate that these relationships may be even much older. No one, however, is suggesting that the remains found so far in the New World have the same great antiquity and represent comparable cultural stages to those in the Old World, but we must not overlook the possibility that man was present in the New World prior to the fourth, or Wisconsin, glacial period. If so, we should expect to find the cultural foundations of the New World deeply rooted in the Upper Paleolithic of the Old World. Typological studies now in progress strongly indicate such relationships.

One of the most important goals of American archeology during the past decade has been to establish a firm basis for the New World cultures that can be correlated with those in the Old World, where and by what cultural groups contact was made between the Old and New Worlds. The task is not an easy one, for sites are hard to find and, when found, often are difficult or nearly impossible to date. Many early tool forms persisted in use and manufacture through later cultures to the extent that their origins now lie dimly concealed in the past. The time has come, however, when we can no longer ignore the problem by quoting negative evidence or refusing to accept the evidence for fear of ridicule by colleagues. We must use every available scientific method and technique to solve this most intriguing problem of New World prehistory no matter where, or when, the chips may fall. Eastern North America is an excellent laboratory for this study.

ALABAMA PEbble Tools: THE LIVELY COMPLEX

By David L. DeJarnette

It is with considerable hesitancy that Alabama's "pebble tools" are presented at a symposium on Early Man in America. Since 1920, when the Kaftan culture in Uganda was proposed, pebble tools have been associated with the Old World with great antiquity. The work in Olduvai Gorge reinforced this belief that pebble tools represent the first attempt at tool manufacture. So when W. Dragoo announced pebble tools in Alabama, he was more or less suspected of trying to import the Australopithecines with them. We have, therefore, developed something of an allergy to questions of age.

But perhaps a discussion of Early Man in America would be incomplete without at least an awareness that great quantities of large, crude, poorly investigated lithic tools occur in Alabama and in other areas of both North and South America.
In this paper three problems are presented: First, do the so-called "pebble tools" from Alabama represent tools? Second, what is the technology of the "pebble tool" complex? Third, what is the cultural provenience of this complex? The first and second problems have been relatively well resolved. The third will require more excavation, study, and analysis before any definitive answers can be given.

Are they tools? With exploration hardly begun, Lively Complex tools (named by Margaret V. Clayton, head of the Lively Complex, as Alabama "pebble tools") or related tools have been collected from some 60 sites. In an attempt to be non-selective, all material was collected, literally by the tons. It is from the study of this material that the true pattern of tool development in the Lively Complex emerges—not on one or two sites, but on hundreds, not in one area, but in practically every place that is searched. Nature can fracture pebbles and rocks, but natural fractures occur haphazardly. The patterned development of the Lively Complex material, repeated on hundreds of specimens of various types of stones, precludes the possibility that they could be the result of natural fracture or the residue of random chipping. That they are tools seems to be generally accepted by those who have examined the material.

The second problem posed in this paper deals with the placement of the Alabama "pebble tools" in their proper cultural context. Obviously, the essential question is: How do we classify these tools? How can we use them to re-establish the culture history of the region? By comparing the relative human carrying capacities of the plant and animal communities in the eastern United States during the late-glacial and post-glacial periods we can almost predict the density of Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic materials. By examining the available flake resources and giving Early Man the credit of being intelligent enough to recognize these resources, we can predict the type of tool assemblage found in a given area. This is particularly true in the Great Lakes region where the diversity in land and forest type is related to differences in subsistence, population density, population distribution, and material culture up to the historic period.

Movements of Early Man in the Great Lakes area are circumscribed by glacial events. He could not have entered the area until the ice retreated. Dense remains of Early Paleo-Indian occupations have been found. The point counts used in the classic work of Quimby and Mason are far too low. The Barnes site in Midland County and Holcombe site in Macomb County date to this period of time. Certain points of exotic material are more typical of eastern fluted points. Around 11,000 B.C. the high level of the lakes began to drop and a closed coniferous forest prohibited successful occupation of much of the area. Man survived in special ecological situations: around the edges of kettle holes as demonstrated by the Rapshun site, and along the shore of the lakes where pioneer vegetation furnished a lush environment before being covered with closed coniferous forest. Most sites of this period are probably under water but a few have been preserved by the post-glacial uplift in the northern areas. Despite the fact that the Rappahannock site has been found on almost all sites of this period in the area, they are present at the Brohm site in spite of the local tannite quarries and are found with burial caches at Renier. They are present at both the Hi-Lo and Satchell sites. This is apparently a late trait since quartzite is absent at Barnes and Holcombe while it is associated with the Plano-like industries.

The Hi-Lo site produces a distinctive point type found in greatest numbers in southwestern Michigan, the area which yielded the greatest numbers of retouched points. It is of interest that no Plano forms are found in this area.

After 7,000 B.C. the lakes again rose, drowning closed forest. With low carrying capacity we would expect few sites; in Michigan none have been found. The area is again intensively reoccupied when modern forest and drainage patterns are fully developed between 2,000 and 3,000 B.C.
EARLY MAN IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA

By Irving Rouse

J. M. Cruzen, of Venezuela, has provided our principal knowledge of early man in the Caribbean area. At El Jobo, in the west central part of the country, he has distinguished four complexes, Camare, Las Lagunas, El Jobo, and Las Casitas, which collectively form a single line of development, termed the Joboid series. The order of the complexes in this series is established by their occurrences on successively lower terraces of the Rio Pedregal.

The sites of the Camare complex, on the uppermost terrace, yielded only heavy choppers and scrapers of quartzite. Cruzen has suggested that these may have served to make wooden spears for use in hunting. They have their counterparts in a Manzanillo complex, also excavated by Cruzen near Maracaibo in western Venezuela, in which the implements are made of fossil wood. So far as I am aware, no comparable finds have been made in other parts of South America.

The subsequent Las Lagunas complex is marked by the addition of large bifacially worked points. Cruzen believes that these may have been hafted in thrusting spears. Similar artifacts have been found on the surface throughout the Andean part of South America, and E. P. Lanning has excavated them in Peru. He refers to them as the Andean biface horizon.

The earliest points small enough and light enough to have been hafted in throwing spears occur in the next, El Jobo, complex. They are narrow, leaf-shaped, and bear some resemblance to the Iztapan points of Mexico. So far as I know, they are not duplicated in other parts of South America.

The final, Las Casitas, complex is distinguished by the addition of stemmed points with triangular blades. This type of point seems to have survived until recent time in the Guianas highlands, where it occurs by itself in a Canaima complex. Similar points occur in Central America, Colombia, and elsewhere in South America. They also characterize the Couri complex of Haiti, one of the earliest in the West Indies.

Cruzen has found the bones of extinct mammals, with traces of burning and cutting by man, in association with Joboid artifacts at the sites of Muaco and Taima-Taima on the west coast of Venezuela. The burned bones have yielded four radiocarbon dates ranging between ca. 15,000 and 11,000 B.C. Unfortunately, we cannot correlate any particular complex in the Joboid series with these dates, since the sites are springs, in which material from different periods has been churned together. A 4th date of ca. 12,900 B.C. from the site of Rancho Peludo in western Venezuela may refer to the Manzanillo complex, but again the association is not well established.

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE—EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

By Maurice Robbins

Most of the work of this committee had to be done by correspondence, although we did manage to hold one meeting. Consequently, the Chairman, in writing this report, can only assume that he has correctly understood the thinking of the rest of the committee members. The final report is greatly influenced by his own thinking.

At the 1964 business meeting of the Federation, Howard Sargent called attention to the number of classifications of projectile points in use by the several state societies and pointed out the difficulties experienced, especially by amateur archaeologists, in attempting to synthesize the many artifact names. He suggested that the Federation do something constructive in this field. Your committee studied this proposal in some detail and came rather reluctantly to the following conclusions:

1. That all of the classification systems now in use have their good and bad points.
2. That they are all so interwoven in the literature and have become so familiar in the areas in which they are in common use, that it would be of little use to attempt to find a common denominator.
3. That any new system or combination of old systems would be more confusing and would meet with such resistance that nothing would be gained.

In making this study, we assembled most of the well-known classifications now in use. These varied from the complicated system involving hundreds of attributes and designed for use in connection with computers, by White, Binford and Papworth (University of Michigan 1963), to a simple classification published in 1941 by the Colorado Archeological Society (Renaud). We included the Alabamas, New York (Ritchie), Massachusetts (Fowler), and several others. The first mentioned is of only academic interest to amateurs as they cannot be expected to have available the electronic equipment necessary for its use.

By way of illustration, and not with any intent to hold up any one system as a horrible example, we would like to quote from one well-known system the following description of a projectile point:

"The cross-section is biconvex. Shoulders may be horizontal or tapered and are occasionally rounded or expanded barbed. The blade is usually straight or excrave but it may be incurved or recurved. The distal end is acute. The stem is usually contracted with straight or excrave side edges and rounded to pointed basal edge."

One could include in such a type quite a variety of shapes, and certainly the overlap with other types would be great and most confusing. This is the simplification of the classical description of a Yuma point proposed by the International Symposium on Early Man held in Philadelphia in 1937. After great trial and tribulations that learned committee gave birth to the following:

"A Yuma Point is triangular. It runs from triangular through parallel-sided to leaf-shape. Its base is either straight or excrave and it is frequently stemmed but when stemmed has parallel sides; the sides of the stem are parallel. It is never fluted. It is pressure flaked from both sides, the flakes are parallel." (Wormington, Early Man in North America.)

Similar inclusive descriptions may be found in many of the classifications published, and as a result the types overlap one another to the point where one becomes unable to decide which pigeon-hole to use.

An excellent example of the confusion which exists is portrayed in a paper by Richard A. and John R. Humbolt (Anthropological Journal of Canada, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1966). In this paper, which describes the excavation of two burials, almost identical deposits of grave goods were found. The authors say:

"Upon closer study, we were surprised at the variability in the points, even though they were probably made specially for these burials—most of them of the same material with identical working properties. They vary in length and breadth by almost 100%. Their shapes could be called parallel-sided, excrave, triangular, pentagonal, or even lanceolate. Some are broadest at the base, some broadest midway on the blade. Bases vary from straight to slightly convex and concave."

Confronted by such differences, despite the apparent precision of manufacture, we were confused and, of course, were compelled to turn to the available literature to see just what "type" of point we had. Unfortunately, the photographs of six Greenville points that, in size, shape, and range of variability, are suggestive. But neither the photographs nor descriptions are adequate to make definitive comparisons with our specimens. Nor do the authors adequately differentiate between their "Greenville" and the latter of which also resembles our points. Again, while our site is historic, they were of the opinion that their site represented "the remains of a single cultural group of the early Woodland period."—The Cambro-Hoyle (1964) illustration description of the Greenville point type do not coincide with our cache points—nor does the Guntersville or any other of their described types.

Richard A. Marshall (1963) draws and describes a point type, somewhat resembling some of our cache specimens, which he says has been tentatively named Mississippian Triangular Point. But his illustrated point is not triangular and he offers no detailed description or range of variation. Until we use words properly and are precise and complete in our descriptions and illustrations, we cannot communicate.

Our distinct impression is that we need better illustrations, more detailed descriptions, and a range of variation for projectile-point types. More attention might be paid to "typing in context," in terms of artifact-associations and genetic relationships which are often most misleading.

Lost in this maze of descriptive terms, contradictory illustrations, wide latitude, and overlapping in forms, your Committee decided, with a sense of relief, to turn to some other field of endeavor.

The next project considered was to concentrate on a single type of point, the "Greenville" type, and a comprehensive description of this type, in context, in terms of artifact-associations and genetic relationships. We included the Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, and West Virginia samples, as well as a few others, to give a broad coverage. We are somewhat resembling some of our cache specimens, which he says has been tentatively named Mississippian Triangular Point. But his illustrated point is not triangular and he offers no detailed description or range of variation. Until we use words properly and are precise and complete in our descriptions and illustrations, we cannot communicate.

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geographic distribution and could be placed with some confidence in an Archaic horizon. However, we were destined to discover that even so simple a project could lead again into the maze of confusion. A questionnaire was devised and mailed to a number of individuals of the Federation affiliates. A large number of replies were received. Many sent actual specimens in recognition of the inadequacy of photography or drawings. The three outlines shown were intended to represent allowable one type was represented; some saw two types, some saw three.

The names which they applied to these projectile points varied widely, and serve to call attention to the confusion which results when these various terms are used in site reports. Here are some of the names: Gypsum Cave, Poplar Island, Corner-Removed #8 and #9, Rossville, Gary, Morrow Mountain 1, Morrow Mountain 2, Savannah, Contracting Stem, CI and C3, and so on ad infinitum.

By early all of our correspondents agreed that the form is most often found in an Archaic context. Some thought early, others thought late. One reply placed it in Early Woodland. They are probably all correct and the provenience actually varies with the area in which the point is found.

It must be apparent that your Committee learned very little from the deliberations except that the subject becomes more confusing the deeper one digs into it. Perhaps we have in a small way demonstrated the character of the confusion that has existed for a number of years ago. After many months and many postage stamps we have come to the conclusions that the solution of this problem must be left to wiser heads and perhaps to persons with more prestige than we possess.

A SECOND MEDIAEVAL MARKER AT WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

By FRANK GLYNN

Investigations of medieval manuscripts at Westford, Massachusetts, carried out in the years 1957-1966 are here summarized. Under primitive conditions Westford lies two days march inland from the Boston Bay or the Merrimack River. To the explorer its chief attraction would be Prospect Hill, elevation 465'. This hill affords a full 30-mile field of vision, and on very clear days a much farther view of distant mountains to the north and west.

On a bedrock exposure on the property of Fisher Buckshorn, beside a trail one mile north of Prospect Hill, lies the first mediaeval carving found. This was located in 1954 and reported to the 1956 Federation Meeting under the title "A Unique Punched Portrait in Massachusetts." The locale of the second carving was two and one-half miles northwest of Prospect Hill at a junction of main Indian trails. It was carved on a granite boulder. It had been stored in a farmer's barn when the crossroads was widened 30 odd years ago. Howard Smart, who had reported the first carving concerning it in 1956, subsequently searched for and obtained it from William Wyman, and donated it to the Westford Public Library in 1963.

The narratives tell us of the possibility that there might be a del Ard or Sperra association. Some have been unearthed in the vicinity of Elgin-Inverness area do show buckles in chief, so there is just a possibility that there might be a del Ard or Sperra association here. The heraldry was also referred to Sir Ian Moncrieffe, Scotland's Unicorn King of Arms, who wrote, "The figure's costume and shield are both intricately patterned. I'd be very surprised if it wasn't one of his companions, and indeed from the gallery one of the godings or rothmen of his kindred, perhaps even his brother, David."

The "Earl Henry's Expedition" alluded to is an event reported in several popular Scotch histories and in the long-debated mediaeval document generally called The Narrative of the Zeno Brothers. These narratives state in the last decade of the 14th century, Earl Henry Sinclair of Orkney with many other noblemen and a fleet of vessels went exploring for two years in lands lying west of the Atlantic.

The usual function of a "military effigy" such as the first Westford carving was to mark a knight's burial. Repeated efforts to find a burial have failed. The question of the function of the second carving was referred to T. C. Lethbridge, the English archeologist who has steadfastly encouraged this research since 1950-51. He replied, "The thing is obviously a message. 184 paces from the track on which that stone was placed you will find a snug little corner where Sinclair's bothy, hut, tent was set up ... if you take a circle with a radius of 184 paces from the spot where the stone was found, the old H. Q. lies somewhere on it." A similar suggestion was received from Fred Pohl.

From 1963 to 1965 three quadrants of such a circle were searched with negative results. In May, 1966, search was begun of the final, southeastern quadrant. There, hidden in dense brush, was found a stone enclosure 12' 40" originally about 3' high. The foundation course is still intact. There, its southeastern corner encloses a former spring said to have been the best in the area. The single entrance occurs at the northwestern corner. It is only 40" wide. A few feet inside is a collapsed small stone structure. The distance from the entrance to the present road junction was paced off; the count was 187 paces. Excavations are planned in 1967.

THE HAND SITE: A MODEL OF COOPERATION IN ARCHEOLOGY

By HOWARD A. MACCOR, SR.

The Hand site is a large multi-component Indian village site in Southampton County, Virginia, on the right bank of the Nottoway River, about ten miles north of the North Carolina state line. The site was discovered by a collector who helped organize a local chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia to dig the site. Permission to dig was granted by the Union Bank and Trust Company which owns the site. The Virginia State Library hired a graduate student from the University of North Carolina, Gerald P. Smith, who was in charge of the project from June 1963, to the end of August 1964. During 1965, the labor force was volunteers from the Archeological Society of Virginia, augmented by a hired crew. During 1966, the bulk of the work-force was a Neighborhood Youth Corps group sponsored by the Virginia State Library. Supervisors for the unskilled labor came from the ranks of the Archeological Society members who had gained experience during the 1965 digging season. A grant of $635 from "fluid research" funds of the Smithsonian Institute helped defray part of the 1965 costs. When the work ended, Mr. Smith returned to school to work on his doctorate at the University of Missouri. He took with him the excavated materials, the field notes and other data derived from the fourteen months of work. Human remains were turned over to the U. S. National Museum for study.

The site is now closed, and the owning corporation has planted the area with trees as part of its forest lands. The area excavated was somewhat over one and one-half acres. In this area, thousands of post-molds were found and among them can be seen many house pails. By the end of the 1965 season, a few from the excavations were recorded, including seventy-six human burials and six that were dog burials. Large quantities of cultural debris and food remains were found. The cultural remains range from Archaic age to about A.D. 1600. Two burials contained iron goods and provided a proto-historic terminal date for the site. The main occupation seems to date from the Late Woodland Period. Since the Indians in the area in early historic times were the Iroquoian Nottoways, the late occupation can probably be attributed to this group.
THE TWOMBLY LANDING: THE TACONIC TRADITION

By Louis A. Brennan

A carbon 14 date of 4750 plus or minus 120 B.P. on a bear tooth at the oyster-shell midden site of Twombly Landing, Palisades Park, New Jersey, obtained by Yale University (Y-1761) has been confirmed by a date obtained by Geochron Laboratory (GX-0762), of 4725 plus or minus 120 B.P.

The date either applies directly to a small, knobby-stemmed, narrow-bladed point belonging to the Hudson phase of the Taconic Tradition and similar to both Lamoka and Bare Island stemmed points, or provides a stop-date for its initial date on the Handy site.

A date of 4750 for the stemmed-point tradition in the Hudson Valley gives this tradition contemporary with the Venetian phase of the Laurentian, for which Funk has a date of 4730 plus or minus 120 (Y-1535) at the Sylvan Lake Rock Shelter in Dutchess County, some 45 miles north of Twombly. At this site the stemmed-point dated 4160 plus or minus 120 (Y-1536).

Over half of the approximately 300 points recovered from Twombly Landing fit into one or another of the varieties of the Taconic Tradition of stemmed points.

The extensile sheen midden is by bulk about 99 percent oyster, but it also yields salt-water clam, bay scallop, ribbed mussel, and, very rarely, channeled whelk. It is on a terrace 100' above the present level of the Hudson and about thirty feet above the main 0.5-foot terraces of recent deposits. Access was apparently by a stream bed, also very steep.

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THE SHANNON SITE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By Joseph L. Benthall

The Shannon site (44 My 8) is located on the North Fork of the Roanoke River, approximately 4 miles east of Blacksburg in Montgomery County, Virginia, and twenty miles above the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Roanoke River. The site is on a prominent spur of land overlooking and about thirty feet above the river.

The site represents the remains of a large palisaded Woodland village, seemingly occupied in late prehistoric times. The village midden appeared in an aerial photograph as a large black ring with a light-colored center. Excavation showed that the bulk of the occupational debris occurred in a band just inside the elliptical palisade, while the fields of the village had been an area of upland farming unscalably steep. The village was about 390 feet long and 220 feet wide and was enclosed by a stout palisade with two entrances. One entrance was a funnel-shaped gate at the southeastern edge of the village near a spring. The other gate was an overlap of part of the palisade in the northwestern part of the site adjacent to the bluff overlooking the river.

Immediately inside the palisade line was a circular arrangement of post-mold patterns, representing houses or similar structures. These patterns range from 8 to 23 feet in diameter. Other features found include burials, refuse pits, and fire hearths. Burials were usually flexed, although one exception was fully extended on its back. Of the ninety-eight burials found, all but four had the heads oriented to the east or southeast; the exceptions were with the heads to the northwest. Individual ages range from three months to about sixty years. Many burials were accompanied by shell beads or other artifacts. Bone and shell preservation at this site is excellent.

An Archaic occupation of the site is indicated by the finding of several stone-lined hearths and by scattered projectile points of well-known Archaic types. The hearths occur in the upper few inches of the clay subsoil, well beneath the main occupational level. No deep deposits of refuse occur in this site, due to the great depth of modern plowing. Since the posts of the palisade had been intruded into graves and other features, it is quite certain that the village had been occupied for an unknown length of time before the palisade was built.

Food remains found include charred corn cobs and kernels, beans, acorns, hickory nuts, mussel and periwinkle shells, and many bones of birds and mammals. Tools of bone and stone are fairly plentiful. Pottery fragments are numerous and constitute the bulk of the artifactual remains. Limestone-tempered pottery predominates, with lesser amounts of sand-tempered and shell-tempered wares also present. The pottery is well made and has frequent appendages and rim and shoulder decorations.

The most striking characteristic of the ceramic collection from Occupation "A" is the presence of a mixture of late Windsor and East River modes of pottery manufacture and decoration. It cannot be argued that the mixture was caused by successive occupations of the shell midden, for traits from both traditions appeared on the same vessels. Instead, the mixture was caused by the meeting of the two traditions at and near the site. It has been concluded, rather, that pottery-making behaviors traceable to both Windsor and East River cultures came together in the same potteries. And this, in turn, must indicate that the relationship between Windsor and East River, in this Nassau County, documentation at this site, was not one of simple replacement of the former by the latter. It is necessary, instead, to think in terms of a more complex interaction—processes variously called diffusion, cultural influence, and acculturation.
EXCAVATIONS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONY AT PEMAUQUID, MAINE

By Helen Camp (Presented by Millard Camp)

The dig at Pemaquid, Maine, is located on the Pemaquid Peninsula, about 400 miles from New York and 60 miles northeast of Portland. This is the site of an early English settlement, probably originating from Bristol, England, but which may have included remnants of George Popham's colony near Bath which was disbanded in 1608. The earliest documented record is a deed from the Indian chief Samoset to John Jenkins for 50 acres, dated 1689.

The history of the area is tied in with the story of the rise and fall of the 4 forts that have been built on the peninsula. These were: Fort Pemaquid, built in 1630 and burned by the Indians in 1667; Fort Charles, built in 1667 and destroyed by the Indians in 1699; Fort William Henry, built in 1692 and torn down by the local citizens in 1775 to keep it out of the hands of the British during the Revolution.

The excavations have been under the direction of Helen Camp, the archeologist for the Ancient Pemaquid Restoration. In 1965, 6 cellar holes and 2 burials were uncovered. In 1966, another 3 cellar holes were excavated. Based on the 25,000 artifacts found, which date to the early 1600's and in the 1700's, and the results of research, these sites are presumed to be the Customs House of James the Duke of York, built in 1667; a tavern, built in the 1600's and rebuilt in the 1700's; a forge, dating from 1689; Fort William Henry, built in 1692; a stockade or jail, a public building, and a dwelling, all in the 1600's, and two dwellings of the 1700's.

The artifacts include pottery from Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and from the colonies. Hall of a bar shot and 108 cannon balls were found piled up in a corner of Fort Pemaquid. Many English copper coins turned up, and there was one Massachusetts silver sixpence dated 1652. The oldest dated artifact excavated is a German Bellarmine jug of brown salt-glaze bearing the face of a bearded man. The 1750's are represented by a silver sixpence dated 1610 appears on the medallions. Over 5,000 fragments of white clay pipe bowls and stems have been found and dated.

One of the two burials was no doubt that of an Indian, since it was lying on its side with the knees in the flexed position, but the bones were in too poor a condition for positive identification. In the other burial, lying 5' from the Indian, the bones had been protected by 3 brass plates which covered the torso. Another brass plate was under the head, and five brass tubes were across the shoulders. This skeleton was taken to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and was identified as that of a woman under 40. Under one of the brass plates, and lying on this woman's right shoulder was another skeleton of a very small baby, possibly only two days old. We presume that we have here the skeleton of a female Indian who had become head of a tribe.

We are grateful to the professionals in the field who have been most generous in sharing their time and knowledge with us.

BELMONT: A PRE-CONTACT SIOUAN VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT, VIRGINIA

By R. P. GRAVEY, JR.

Site 44HI3, a fortified village with the final occupation dating before 1600, lies on the second terrace of a semicircular 12-acre bottom on the east bank of Smith River in Henry County, Virginia, just south of the city of Martinsville. A total of 1150 five-foot squares, including the entire village perimeter, have been excavated to sterile subsoil by the Patrick Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Two of the squares measured 36 inches by 36 inches, and an additional 6 feet apart, enclose a circular area 300 feet in diameter, marking either a double palisade line or a single palisade set in earth removed from and heaped between the double ditches. No traces of palisade post-molds were found. No watercourse has been positively identified. The ditches contained numerous cracked and fire-blackened stones along the bottom, covered by heavy black midden soil with much broken pottery, cracked and scorched animal bones, and similar village debris. Borders of the ditches are marked by numerous straight-walled flat-bottomed trash pits, and stone-flowered hearths, grouped in eleven irregular clusters which probably marked house concentrations. Three complete circular house patterns were uncovered, 8 to 10 feet in diameter; post-molds were 5 to 7 inches in diameter, bottom pointed, averaging 22 inches apart and 20 inches deep. The open central area contained few features; several perforated chunky-stones found on the site plus eye-witness descriptions of similar historic Siouan villages indicate a central chunky-ground and work area.

Among the houses 18 flexed burials were found in oval graves averaging 66 inches deep and including three shaft-and-chamber graves, indicating an earlier occupation; all of these had the heads placed to the west. Six burials were in graves containing one or more clay vessels, wolf-canine necklace, marginella and colunmella necklace, clay elbow pipe with squared rim, marginella anklet, colunmella chunk ornament, and a polished flat, green slate edge, freshly sharpened—the last from one of the shaft-and-chamber graves. The bones in six burials showed slight burning. There was one burial of a large wolf-like dog, fully articulated.

Subsistence was based on corn agriculture supplemented by hunting, fishing, and gathering of plant food and river molluscs. Trash pits produced charred corn kernels, beans, acorns, hickory nuts, splintered bones, and numerous masses of mussel and small shell. Stone hoes and grudging tools were plentiful within and without the palisade. Fish-bone blanks, finished hooks, and residue, of bird bone, deer, and other animals, and flat splinters, were numerous. Net and cordage in a variety of types is inferred from pottery imprints. Evidence of the use and probably cultivation of tobacco was found in pipe-bowls containing charred dottle. Animal remains include deer (predominant), raccoon, fox, wildcats, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, ground-hog, bear, beaver, various waterfowl, turkey, turtle, box-tortoise, garfish, catfish, and other fish species.

The pottery is mainly Clariville sand-tempered: molded, brownish-tan to gray in color with occasional fire cracks. Minority types are orange-red Alibemare and a similar brownish ware, tempered with crushed quartz, and a modelled ware. Surface treatments are varied: knot-and-fabric roughened (predominant), net-impressed, (knot-and-fabric looser), and long, smooth, cord-marked, fabric-impressed, corn-cob-impressed, plain, and semi-burnished, in order of frequency. Sixty per cent of interiors are combed or scraped. Ornamentation includes folded rims (85%), strap handles with and without rim treatments, nicked rims (82%), finger-pinched shoulders (67%), incised, punctate, and simple geometric designs, slashed ribs, and split nodes. Vessels have conoidal bottoms with slightly constricted vertical to everted necks and rims. Bowls, spoons and ladles, miniature vessels, objects of unknown use, and fired clay lumps and coil sections are also found. Clay tobacco pipes and fragments are plentiful, including a characteristic form with a square rim and bit on a round bowl and stem. One small crude clay pipe had the only representational design found on the site, the site two weeping-eye skulls incised on the bowl. One of these was found on the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and was identified as that of a woman under 40. Under one of the brass plates, and lying on this woman's right shoulder was another skeleton of a very small baby, possibly only two days old. We presume that we have here the skeleton of a female Indian who had become head of a tribe.

We are grateful to the professionals in the field who have been most generous in sharing their time and knowledge with us.
Pottery and other artifacts from 4H1r3 resemble in many ways those from both these outlying areas and appear to be intermediate in type, giving substance to the theory that one route by which the Siouan tribes entered the Piedmont from the northwest (substantiated by their own tribal migration legends), was via the Ohio-Kanawha-New River system, down the Staunton, Smith, and Dan to the Roanoke —the same road followed by the Scioto Siouans from Ohio to invade the western Virginia settlements during the French and Indian War. Notched turkey metatarsal awls and decorated strap handles on the pottery vessels show Fort Ancient (Shawnee?) influence; the weeping-eye motif indicates influence of the southeastern Death Cult. No trade goods were found. No radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the several charcoal samples recovered.

DRAFT
CONSTITUTION
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION
March 15, 1967.

The name of this organization shall be the EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION.

Article 2.
Membership in the Federation shall be open to one autonomous archeological society in each of the United States east of the Mississippi River, and each of the Provinces of the eastern half of Canada. Archeological groups affiliated with or sponsored by an educational agency or institution in the same areas may apply and become members upon acceptance by the Executive Board of the Federation.

Article 3.
The objects of this Federation are:

1. To serve as a bond between the member societies.
2. To encourage and promote scientific archeological work by the member societies.
3. To publish and encourage the publication of reports on archeological work.
4. To promote the spread of archeological knowledge.
5. To engage in archeological projects which exceed the capabilities of the member societies.

Article 4.
The administration and operations of the Federation shall be carried out by elected Officers and an Executive Board on which all member societies are represented. The Officers and Executive Board shall be governed by By-Laws, which, when adopted, shall implement this constitution.

Article 5.
This constitution may be amended, when necessary. Any member of the Executive Board may submit a proposed amendment to be voted upon by the Board at a regular or special meeting. If two-thirds of the Board members present approve the amendment, the proposed amendment shall be distributed to the member societies at least six months before the meeting of the Federation, at which the amendment shall be voted upon by the assembled delegates. Two-thirds of the voting delegates present must favor the amendment to enable it to be adopted.

Article 6.
This Constitution was adopted at the regular meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation on . This Constitution replaces the Constitution adopted November 12, 1955.

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BY-LAWS
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

Article 1.
The Officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, President-Elect, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. Officers shall be elected for two-year terms at the annual business meeting of the Federation held in even-numbered years. Vacancies occurring between elections may be filled by appointments made by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Board.

Article 2.
The President shall preside over all meetings, and in his absence the President-Elect shall preside. If neither officer is present, the Executive Board shall elect one of its own members as President pro-temp. The President-Elect shall serve as Vice-President and shall become President for the ensuing two-year term.

Article 3.
At least six months before an election, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee to prepare a slate of nominees to submit at the annual business meeting. The Nominating Committee shall obtain the consent of nominees before submitting their names for election. Other nominations may be made from the floor by delegates to the annual business meeting. Officers shall be elected by a simple majority of votes cast.

Article 4.
Each member society of the Federation shall elect or appoint a Representative to serve on the Executive Board. The Representative shall also serve as chairman of the Society's delegation to the annual business meeting of the Federation.

Article 5.
The five elected Officers, the appointed Staff Chairmen, and the Representatives (one from each member society), shall compose the Executive Board. Each member shall have one vote. If a member is on the Board in more than one capacity, he may vote in each capacity. A simple majority of the authorized Board shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall meet on call by the President, and not less than once per year; or at the written request of at least five members of the Board.

Article 6.
The President of the Federation shall appoint six Staff Chairmen at the time of election to serve concurrently with the President. The Staff Chairmen shall be designated: Editorial Chairman, Research Chairman, Exhibit Chairman, Public Relations Chairman, Program Chairman, and Membership Chairman. Each Chairman may name three persons to assist him, one of whom he may designate as Vice-Chairman. Each Staff Chair shall report annually on activities in his department and make any necessary recommendations.

Article 7.
The duties of the Staff Chairmen shall be as follows:

a. The Editorial Chairman shall edit publications of the Federation and shall serve as advisor to the Editors of member societies.

b. The Research Chairman shall be in charge of research projects undertaken by the Federation. He shall keep advised of the research activities of the member societies and advise them on all possible assistance.

c. The Exhibit Chairman shall arrange for exhibits at the meetings of the Federation and shall advise and assist member societies in arranging local exhibits.

d. The Public Relations Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other news media. He shall assist the member societies in informing the public of their activities.

e. The Program Chairman shall arrange the agenda for the Federation meetings and handle all matters pertaining thereto.

f. The Membership Chairman shall receive and investigate requests for membership in the Federation and shall make his recommendations thereon to the Executive Board. He may also make recommendations for terminating membership when a member society ceases to exist, becomes inactive, or is one year in arrears in paying dues. He shall also serve as an advisor on relationships between the Federation and its members.

Article 8.
Member societies shall be assessed annual dues to support the work of the Federation. The amount of such dues shall be determined
annually by affirmative action of the Executive Board and confirmed by the Federation at its annual business meeting. Dues shall be paid annually by the member societies to the Federation Treasurer.

**ARTICLE 9.**

All activities of the Federation involving expenditure of Federation funds shall be approved in advance by the Executive Board. The expenditures so approved shall be paid by the Treasurer.

**ARTICLE 10.**

There shall be an annual business meeting of the Federation at such time and place as the Executive Board may decide. Special meetings of the Federation may be called by the President when approved by the Executive Board.

**ARTICLE 11.**

A quorum at the annual or any special meeting shall represent at least half of the member societies. To assure the presence of a quorum, notice of the meeting shall be sent by the Corresponding Secretary to each of the member societies at least ninety days before the meeting date.

**ARTICLE 12.**

Each member society is entitled to send a delegation to the Federation meetings with authority to vote on all matters. The size of the delegation shall depend on the numerical size of the society it represents. Each society may send a minimum of two delegates, representing the first one hundred members or fraction thereof. One delegate shall be the society’s representative on the Executive Board. Additional delegates may be sent on the basis of one for each additional hundred members or major fraction of one hundred. Each delegate present shall have one vote. Members of member societies may attend all Federation meetings and may speak on all issues. They may not vote unless designated an official delegate. Names of official delegates shall be provided the Recording Secretary of the Federation before the opening of each business meeting of the Federation.

**ARTICLE 13.**

The business meeting shall include in its agenda any matter deemed desirable or necessary by the President, a synopsis of actions taken by the Executive Board, elections of officers (when due), and discussion and voting on any action of the Executive Board which may be challenged by a delegate to the meeting. An action taken by the Executive Board may be annulled or amended by two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting.

**ARTICLE 14.**

Reports of member societies, reports of Federation Officers and Staff Chairmen, and minutes of meetings of the Executive Board and the Federation shall be published in a Federation publication and distributed to each member of the member societies.

**ARTICLE 15.**

These By-Laws may be amended by action of the Executive Board, subject always to possible veto or amendment by the assembled delegates in the general business meeting of the Federation.

**ARTICLE 16.**

These By-Laws were adopted at a meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation held at ...................... on .......................

These By-Laws are for your consideration. If you have any suggestions or comments please send them to Howard A. MacCord, 1946 Lansing Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23225.

We would like to approve this at the annual meeting to be held in Washington, D. C. in November, 1967.

Each member society shall instruct its delegates how to vote at the November meeting.