EASTERN STATES
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

ALABAMA
CONNECTICUT
DELWARE
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 NOS. 27 & 28

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JULY, 1969
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING – 1967

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 4 and 5, 1967, at the Marriott Key Bridge Motor Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Registration for members and guests began at 9:00 A.M., Saturday, near the Francis Scott Key Room.

Marrian E. White, President, opened the meeting at 10:00 A.M., in the Francis Scott Key Room, and introduced Kenneth M. Russell, President, Archeological Society of Maryland. Mr. Russell welcomed the delegates and guests and mentioned that there are two societies in Maryland. He then briefly reviewed the archeology and history of the immediate area, mentioning the important Accokeek Creek site, and the fact that Captain John Smith passed through but did not stop.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., was then introduced and he said that his Society was proud and privileged to co-host this meeting.

A session of contributed papers on Middle Atlantic Archeology was chaired by Douglas Woodward, Chairman, Archeological Society of Maryland, a Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. Papers presented were: “A Study of Pottery in Southwest Virginia,” by C. G. Holland, University of Virginia; “A Survey of Archeological sites in the Delmarva,” by Ronald A. Thomas, State Archeologist, Delaware; “The Miller Field Site: Warren County, New Jersey,” by Herbert C. Kraft, Seton Hall University; “Projectile Point Types from the Piscataway Site, Maryland,” by Douglas Woodward, Archeological Society of Maryland.

The afternoon session was devoted to a symposium on “Archeology Beyond the Artifact,” chaired by Howard Winters, New York University. Papers presented were: “Subsistence Patterns and Faunal Remains,” by Bert Salwen, New York University; “Interpretations of Trade Systems,” by Howard Winters, New York University; “Reflection of Social Interaction in Owasco Ceramic Decoration,” by Robert E. Whallon, University of Michigan; “Houses, Villages, and Landscapes,” by Marian E. White, SUNY of Buffalo.

The members and guests were hosted to a cocktail hour in the Georgetown East Room. Following the annual dinner, Douglas Byers, Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, gave an address on “Debert and Delerium: Early Man in Nova Scotia.”

The Business Meeting was opened by Dr. White, President, Sunday, November 5, 1967, at 9:00 A.M.

Dr. Maurice Robbins
Corresponding Secretary
Bronson Museum,
Burlington, N.J.

Dr. Maurice Robbins
Corresponding Secretary
Burlington, New Jersey

THE BUSINESS MEETING

The Business Meeting was opened by Dr. White, President, Sunday, November 5, 1967, at 9:00 A.M. The minutes of the New York Meeting, November 5 and 6, 1966, were approved as printed in Bulletin 26.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported the following recommendations of the Executive Board: that the 1968 membership dues of the Federation be the same as last year, $10.00 for members 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 the Business Meeting be moved to Friday evening, following the Executive Board Meeting, thus providing more time for papers on Sunday; that the revised Constitution be adopted as published in Bulletin 26 with the word “agenda” changed to “program” in Article 7c; that the registration fee be raised to $3.00; that $1.00 extra

be charged for the dinner; that Bulletins be sold for $1.00 a piece and a package of them, at least 17, for $15.00; that the price of the Bibliographies be raised to $3.00 each, including handling charges; that a flyer be prepared for the Bibliographies and sent to editors of the member societies and to libraries; that the 1968 meeting be held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the first weekend in November. The above recommendations were approved. In addition, it was voted to recommend to the next Executive Board that the 1969 meeting be held at Morgantown, West Virginia, and the 1970 meeting, in Virginia, be moved in matters pertaining to the annual meeting, assisting the program and general arrangements chairman in matters pertaining to the annual meeting, assisting President White and Election Chairman, Dr. White, in preparing the preliminary announcement and the program for printing and distribution, preparing and distributing an announcement to the officers and society representatives, also replying to a myriad of inquiries from individuals, colleges, universities, societies, libraries, and hotels. A number of things remain undone. A new directory has to be prepared and distributed. Certain informational form letters should be prepared. An example: a check list of the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting which would assist the general arrangements chairman and program chairman, a letter dealing with subscription to the Bulletin, another for society secretaries in order to get the proper data for the directory, and others should be written up. The secretarial duties of the E.S.A.F. have undergone a tremendous rate of growth. It is no longer realistic to think that the duties of the office can simply be added to an individual's existing work load nor to expect an institution to be willing to absorb the added costs of secretarial assistance, postage, xerox, mimeograph, etc.

The secretarial duties ought to be carried out by an individual with an institutional affiliation because of the many different types of work load and to expect an anticipated budget for the office of the corresponding secretary should receive fiscal assistance from the Federation. Accordingly, Mr. Kinsey prepared a budget, at President White's request, outlining these needs.

W. Fred Kinsey, III, Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had prepared a budget for the dinner; that Bulletins be sold for $1.00 a piece and a package of them, at least 17, for $15.00; that the price of the Bibliographies be raised to $3.00 each, including handling charges; that a flyer be prepared for the Bibliographies and sent to editors of the member societies and to libraries; that the 1968 meeting be held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the first weekend in November. The above recommendations were approved. In addition, it was voted to recommend to the next Executive Board that the 1969 meeting be held at Morgantown, West Virginia, and the 1970 meeting, in Virginia, be moved in matters pertaining to the annual meeting, assisting the program and general arrangements chairman in matters pertaining to the annual meeting, assisting President White and Election Chairman, Dr. White, in preparing the preliminary announcement and the program for printing and distribution, preparing and distributing an announcement to the officers and society representatives, also replying to a myriad of inquiries from individuals, colleges, universities, societies, libraries, and hotels. A number of things remain undone. A new directory has to be prepared and distributed. Certain informational form letters should be prepared. An example: a check list of the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting which would assist the general arrangements chairman and program chairman, a letter dealing with subscription to the Bulletin, another for society secretaries in order to get the proper data for the directory, and others should be written up. The secretarial duties of the E.S.A.F. have undergone a tremendous rate of growth. It is no longer realistic to think that the duties of the office can simply be added to an individual's existing work load nor to expect an institution to be willing to absorb the added costs of secretarial assistance, postage, xerox, mimeograph, etc.

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The above reports were accepted.
Two-minute reports were given by the State Representatives who were present.
Dr. White announced that she had appointed Stuart Schwartz as Chairman of a committee to investigate means for increasing revenues.
There was a standing vote of thanks to the Archeological Society of Maryland and to the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., for their excellent cooperation and hospitality.
Respectfully submitted
Dorothy Cross,
Recording Secretary

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES
1967

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archeological Society now has 613 members, with a significant increase in sustaining and institutional members. The 13 Society chapters and one auxiliary group total 442 members. An additional 171 members come from 29 states and Canada. The latest chapter added to the Society, the Cullman Chapter, formed early this year in North Central Alabama, has 50 members. Another new and highly successful group, "The Pastfinders," was organized in Birmingham as a ladies' auxiliary group, meeting in the daytime to accommodate women—especially mothers—who find it difficult to attend night-time chapter meetings.
All chapters have held regularly scheduled monthly meetings, and the society has held two state-wide meetings. Dr. E. M. Lindsey, 1966 President, presided at the Annual Winter Meeting held in December at Montgomery, Alabama, with the Montgomery Chapter as host. Guest speaker was Dr. Joffre L. Coe, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Research Laboratory of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, who presented an illustrated lecture on "Early Cultures of the Piedmont Plateau." The Summer Workshop Meeting was held near the University of Alabama summer excavations in Franklin County in the northwestern part of the state, with Tom Cornell, the Society's 1967 President, presiding. Speakers for this meeting were David L. DeJarnette, director of the excavations, and Noel Read Stowe, field supervisor. Their topic was a description of the excavations. In some instances, speakers during the year have included David Chase, describing his recent work at "Tid-Ibles," a 7000 year old settlement in Iraq, and David L. DeJarnette, describing work at X-Kukican, in Yucatan, where the University of Alabama is continuing archeological investigations begun last year, mapping and collecting data for settlement plan study.

Stones and Bones, the Society Newsletter published monthly throughout the year, has a current circulation of 677. One of its regular features that has proved popular is an "educational page" prepared each month by a different chapter representative.
The Journal of Alabama Archaeology, published semi-annually (June and December) by the Society, went into its thirteenth year of publication.

Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part II, Uniface Blade and Flake Tools, by James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse, was published privately. This deals with types and distribution of uniface blade and flake tools in Alabama.
Field work has continued in all areas of Alabama, with Society members continuing their conformity with the policy of leaving all excavating to professionals, but lending all possible aid to the professional excavations. The Archeological Research Association, Inc., a fund-raising arm of the Society, has again furnished funds to the University of Alabama for summer excavations which were conducted this year in Northwest Alabama. These excavations included a continuing attempt to isolate and define the lithic complex known as the Lively Complex. In South-Central Alabama, David Chase of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, has directed salvage archeology in several areas. In South Alabama, Society members aided in obtaining a contract for the University of Alabama to excavate a significant historic site, remains of which will soon be destroyed by interstate highway construction, this is the site of the French Fort Condé, built in 1717, the first masonry fort on the Gulf Coast. Work is currently in progress there and is scheduled to continue for several months.
Special projects of the Society for the past year have again included the fund-raising drive for the Archeological Research Association, which once more has proved successful after much hard work by devoted members. Another area of interest has been the restoration of the temple on top of the highest mound at Moundville, Alabama, a project conceived and executed by the staff of the University of Alabama Museums. The restoration was designed to help present an authentic picture of aboriginal life at Moundville, and contains life-size figures depicting a ceremony that very likely once took place there.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut has a membership of 377, an increase of ten per cent.
Two state-wide meetings were held during the year. Bulletin No. 34 and 44 Newsletters, including No. 100, were published.
Expanding activities marked the work of the New Haven and Hartford Chapters.

DELWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 169. There are two chapters.
Five public meetings were held, one being a banquet meeting, at which time Robert M. Pennington spoke on "The American Indian Today: Myth, Controversy, Reality." The other meetings featured a speaker, or speakers, followed by a social period. The speakers at these meetings, and the subjects presented, were: Francis O'Shaughnessy, "Experiences in Yucatan, Guatemala and Peru"; Normal Nielson, "A Trip to Japan"; Mary Sawyer, "Stonemans"; Elizabeth K. Ralph, "The Siege for Buried Cities"; John Wittthoer, "Early Man in the Eastern and Western United States"; and J. Duncan Campbell, "Excavation at the Site of Fort Stanwix, Rome, New York—1965."
Six numbers of Inkaheida were issued and Bulletins Nos. 5 and 6, New Series, are in press.
The excavation at the Caleb Pusey House in Upland, Pennsylvania, has been closed. Work is proceeding in the cleaning, repairing, photographing and cataloguing the huge amount of material excavated.

A building is rising from the debris of the "Buck Tavern" where the Society carried out a salvage dig in 1963. The new building is on a site adjoining the Davies House, the former site having been removed in the widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal shortly after the completion of the excavation.
The Society is cooperating in the establishment of a small museum south of Newark. Delaware does not have a museum designed primarily for school children, who, at present, must be bused to either Philadelphia or Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This museum, though small, should help to remedy this situation.
The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award for 1967 was made to Allen G. Schick.

MAINE - Mrs. Bradford Wellman reported that the Robert Abbe Museum of Bar Harbor, and its Archeological Society have a membership of 56 as of July 1967. Five new members were elected at the Annual Meeting, which was held in the Museum's new addition, July 19, 1967.

The program at the Annual Meeting included reports by Wendell S. Hadlock and Alice Wellman on the past year's field work at Pemroke Stream and their individual involvements in a National Park Service sponsored site survey on the Upper St. John River. Professor Dean R. Snow commented on his work for the University of Maine Anthropology Department in cataloguing known sites and collections state-wide.

The Museum opened May 30 and closed September 20. Attendance exceeded expectations for such a fog-bound summer. Three able part-time attendants gave informal talks to bus and camp groups and helped clean up the plaster-dust and debris left by contractors. The program at the Annual Meeting included reports by Wendell S. Hadlock and Alice Wellman on the past year's field work at Pemroke Stream and their individual involvements in a National Park Service sponsored site survey on the Upper St. John River. Professor Dean R. Snow commented on his work for the University of Maine Anthropology Department in cataloguing known sites and collections state-wide.

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MAINE - Mrs. Helen Camp reported that the Maine Archaeological Society has a membership of 180. Both the fall and spring meetings of the Society in Augusta had an attendance of over sixty. At the fall meeting, Mrs. Douclet from the Winson Museum at Castine, Maine, showed slides of her trip to South America. Mr. Hinckley, in charge of Indian Affairs for the state, told of the plight of the Indians in Maine, and presented his program for improving their lot.

The speaker for the spring meeting was Professor Dean Snow of the University of Maine at Orono. A transcript of Professor Snow's talk, which gave a full summary of the significance of past Indian archeological work in Maine, is being prepared for distribution.

Chris Ritter of the York Chapter reports the finding of a Roman coin and a Latin inscription on rock in his area. The new foundations have been uncovered at the Pemquid "dig," bringing the total to 11. The first of these yielded six different-sized, hand-made bricks out of a total of 43. The bricks from the second site were unique for the area in that they were made of clay and straw, and were not fired. The sherds of a German Bellarmine jug and a large Staffordshire-type plate are being restored at the Smithsonian Institution. A new display window has been installed at the archeological workshop, and explanatory signs have been placed at the eleven excavations.

Members of the Society have presented over 50 talks on Maine archeology during the past year.

Digging in Maine this year has been hampered by a miserably wet and foggy spring and summer.

MARYLAND - Douglas R. Woodward reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland has an average membership of 120. Two active chapters of the Society, one in the Baltimore area and one in the Maryland part of the D. C. Metropolitan Area, continued their direct involvement in field projects.

The Baltimore (central) Chapter continued investigation of several small rock shelters in the Cockeysville area and in addition were active in historical archeology in Baltimore. The Southwest Chapter essentially completed its "dig" of the Patuxayea site, a Woodland period manifestation in the Tidewater area. In addition, the chapter conducted reconnaissance of several sites in southern Maryland. Active collaboration with the National Park Service was a conspicuous part of this chapter's activities.

Two society-wide meetings were held. The one in D. C. in May involved participation with Delaware and Virginia and was devoted to papers on the Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic seaboard. Each chapter held monthly meetings devoted to a variety of programs and workshops.

A monthly Newsletter was issued and Miscellaneous Paper No. 6 was published during the year.

Cooperation with the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., in an attempt to get a position of state archeologist established was continued. Unfortunately, success has not yet marked these efforts.

MARYLAND - Mrs. Iris McGillivray reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., reports a current enrollment of 188, including all classes of memberships. The Society added its sixth official chapter in September, giving full status to the Milford Mill High School Archeological Society, which had previously been an affiliate. Now comprised of 93 girls and boys of Senior High School age, this chapter meets regularly, conducts supervised research, excavation and recording projects, lectures to school and historical groups, has had numerous exhibits, and were televised by a local station this past year. The chapter is represented on the Society's Board of Trustees by its teacher-advisor, Reynolds J. Horpel. The Society is proud of the work done by these young people who have made archeology the "in" activity at their school; through them, we are building for the future.

The Annual Spring Symposium was held at Annapolis and St. John's College on April 15th, and was open to the public. Spokesmen and topics were: J. Duncan Campbell, Curator of Military History, William Penn Memorial Museum, "Excavations at Fort Stanwix, Rome, New York, 1965"; Charles Holzinger, Franklin and Marshall College, "Ecological Approach to Archeology"; Bruce Powell, Division of Archeology, National Park Service, "Practical Aspects of Colonial Archeology"; Dr. William G. Nelson, Department of Mineral Sciences, U. S. National Museum, "Identification of Lithic Materials Used by the Indians of Maryland and Virginia." The Society's official Annual Meeting was held at Wye Institute on the Eastern Shore. In addition to business and chapter reports, the following papers were presented: "Ulm Plantation," by Don Millendon, Milford Mill Chapter; "Typology of the Upper Chesapeake Bay Area," by G. M. Reynolds, North East Chapter; "Excavation at Chance, Maryland," by Mrs. L. Lawry, Lower Delmarva Chapter; "Artifacts from the Colonial Seaport at Joppa," by P. Cresthull, Harford County Chapter. Featured speakers were Glenn Little, Catholic University, "Excavations at Faux Hour, Annapolis," and Ronald A. Thomas, Delaware, "Foreign Influences on the Delmarva Peninsula."

Vol. III, No. 1, of The Society's Journal, was distributed during the summer; No. 2 is currently in process of printing. There was a Spring and a Summer Newsletter.

Cooperating with the Archeological Society of Maryland, a Section of The Maryland Academy of Sciences, and with various historical groups within the state, The Society is continuing to press for the securing of a state-recognized program of archeology and a state archeologist for Maryland. The Society also assisted students from George Washington University and the University of Maryland in site work, and has provided lectures and exhibits to school groups. Future plans include increased emphasis on work with schools and historical groups, and the establishment of a formal consulting and reference service in Maryland for questions submitted by individuals or groups both within and without the Society.

The Society was privileged to host the Annual Meeting of the Federation.

MASSACHUSETTS - Maurice Robbins reported that the Massachusetts Archeological Society has 1,080 members which are organized in twelve chapters. The Semiannual Meeting was held in April with the South Shore Chapter in Hingham, Massachusetts, and the Annual Meeting with the Cohasset Chapter in Attleboro. The usual four numbers of the Bulletin and two Newsletters were published during the year.

The Research Committee has been especially active this year. It has been cooperating with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and with the Department of Public Works in establishing a map showing the location of known Indian sites so that the several state departments interested may have on file information whenever public works are
proposed in occupied areas. The Committee has also been called upon by the Holyoke Water Power Co. to make a survey of the area to be involved in the Northfield Mountain Project, the power company providing a sum not to exceed $2,000.00 for the survey with an additional sum of money reserved to fund salvage archeology if such is needed.

Several of the chapters have carried out archeological excavations during the past season, perhaps the most important of which was the discovery and excavation of a complete channel house within which were eleventh century cremation burials. A radiocarbon date of 2340 ± 140 B.C. (CX1104) was obtained for this feature.

The Cape Cod Chapter is cooperating with Mr. Frederick Pohl in excavating a site in Yarmouth, Massachusetts at which there are possibilities of early European occupation. The Bronson Museum, owned and operated by the Society, has been open to the public as usual during the past season. A series of workshop sessions will be held throughout the winter on Sunday afternoons starting late in November.

MICHIGAN—Dr. Donald R. Hage reported that the Michigan Archeological Society, as of November 1, 1967, has a total membership of 806, including 81 institutional members. This represents a net gain of nearly 150 members since the last report. The Society has continued to grow at an astounding rate since 1965, and the new gains have not been lost. The retention of the rapid membership increase is due in part to the chapter increase to a total of 10. All of these chapters hold regular monthly meetings and generate a great deal of local interest, plus servicing nearly seventy-five per cent of the Society membership on a nearly local basis.

During the year 1967, Michigan Archeologist published four numbers totaling 252 pages. This is a record size for our journal. Volume 12 contains 23 articles, 13 book reviews, and an index. The articles cover the Paleo-Indian, Archaic sites, various Woodland occupations, Historic sites, and for balance presented special reports dealing with ethnobotanical and geological subjects. In addition, archeological surveys of areas within the state were presented.

The other state Society publication, the Newsletter, serves the purpose of disseminating chapter and state news to the membership, thereby enabling the Michigan Archeologist to maintain a purely archeology format. The addition to the two formal publications of the Society, several chapters publish their own Bulletins on a regular basis, and assume very professional intent.

Two important general meetings are held annually by the Michigan Archeological Society. The Annual Spring Meeting was held at Michigan State University on April 16, 1967. The morning session was devoted to business and the installation of officers. The afternoon scientific program consisted of the following presentations: "Mound City, Ohio," by Dr. James Brown; "The Society for Historical Archeology," by Dr. James E. Fitting; "The Businger Site," by John Halsey; "Archaeological Survey of the Mimbres River Area in New Mexico," by Dr. James Fitting; and "An Early Historic Burial at the Straits of Mackinac," by Charles Cleland.

Our Annual Fall Workshop was varied this year, and, became a Summer Workshop Week, entitled "Trails of the Past." It was arranged by Dr. James E. Fitting of the University of Michigan, and became a seven-day tour of the sites of the summer fieldwork being carried out by the University of Michigan and Michigan State University Archeology Departments. Seven sites were visited and ranged from the Archaic to the Historic in chronology.

One, if not the most exciting, of our state societies projects has reached fruition this year. This has been the acquisition of the Sanilac Petroglyphs, the only prehistoric rock carvings in Michigan. This was achieved initially through voluntary contributions of several members of the State Society, and ultimately through a grant from the Reim Foundation. Work now is progressing on a thorough study of the area, the securing of additional acreage, the protection of the site, and plans to the ultimate disposal of the area to the state as a protected landmark or park.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Howard R. Sargent reported that the membership in the New Hampshire Archeological Society, Inc., has hit an all-time high with 230 members. This figure augurs well for expanded field work, and reflects a growing interest in New Hampshire prehistory.

Two business meetings were held, the first being a semi-annual meeting held at the first field session in the spring. The annual meeting was held on the 2nd Saturday in October.

The field program to date has involved two areas with two sites being kept open. The Garvin’s Falls site received little attention, due to emergency work being done on the Smyth Estate in Manchester. Members were also invited to participate in the excavation of the Hunter site in Claremont.

The Smyth site has produced evidence of occupation that extends from the point of contact with Europeans back to Late, and possible Middle, Archaic times. Traces of contact occurred in the form of a small copper Thunderbird pendant, rolled copper beads (sheet copper), and English and French gunflints. "Iroquoian" type pottery bearing castellations, together with other Late and/or Final Woodland artifacts attest to the terminal period of Indian occupancy. Point Peninsula pottery provides evidence of Middle and Early Woodland occupation. Late Archaic cultures are represented by ground state points, an ulu and certain corner-notched points. Because of the imminent destruction of the site by highway construction, efforts are being made to mount a salvage project there for next summer. There is no doubt that the site will provide data on the basic trends in central New England prehistory, and through radiocarbon dates will illuminate our ideas concerning the rate and direction of Indian occupation in Northeast.

The Hunter site, Claremont, with a maximum known depth of 11 feet, contains evidence of Late Archaic or Early Woodland occupation with continuity through to Late Woodland times. A Steubenlace Canyon point appeared at eleven feet, but further cultural data for that level are wanting. The upper levels contain Point Peninsula, Castle Cave, and "Iroquoian" pottery in that order from bottom to top. The site is stratified with occupation levels being separated by flood deposition. Over 150 hearths were recorded, and well over 100 radiocarbon samples were gathered from the various occupational levels. The work was highway salvage, and was restricted to the immediate area of construction. The New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways has been most cooperative throughout, and will make every effort to preserve the portions of the site which lie adjacent to the highway for future detailed excavation.

NEW JERSEY—Gene Weltfish reported that The New Jersey Archeological Society has a membership of 396, with three affiliated chapters.

Four meetings were held, the first in January. Reports were made by W. Fred Kinsey III on his excavations in the Tocks Island area of Pennsylvania, and by Miss Patricia Marchiando on recent excavations at the Browning site in Montague, Sussex County, New Jersey, as a joint project of the National Park Service, the State Museum and the Society. The first meeting also featured fine historical and scientific papers and late at night large tastings of New Jersey beer and a copper kettle. The talk at the second meeting in March dealt with the Physical Anthropology of Ancient Man in North America and the third meeting in May was given by two chapters: Mrs. Merritt L. Budd spoke on the Shonqam Chapter activities and Thomas Smith on the Miehle site, and an illustrated talk was given by James L. Clarke on splint baskets and their decorations, centered around the baskets themselves. Mr. Robert Flammer spoke on excavations by members of the Unami Chapter with illustrations and specimens. At the last meeting two talks were given, one by Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Harvey of Morristown and a progress report on excavations at the historic Timothy Mills House with representative slides showing activities of High School, Elementary and College students. Some were employed to do research for the project of the American Civilization Institute of Morristown under a title III grant of the OEO and others participated as volunteers. Fairleigh Dickinson students of a graduate seminar on the Transfer of English Institutions to the New World, conducted by Professors Fritz and Weltfish, also participated. Included were two students from Uganda, East Africa, who will apply what they learned to the development of an archeological-historical program in their own country. Mr. James Kellers, now in the Graduate Department at the University of Pennsylvania, was Field Director. Appeal by the Junior Museum Division of the American Civilization Institute of Morristown brought the help of Mr. Charles Fields of the Shonqam Chapter, who developed a still-continuing excavation at the Miehle site where 40 high school and college students received training in careful techniques of excavation and recording. The major purpose of the American Civilization project is...
the training of young people in advanced skills. The Mieble site is located in the Great Swamp, formerly Lake Passaic, now a controversial site proposed for a jet airport; it is a late Archaic-Early Woodland site and some of the fascinating features uncovered include a firepit with a charcoal hearth beside it in which a broken spearhead of Archaic type was embedded. More than 450 artifacts were recovered and 5 post molds of what looks like an oval structure. The second part of the fall meeting was a report of Mr. Herbert Kraft of Seton Hall University Museum on his summer excavations in the Tocks Island area. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Folsom arranged excellent book sales of important current works in archeology.

Chapter, a talk on how to make an Archaic and Woodland site. Exhibits were set up at the Somerset county Fair and at the State Archeological Meeting in Trenton. The chapter report was also published. The Unalachtigo Chapter will celebrate its 20th Anniversary next month. The site of old Pitts Grove College, Daretown, Salem County, was located and at monthly meetings the variety of subjects treated included Folsom fluted points, eastern woodland, the Original of Gun Flints, and possibly two new groups are on the verge of entering the Association as new chapters.

NEW YORK —Louis A. Brennan reported that the membership of The New York State Archeological Association as of July 1, 1967, was 574, of which 453 are eligible to receive publications. The difference in the totals is accounted for by membership under the husband-and-wife combination, and by Junior memberships. The membership is divided among 11 chapters and members at large.

The Annual Meeting, the only activity by the Association for its general membership, was held at Holiday Inn, Utica, Dec. 3, 1966.

Three issues of the Bulletin, totalling 88 pages, were published during the year, marking the 13th straight year the Bulletin has fulfilled its publication schedule. Also issued during the year was Vol. XVI, No. 1, of the Researches and Transactions, Dr. Marian White's monograph for North American Pre-Ceramic Station on the West Shore of Moose Lake and an early Hudson's Bay Company post on Lake Kenogamissi. May, 1967, Miss Joyce Pitts covered her experiences in excavations carried out in her undergraduate years. June, 1967, Bill Donaldson presented "Points, Pottery and the Short Site;" this interesting talk dealt with some of the methods used in dating Indian sites and their application to the problems of a multi-component site such as the Short site, excavated by the Society. September, 1967, members gave an account of their archeological activities during the summer, some time was spent coding artifacts from the Beeton site. October, 1967, Rev. William A. Russell (S.J.) gave a talk on "The Fourniere Excavation: A Multi-component Iroquoian Site;" this is a site in the heart of old Huronia and has some interesting components.

All chapters of the Association, with one exception, are engaged in group "digs" and meet regularly to hear speakers on archeological or related subjects. Morgan Chapter issues a Newsletter, devoted to chapter business but including short archeological reports. Chenango Chapter issues a dittoed quarterly Bulletin devoted exclusively to archeological reports.

One possibly two new groups are on the verge of entering the Association as new chapters.

ONTARIO—Dr. R. Dean Axelson reported that the Ontario Archeological Society has again shown a large increase in the membership from 119 in 1966 to 176 as of October, 1967. We are aiming for the 200 mark by the end of 1967.

Meetings are still being held the third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. except July and August, but the meeting place has been changed to The Commercial Travellers' Association Building, 17 Dundonald Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The speakers and topics of discussion for each meeting were as follows:

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Meetings are still being held the third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. except July and August, but the meeting place has been changed to The Commercial Travellers' Association Building, 17 Dundonald Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The speakers and topics of discussion for each meeting were as follows:

November, 1966—Dr. R. Dean Axelson reported on his excavations at the Van site, a Uren stage Iroquoian village site situated near Aylmer, Ontario. He also discussed similarities between the Uren and Middleport stages. December, 1966—Annual Banquet meeting, the speaker was Dr. Walter Kenyon, Associate Archeologist, Royal Ontario Museum, on the topic of "Iroquoian Burials and the Rainy River," an interpretive description of the Royal Museum's Rainy River burial mound excavations. January, 1967—Election of officers—Speaker was Rev. William A. Russell (S.J.) and his topic was "Some Archeological Discoveries in Great Britain," which included Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman sites in England, Scotland and Wales. February, 1967—Dr. J. Norman Emerson of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, gave a very interesting talk on his excavations at Cabilging, believed to be the large Huron village of 200 longhouses visited by Champlain in 1615. The village actually consists of two separately palisaded areas of roughly 8 acres each, separated by 500-600 feet. March, 1967—This meeting consisted of an all day symposium and was held jointly with the Archeological Society of Western Ontario. The speakers and topics presented were: Ron Dawkins, "Trade Goods," which covered all aspects of European trade with Indians. Mr. Pat Hartney, "The Milon Osuary," dealing with a four-component ossuary in Halton County. Jerome Cybulski, "Bones and Archeology in Ontario," which showed how physical anthropology can aid the archeologist when there are not enough grave goods to tie a burial to a specific time period or cultural group. Conrad Heldreich, "The Distribution of Indian Villages and Missions in Huronia," in which he used his training as a geographer to present a reconstruction of the distribution of historic village and mission sites which differed considerably from earlier proposals. These four papers are to be published in a future issue of Ontario Archaeology. In April, 1967, Paul W. Sweetman presented a talk on "Archeological Work in the Timmins Area—1966," which dealt with a preceramic station on the west shore of Moose Lake and an early Hudson's Bay Company post on Lake Kenogamissi. May, 1967, Miss Joyce E. Holloway, a graduate in anthropology of the University of Buffalo, presented "Some Archeological Sites in Western New York;" this covered her experiences in excavations carried out in her undergraduate years. June, 1967, Bill Donaldson presented "Points, Pottery and the Short Site;" this interesting talk dealt with some of the methods used in dating Indian sites and their application to the problems of a multi-component site such as the Short site, excavated by the Society. September, 1967, members gave an account of their archeological activities during the summer, some time was spent coding artifacts from the Beeton site. October, 1967, Rev. William A. Russell (S.J.) gave a talk on "The Fourniere Excavation: A Multi-component Iroquoian Site;" this is a site in the heart of old Huronia and has some interesting components.

Ontario Archaeology No. 10 has been delayed but should be available some time in December. Our Bulletins, "Arch-Notes" was published monthly under the capable direction of William Donaldson.

"Lab" sessions were held throughout the winter to process the material accumulated from our field work.

Work is still progressing on the late prehistoric Iroquoian Beeton site near the town of Beeton and will likely take up much of our time during 1968.
Archeological displays were set up in several local libraries and also in one small local museum.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jacob L. Grimm reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology has a paid up membership of 602. The 1967 Annual Meeting was held May 19 and 20 in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, with Allegheny Chapter No. 1 and Connoquoh Chapter No. 16 serving as co-hosts. Approximately 200 were in attendance. The theme of the meeting was “Febebe Tools to Cannons.” The Business Meeting included the reading by President Robert Nale of “Pennsylvania Archeology 38 Years Ago,” by Dr. J. Alden Mason, the election of officers, and the adoption of a resolution recommending the appointment by the state of a Highway Archeologist.


This was followed by a tour of restored Fort Ligonier and its museum which included special exhibits of artifacts loaned by Society members from nearly 100 archeological sites. The dinner was highlighted by the presentation of the Society’s highest award (The Archy) to Russell Royer, Edgar J. Stackhouse and William Turnbaugh. A standing ovation was given Vincent R. Mrozoski in recognition of his many years of service as Secretary-Treasurer. Professor Marvin Hume, Director of Archeology, Colonial Williamsburg, then presented an outstanding illustrated program on the “Amelung Glass Factory in Maryland.” The program was considered the finest in the 38-year history of the Society.

Two issues of The Pennsylvania Archeologist were published, Volume 35 Number 2 and Volume 35 Numbers 3 and 4, a total of 93 pages. The Carnegie Museum continued its policy of publishing and distributing to all members the archeological Newsletter; Volumes 35, 36 and 37, were published this year.

Of special interest to the membership was the appointment of Barry Kent as State Archeologist.

Chapter activities included publications by Allegheny Chapter No. 1 excavated the McJunkin site (36AL17) a village site with storage pits, possible stockade and shell-tempered pottery. Southeastern Chapter No. 2 conducted preliminary work at the Vera Cruz Jasper quarries with indications of a Paleo-Indian workshop. Conestoga Chapter No. 4 excavated 36LA90 in the Welsch Mountains which produced material from early Archaic through Late Woodland, including clay and strati­ite-tempered pottery. North Central Chapter No. 8 conducted a field trip to Lime Ridge and has several excavations in progress including Fort Anea. Lower Susquehanna Chapter No. 9 excavated sites which produced a raw quartz fluted-type point of Clovis type, and a Hardaway fluted point in situ. Susquehanna Chapter No. 10 conducted a few test "digs." Conemaugh Dorrance Chapter No. 11 continued salvage at 36LU3 and 36LU4 at Plains, Pennsylvania, and in cooperation with the State Park Commission worked 36LU5 and 36LU6, both rock shelters at Frances Sioum State Park. Lenape Chapter No. 12 completed excavations of the Zimmerman site and conducted tests at other sites. Cusse­wago Chapter No. 13 continued work on Custalagosa Town, salvage of a circular earth works and an late prehistoric site which will be destroyed by highway construction. Forks of the Delaware Chapter No. 14 continued work at the Overpeck site (36BU5). Connoquoh Chapter No. 15 continued work at the Alpine site, the Kriis site and the Boat­house site. Amockwi Chapter No. 17 continued work at Ohioview (36BD9). Recent finds included sandstone sherd. Work was also carried out at Economy, the Harmonite settlement, where the foundation of the communal bakery was located. Kinzua Chapter No. 18 continued salvage operations in the Kinzua Valley, worked several rock shelters and did additional site survey work.

The 1968 Annual Meeting will be hosted by Forks of the Delaware Chapter No. 14. Their theme will be “Pow Wow at the Forks,” and the meeting will be held at Lafayette College.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. Genevieve Savage reported that the Tennessee Archeological Society has 791 members. Many of these members are also affiliated with chapters, 13 of which have received charters for 1967. The newest chapter was organized in Kingsport, Tennessee, last summer with the intent to reduce the vandalism which followed the discovery of a site by contractors. The Society has one meeting a year. The 20th Annual Meeting was held October 6-8, 1967, in Gallatin, Tennessee. The facilities of the Farm Bureau and Gallatin Senior High School were made available for the meeting. Exhibits were located in the high school corridor.

On Saturday, October 7, the program, held in the high school auditorium, was as follows: “Spring Acre Site—An Early Archaic Site in Logan County, Kentucky,” by Lloyd Chapman; “Salvage Archeology in the Tellico Reservoir; Summer 1967,” by Charles H. Faulkner; “Desoto's Discovery of the Mississippi River,” by Charles H. Nash; “Planning and Developing State Archeological Parks,” by Walter Criley of the Tennessee Department of Conservation; “Problems in Kentucky Lake Archeology," by Charles R. McNutt; “Paleneque-Clastic Mayan City,” by Beverly Burbage; “Typology, Its Meaning and Significance,” by Alfred K. Guth; “A Late Archeic East Tennessee Site,” by Frank M. Hodges, Jr. After these presentations, a trip was made to the nearby Castalian Springs Mississippian site, and Cragfont, an historic house maintained by the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities.

The Annual Banquet was held at the Cherokee Resort, Saturday evening. Miss Betty J. Boyles, West Virginia Geological Survey, presented an excellent report on “St. Albans, an Archaic Site.” This stratified site in West Virginia is an important one.

The Business Meeting was held Sunday morning, October 8.

VIRGINIA—M. D. Kerby reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 920, plus 65 institutional subscribers. Interestingly enough, only 40 members (4.6%) live in areas of the state not served by a local chapter.

The Society held a Special Dinner Meeting on October 21, 1967, at Lynchburg, Virginia. An afternoon of presented papers, followed by a Business Meeting and a dinner comprised the program. Dr. Don W. Drago was the after-dinner speaker, and his topic was: "Early Man in Eastern North America." Local chapters usually met monthly, and each chapter had its own programs and local activities, including excavation projects. The following excavations were carried out during the past year: Appomattox Chapter, Comstock site, Chesterfield County, (Indian site test), Central Virginia Chapter, Lee site, Amherst County, (Indian site test); Greater Richmond Area Chapter, Deep Bottom site, Henrico County, (Indian site salvage), Mundy Bridge site, King and Queen County, (Indian site salvage), Lower Westover Church, Charles City County, (Colonial site salvage), Shirley Plantation, Charles City County, (Colonial site test); Northern Shenandoah Chapter, Cabin Run site, Warren County, (Indian site test), Sours site, Warren County, (Indian site test); Patrick Henry Chapter, Madison (N.C.) Cemetery site, (Indian site test); Upper Rappahannock Chapter, Customs House, Frederickburg, (Colonial site salvage); Weyanoke Chapter, Red Hill site, Campbell County, (Indian site test).

In addition to the foregoing excavations, the Society, working with the Virginia State Library, sponsored the following excavations in which members of the Society assisted: Litten site, Washington County, (Indian site test); Daugherty Cave, Russell County, (Indian site test); Lowne's Creek site, Surry County, (Colonial site test). The work at the Lowne's Creek site was the uncovering of a large brick house foundation. The work was done by members of the Society, under the
day-to-day supervision of Mr. L. B. Gregory, Jr., assisted by laborers provided by the Virginia Electric and Power Company which owns the site and financed the work.

Mr. J. L. Bethall was employed by the Virginia State Library from November, 1966 through August, 1967. During this time, he completed his report on the Shannon site, excavated during 1966, and submitted it to the State Library for publication. During the spring of 1967, he excavated over 3000 sq. ft. at the the Litten site, finding important data on the Late Woodland period in that area of Virginia. During the summer of 1967, he excavated 300 sq. ft. to a depth of eight feet at Daugherty Cave in Russell County. The latter excavation has proven to be the most important work thus far undertaken in Virginia by the Society.

Four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin were sent to members and subscribers. A total of 164 pages were in the four issues. Dr. C. G. Holland, editor, and the quarterly Bulletin for the past five years, relinquished the job to Dr. Norman F. Barka, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg. Four issues of the quarterly News Letter were issued under the editorship of Mrs. M. D. Kerby.

Special projects for the year included a conference on Tidewater archeology, jointly sponsored with the Archeological Society of Maryland, and an exhibit at the Virginia State Fair. Work planned for 1968 will continue the above pattern.

WEST VIRGINIA—Bettye Broyles reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society now has a membership of 202. Three chapters are active: Kanawha, Upper Monongahela Valley, and Wheeling Area. The Blennerhassett Chapter is dormant at present. Inquiries concerning establishment of new chapters were received from the Eastern Panhandle and Bluefield.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held October 13-15 at Moundsville, with 55 members and guests in attendance. Papers presented included: "Excavations on Virginian Island," by David H. Hannah, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry; "The Henry Kelly Collection," by Bettye J. Broyles, West Virginia Geological Survey; "The Adena Culture: A Review," by Raymond S. Baby, Ohio State Museum; "Excavations of the Enos Holmes Mound," by Martha Potter, Ohio State Museum; "The Old Stone Fort and the Enclosure Problem in the Eastern United States," by Charles H. Faulkner, University of Tennessee; "Mountain-top Sites in Boone County," by Sigfus Olafson, Past-President of the Society and of the Federation. The banquet speaker was Mr. Kermit McKeever, Chief of The Division of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Natural Resources. The State Legislature this year approved the transfer of control of Grave Creek Mound from The Department of Corrections to the Department of Natural Resources, and Mr. McKeever described his department's plans for development of the Mound property as a State Park. A highlight of the banquet was the presentation of the Society's Award of Merit for 1967 to Sigfus Olafson in recognition of his many contributions to West Virginia archeology and to the Society.

West Virginia Archeologist, No. 18, was issued during this period, as well as two Newsletters. In addition, members received the Annual Report of the State Antiquities Commission, which contained information on preservation of many prehistoric and historic sites in the state.

Chapters have kept busy during the year. The Kanawha Chapter has examined some 25 sites in five counties, including several that were exposed in highway and building construction. The upper Monongahela Valley Chapter had a series of interesting programs at their monthly meetings, and began excavation of a Monongahela site at Dorsey's Knob overlooking Morgantown. Wheeling College students assisted Wheeling Area Chapter members in excavating the McCollough site.

The Section of Archeology of the West Virginia Geological Survey has lost Dr. Edward V. McMichael to Indiana State University, Terre Haute. He was the first archeologist ever employed by the state, and his seven year's service was a notable contribution to archeological research in West Virginia. Bettye J. Broyles continues as Archeologist with the Survey, concentrating on a new Project. Work on the St. Albans site was slowed this year, but a recent National Science Foundation grant will be of great assistance in the completion of this important project.

**ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING - 1967**

**THE DAUGHERTY'S CAVE SITE: A STRATIFIED BLUFF SHELTER IN RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

JOSEPH L. BENTHALL

Daugherty's Cave site is a large stratified bluff shelter with an adjoining cave, located on the south side of Big Cedar Creek approximately two miles above its confluence with the upper Clinch River in Russell County, Virginia.

Eight natural zones were distinguished at the shelter, six of which showed considerable evidence of occupation.

Zones A and B contained Woodland materials including the ceramic sequences found in western Tennessee as well as certain net-impressed types occurring northeastern in Virginia within the Holston, New River, and upper Roanoke River drainage areas. Zones C and D represent the Savannah River occupations in the shelter and lie directly below Zone B which contained remains of an early ceramic tradition. Many hearths with associated tools and projectile points were encountered in Zones C and D.

Directly underlying Zone D was a sterile zone of bright orange clay designated as Zone E. This Zone separated the Savannah River zones from an earlier Archaic zone, and represented a period of vacancy for the shelter. Zone F contains the remains of an Archaic occupation including certain side notched projectile point types which the author at present fails to recognize. Many hearths, including one containing a burned and cracked section of a human femur, were also noted within this Zone.

Zone G lies directly below Zone F and represents a sterile layer of light yellow fill. Directly underlying Zone G was Zone H, a thin black ash layer, containing broken animal bones, snails, large aquatic snails, chert spalls, and charcoal. However, no tool or projectile point types have been recovered from this zone, so that a precise cultural manifestation cannot be assigned at this time.

Carbon samples from all of the cultural zones except that of Zone H have been submitted to the Smithsonian Institution for radiocarbon dating. The samples from Zone H will be withheld until suitable artifact types can be recovered. Soil samples will also be submitted for pollen analysis of the various zones so that possible floral as well as climatic changes might be determined. No burials have been recovered from the excavations but from the interior of the cave even though extensive reconnaissance has been conducted.

**THE FRIENDSHIP TRADITION OF STEMMED POINTS IN THE MID-OHIO VALLEY**

LOUIS A. BRENNAN

The purpose of this report is to introduce into the literature a design-technological tradition of large stemmed points that occur in great numbers on the Ohio River in the big bend section of the river in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Ohio, where the Scioto River, a main stream through Ohio Hopewell and Adena country, joins the Ohio. The tradition is designated Friendship after a small community about seven miles downstream from Portsmouth. This is the area where the materials of the tradition occur in great quantities.

While diagnostic Friendship stemmed points have been collected from a 30 mile stretch of the river, with Portsmouth the mid-point, the most striking manifestation occurs on the Cunningham farm, about seven miles downstream from Friendship. About 1000 Friendship points and much other associated materials were collected by Roger Cunningham during the spring plowing of 1967, from one four-acre field atop the third terrace. This ridge or terrace is about 300 yds. from the bank of the present trench of the Ohio. The river gravels were probably the source of the wide variety of lithic materials used by those working in this tradition. The site may or may not have been a work station with
features in which by Witthoft, also occur in quantity.

Diagostic: Friendship points are usually long (2.0 to 3.25 in.) heavy, thick, narrow-bladed, stemmed points percussion flaked, though there is an element, perhaps significant of either a different concurrent usage or an evolutionary phase, of shorter points under 2 in. The final outline and the retouch of blade edges is achieved, apparently, by a "reverse" percussion technique. While being worked the point is apparently held between thumb and index finger and the worker strikes at the edge at a low angle toward himself, using the side rather than the end of the hammerstone. This nibbles off very small, gristy flakes, as in pressure flaking. Bases of stems are frequently flat, showing ring or unaltered core surface, but when the base is thinned by reverse percussion it presents a rounded, knobby appearance.

Associated with the Friendship points are broad-bladed, stemmed knives, large Clactonian-like flakes, roughly lanceolate knives or blanks often used casually as knives, stemmed scrapers, bunts, and choppers and adzes made of a tabular sandstone that seems to be peculiar to the area.

Projectile points collected by Roger Cunningham from his 400 acres of the terrace-bottom land and surrounding properties, fall into such generalized types as: Daltons, Kirks, Palermos, Big Sandy Js and other forms shown to have pertained to the Early Archaic of the South. These types occur much less frequently than later materials and it is assumed this is because the levels from which they come are deeply buried. The presence of the Friendship tradition in the plow zone argues that it is later than the broad notched bladed points of southern Early Archaic. Other lines of evidence, including their overall resemblance to the stemmed points found at Indian Knoll and in the Pickwick Basin shell middens establish them as Middle to Late Archaic. It is therefore considered that the Friendship tradition represents an incursion into the mid-Ohio valley from downriver, at about 4500 years ago.

The Friendship tradition appears on the scene at the right time and in the right place, and the projectile point forms are of the right design to be ancestral to Adena. However, it is not to be inferred that the previous southern Early Archaic-influenced tradition disappeared from the area with the influx of the Friendship tradition. This is probably known to us through the broad, notched-blade projectile point tradition of Hopewell.

Beginning with Adena, and including Hopewell, Fort Ancient and Shawnees, the post-Archaic cultures are not well represented in the abundant materials along the Ohio shore terraces since the area seems to have been in climax forest from at least Adena times.

DEBERT AND DELIRIUM: EARLY MAN IN NOVA SCOTIA

DOUGLAS BYERS

(address delivered at the dinner)

A Paleo-Indian site at Debert, Nova Scotia, was excavated during the summers of 1963 and 1964 by a joint expedition fielded by the National Museum of Canada, The Nova Scotia Museum, and the R. S. Peabody Foundation. Operations produced a large collection of artifacts including fluted points, unfluted points, side scrapers, end scrapers with "graving spurs" at one or both ends of the bit, plain end scrapers, "gravers" or piercers, and wedges used for splitting bone. Exhausted wedges which make the pieces called "exhausted cores" by Witthoft, also occur in quantity.

The average of thirteen radiocarbon dates on charcoal taken from features in which it was intimately associated with artifacts places the occupation of the site at 8639 B.C. 247 years, or about 10,600 B.P.

The conclusion that the artifacts were in the fire for the purpose of annealing the flint seems inescapable, as many of the artifacts exhibit

the waxly feel and glassy surface of siliceous stones that have been subjected to heat in order to improve their flaking qualities.

The site was a "closed" site, there being no other obtrusional occupation in the vicinity. Artifacts were found scattered through a depth of close to two feet of soil, some even occurring on the surface among the leaves of shrubs and vines. The soils clearly exhibit the over-turning effects from wind blown trees, for in several localities the B horizon was found overlying the A horizon.

Beneath the archeological deposits was a deposit of laminated sand which proved to have been deposited by wind. It was characterized by ripples, but was not shaped into dunes. Rhombohedral pieces of quartz locally characteristic of the Triassic Wolfville Sandstone—the bed rock—and incorporated in the superincumbent ablation till frequently exhibit fluting and other features ascribable to ventifaction.

Ventifaction had not modified more than a very small number of artifacts, and it therefore seems evident that strong wind action had ceased, or the surface of the sand had become stabilized, before the site was occupied. The firm date for the site therefore places the wind action prior to 10,600 years ago.

The inventory of artifacts and the trait of treating flint with fire provide firm links with Paleo-lithic cultures of the Old World; some of the artifacts are traceable to prototypes as far back as Mousterian Horizons. Other resemblances are to traits scattered among Upper Paleolithc Horizons.

No trace of bone was found at the Debert site. The pattern of occupation is not characteristic of patterns of "kill sites" at which a mammoth has been butchered. It seems more probable that people were at Debert for the purpose of hunting a herding animal; in this region this could be only the caribou.

Studies of the collections from the Bull Brook site demonstrate many similarities to the Debert collection. Especially interesting is the occurrence of "twist drills" in both sites. The pattern of occupation at the Bull Brook site shows close resemblance to that at Debert, and it therefore seems possible that the Bull Brook site was also occupied by caribou hunters. Studies of materials collected at Debert, and at Bull Brook are continuing.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

JOHN L. COTTER

The Society for Historical Archaeology was founded January, 1967, at Dallas, Texas, during a conference at Southern Methodist University, following an agreement among interested people to undertake the function of such a Society earlier at the Midwest Anthropological Conference at St. Louis in 1965. The first prediction on record concerning the establishment of such a Society was made by the writer at a Symposium on Historical Archaeology which he organized for the 1938 national meetings of the American Anthropological Association in Washington.

The new organization formed at the Dallas Conference on Historical Sites Archaeology was promised upon an appeal to those interested in scholarship and conservation related to historical sites wherever they occur archeologically in the western hemisphere and in Oceania, Asia and Africa following European settlement. The main focus of the Society is the era since the beginning exploration of non-European areas of the world by Europeans, and interest is chiefly in the development of historical data and generalizations concerning historical periods and cultural dynamics derived through archeological investigation and analysis.

The new Society was organized with the officers as follows: John L. Cotter, President; Edward B. Jelks, President-Elect; Arnold Pilling, Secretary-Treasurer; J. Glenn Little II, Editor. (Because of illness, Mr. Little was forced to relinquish his duties. Dr. Cotter completed editing of the Annual for 1967.)

It was decided to produce a journal to be titled HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (followed by the year) as an annual volume of data on historical archaeology.

Membership is $7.50 and institutional memberships are $15. Included in the latter are historical museums, historical monuments, libraries, etc. Both classes of membership are entitled to a copy of the
annual publication HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Application for membership is received by the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Arnold R. Pilling, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

The first Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology at Williamsburg, on January 12-13, 1968, began with an organizational conference of the Officers and Board of Directors. The program included a resume of the current status of Historical National Sites Registry, National Legislation and Current Field Projects according to Region, as well as the Pacific area, Canada and Mexico. Sessions were held to describe and discuss ceramics and glass from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Motion pictures were screened, including the Coopers Craft, Pioneer Acts, and Colonial Six as well as 4-Batte-1: A Lesson in Archeology, produced by the University of California on an historic Indian site. Three rooms were provided for open discussion on an informal basis by specialists and interested auditors on ceramics, glass and metal objects. As an aid to the discussions, a keg of beer was provided in each conference room for the benefit of the participants and auditors.

A session was held on Saturday, January 13, on the excavation of military sites and a talk was given on the dating and evolution of arms in the Colonial and Federal periods by Harold Peterson of the National Park Service. A session was held on Industrial Archaeology led by Robert Vogel of Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology. The session concluded with a visit to the Department of Archeology laboratories and colonial Williamsburg craft Shops and a symposium on laboratory treatment of excavated artifacts.

The dinner speaker was Dr. George Bass, University of Pennsylvania, who gave an illustrated talk on Techniques of Under Water Archeology.

THE MADISON CEMETERY

R. P. GRAVELEY JR.

The Sura Indians were an important historic tribe of the eastern Siouan group, living in the central and western Piedmont along and south of the Virginia-North Carolina border. Lederer (1670) and Abram Wood (1673) mention only a single town. William Byrd (1728) names the 19th century Indian site. Three rooms were provided for open discussion on an informal basis by specialists and interested auditors on ceramics, glass and metal objects. As an aid to the discussions, a keg of beer was provided in each conference room for the benefit of the participants and auditors.

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The Sura Indians were an important historic tribe of the eastern Siouan group, living in the central and western Piedmont along and south of the Virginia-North Carolina border. Lederer (1670) and Abram Wood (1673) mention only a single town. William Byrd (1728) names the 19th century Indian site. Three rooms were provided for open discussion on an informal basis by specialists and interested auditors on ceramics, glass and metal objects. As an aid to the discussions, a keg of beer was provided in each conference room for the benefit of the participants and auditors.

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to the S zumo Indians. Near the banks of this creek I found a large beech tree with the following inscription cut upon the bark of it, 'JH, HH, BB lay here the 24th of May 1673.' It was not difficult to fill up these initials with the following name, Joseph Hatcher, Henry Hatcher, and Benjamin Bullington, three Indian traders who had lodged near that place sixty years before in their way to the S zumo town.'

EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITE OF LOWER WESTOVER CHURCH CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

EDWARD F. HEITE

During the spring of 1967, members of the Richmond, Peninsula, and Appomattox chapters of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted excavations at the site of Lower Westover Church (ca. 1730-ca. 1805), in Charles City County, Virginia. Since some structures at the site had been damaged by earthmoving machinery, the site assumed the character of a salvage excavation. An eminent historian, using a probe rod and a vivid imagination, had concluded that the site contained also the site of Wallingford Church (1648-1720), although the western limit of Wallingford Parish was a hundred yards east of the site.

Excavations proved that only the Lower Westover Church had stood on the site, and a plan of the church and of the churchyard wall was produced. Although the church and the wall had been robbed of most of their brickwork, enough remained to leave vivid details for the archeologist. The alleged site of Wallingford Church was proved to be a brick kiln, which had been constructed for the purpose of building the Lower Westover Church. Two kilns, a heap of oyster shells from lime­ burning, and the pit from which the brick clay had been dug were found. A full report has been published by the owners of the site, and is available from Westover Church, Charles City, Virginia, at $1.00 per copy.

A STUDY OF POTTERY IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

C. G. HOLLAND

During the summer of 1963 and 1964 an archeological survey, supported by the National Science Foundation by a grant to the Smithsonian Institution, surveyed 7,000 sq. mi. in 18 counties in southwest Virginia and small parts of two counties in North Carolina. Some 21,808 potsherds were collected from the surface and by excavation. Seven series were found to be present, namely: Dan River, Gray­ son, Lee, New River, Radford, Smyth and Wythe. Each series was plotted geographically, which showed the regional distribution and permitted a hypothesis on the portal of entry of each series into the area. This was followed by the establishment of four ceramic areas: Piedmont Uplands—Blue Ridge Mountains, Holston—Upper New­Roanoke Rivers, Lower Clinch—Powell Rivers, and Western. Within these ceramic areas the technique of seriation delineated the changes in ceramics that took place. These changes were placed temporarily by excavated levels, carbon-14 dates and historic accounts and materials. The main sequences occurred in Mississippian, Late Woodland and Historic times.

AN ARCHAIC STEATITE QUARRY NEAR GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

A. R. KELLY

For some years I have been interested in the problems of steatite quarrying in neighboring areas of South Carolina and Georgia. Recently I visited the large quarry outside Greenville where a considerable section has been exposed due to the activities of "rock hounds" excited about the discovery of corundum and sapphires in the same mineral context. Among the characteristic artifacts associated with the quarrying were numerous bludgeoned three-quarter grooved axes and steatite bowls in varying degrees of manufacture. It appears demonstrable that the grooved axes, mostly three-quarter grooved, are quarry tools discarded after being used in quarrying.

Bowl shapes appear in three general forms. The whole question as to the functional explanation of these artifacts needs to be considered.

The extensiveness of steatite exploitation in the southern Appalachians, carrying over from the Archaic to the Early Woodland, needs to be examined in the light of wide ecological implications and technological changes introduced by the earliest pottery, i.e. fiber-tempered ware as exhibited in the Stallings Island sites. River basin surveys in north and northeast Georgia in the last fifteen years have produced pertinent data relating to this problem.

THE MILLER FIELD SITE: WARREN COUNTY NEW JERSEY

HERBERT C. KRAFT

In June 1967 the Seton Hall University Museum, South Orange, New Jersey, under a grant from the National Park Service, undertook a nine-week excavation of the multicomponent Miller Field site in the Upper Delaware River Valley, Warren County, New Jersey. This knoll­ site in the Toock Island Reservoir area yielded the first complete Indian house patterns in New Jersey, as well as the first Historic trade materials found in a sub-surface context.

Several house patterns were found. One pattern described a round house 22 ft. in diameter, one end of which expanded into a longhouse 38 ft. in length and 22 ft. in width. Lithic and ceramic evidence associated with the houses suggests it is terminal Owasco. A second longhouse, oriented north to south along the knoll, was 60 ft. by 20 ft. Three partitions extended from the east wall to within about 4 ft. of the west wall which provided a walkway. Ends of the structure were curved with a single entrance on the west wall. Both houses were double posted suggesting an inner and an outer framework.

Pits on the Miller Field site were of considerable variety in size, shape and function. Differences between pits of the earlier Owasco, Oak Hill, and Historic Period cultures were observed. A straight-sided, flat-bottomed pit 3 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep with one half of the floor compactly lined with cobble stones and fire cracked rock and the other half composed of a hard tamped earth was excavated. Ringing this unusual pit was a series of perpendicular postmolds about 3 in. in diameter and extending as much as 12 in. below the plow sole. The design suggests a small sweat lodge with floor divided into standing room and medicinal sauna.

Deer, turtle, dog, bird and shad fish bones were recovered, together with large quantities of fish scales and mussel shells. No worked bone, shell or antler artifacts were recovered. These burials were found, with only the skulls and long bones surviving. One burial was a tightly flexed young adult; in another the right leg was flexed while the left leg was extended. The third burial was plow scattered. These burials are tentatively dated as terminal Owasco, although no grave goods accompanied these interments.

Projectiles points were almost exclusively triangular, and were fashioned predominantly of local Helderberg Limestone flint and Glen­erie flints. Many of the triangular artifacts showed signs of having been used for purposes as scrapers, "strike-a-lights", reamers, and drills. A number of gravers with finely chipped central spurs were recovered, as were teshoas and elongated pebble tools, abraders, chisels, celtis, both square sided and beveled, and numerous utilized flakes. Pendants of slate, usually of trianguloid form with serrated perimeters, were the ornaments found.

The ceramic remains showed a wide range of influence. Overpeck pottery, more common below the Delaware Water Gap, was frequently found in association with the earlier Owasco forms. Susquehanna pots...
and a tulip bowl pipe gave evidence of influence from the west. The greatest influence, came from New York State. One Kelso corded (Owasco corded collar) pot is unique in having the otherwise diagnostic and a tulip bowl pipe gave evidence of influence from the west. The greatest influence, came from New York State. One Kelso corded (Owasco corded collar) pot is unique in having the otherwise diagnostic东部

PATTERNS AND FAUNAL REMAINS
BERT SALWEN

Quantitative analysis of faunal remains from Northeastern archaeological sites in the past, proved useful in the reconstruction of paleoenvironments, for example, those of the Orient culture components at the Stony Brook and Baxter sites on Long Island. More recent studies have shown that the technique can be equally helpful in providing insights into such aspects of culture as settlement systems, subsistence activities, and, more indirectly, processes of culture change.

Study of the contents of the shell middens at two New York sites, Croton Point, on the Hudson River in Westchester County, and Muskeeta Cove 2 on the north shore of Long Island in Nassau County, has made it clear that these were not long-term habitation sites, but rather, special purpose stations, devoted almost exclusively to the collection and processing of shellfish. Analysis of column samples and bone specimens from the thick Croton Point midden—in existence as
early as 3900 ± 200 B.C., and probably utilized, for brief periods up to Woodland times, proved that approximately 95% of the edible meat represented by the faunal remains was in the form of oyster flesh. At Muskeeta Cove 2, similar analysis of the Occupation B layer, a thin shell midden which contained ceramics related to both the East River and later Windsor traditions, indicated that over 97% of the protein there was probably supplied by shellfish, in this case soft-shelled clam, oysters, and hard-shelled clam.

In both cases, the small remainder was attributable mainly to mammals, chiefly Virginia deer. Despite proximity to waters presumably abounding in fish, neither component yielded fishing gear nor fish bone. This suggests that, like the scarcity of bird and mammal bones, a dietary reliance on shellfish to the virtual exclusion of other sources of protein, is not indicated, but rather there is a pattern of subsistence involving regular shifts among a group of special purpose sites. The limited tool inventories at both sites, consisting mainly of crude cutting and scraping tools, support this impression.

These two components seem representative of a large group of special shellfish processing stations, used by northeastern coastal peoples from Archaic times right into the historic period. If this is so, neither the food habits, the demography, nor the technologies of their creators can be adequately understood by studying them in isolation. To balance the one-sided impression that they create, it will be necessary to search in the immediate coastal area for types of sites other than the relatively easily discovered shell middens. These sites constitute the rest of the settlement systems of which the shellfish stations are only a part.

Analysis of the faunal remains from Fort Shantok, an historic Mohican site in eastern Connecticut, has provided data on its occupants' rapidly changing subsistence activities and economic relationships during the first hundred years of close Indian-European contact. The food bone fragments from 13 features ranging in date from about 1620 to 1720, as determined by analysis of the European trade items they contained, were sorted by species, counted and weighed. It was discovered that, while the overall balance between major categories of animal food did not change at all over the hundred—odd years of occupation—remaining at about 96% mammal, 0.6% bird, 1% turtle, and 2.5% fish—the composition of the mammal fraction changed sharply.

In the first part of the contact period wild game accounted for 98.3% of the mammal meat, if bone weight proportions are used as the index, or 84.1% if the minimum number of individuals is estimated. Well over 90% of this was from 15 Virginia deer. Domesticated animals, sheep, cow and horse, provided the rest. By the early 1700's the proportions were quite different, with domesticated animals now accounting for 59.8% of the bone weight, or 51.3% of the estimated edible meat weight. In this later period, deer accounted for only about 40% of the total meat supply.

Assessing these figures in terms of subsistence patterns and economic relationships, it is quite clear that the period in question was one of rapid acculturative change. Whale fishing, shellfish collecting, and the hunting or trapping of birds and small game continued to supply a minor fraction of the total animal protein, deer hunting was sharply curtailed. The place of deer in the total food economy was now occupied by domesticated animals. It is possible that some of the time formerly spent in deer hunting was, in the historic period, used in the manufacture of wampum, an industry heavily represented at Fort Shantok, which was then traded for meat and other European commodities. This could have been a major mechanism through which the self-sufficient Indian village of 1620 became a part of the colonial economic network of 1720.

EXOTIC INFLUENCES IN THE DELMARVA

RONALD A. THOMAS

The Delmarva Peninsula, containing the State of Delaware, nine counties of Maryland, and two counties of the State of Virginia, has a long and varied prehistory. It is characterized by its predominant dependence on local resources including the only source of lithic material—pebble jaspers and quartz. Consequently, for the most part, the stone artifact inventory consists of crudely flaked artifacts rarely exceeding three inches in length. On occasion, however, foreign influences are recognizable by the great contrast with local artifacts. In a few instances these artifacts are quite exotic and are represented by exceedingly large samples.

Perhaps the earliest of these exotic influences can be attributed to the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. During construction operations of the last thirty-five years or so, dozens of burial sites containing Adena artifacts have been discovered. Five of the six sites were virtually destroyed by indiscriminate digging and the sixth awaits further publication. Consequently, our present information as to the exact nature of these sites derives from the artifacts themselves.

The artifact inventory from the Delmarva Adena sites is quite impressive. Among the thousand plus specimens are artifacts of flaked and ground stone and copper. Large stemmed and unstemmed blades, some as large as twelve inches in length, number in the hundreds. Raw material for these blades derive from Flint Ridge, Ohio, Knife River, North Dakota, Indiana, and Arkansas, as well as from more local sources. Blocked-end tubular pipes are slightly less numerous and are manufactured of Ohio fireclay. Gorgets of many sizes and shapes are of Ohio Banded Slate, Peach Bottom Slate, and other local slates. Hematite paint cups, hemispheres, and truncated pyramids are often found among the extensive concentrations of red ochre. Copper objects include beads, awls, breast plates, and cups. All of the above material have been recovered in caches directly or indirectly associated with cremated or what may have been bundle burials. Although later influence are not quite as extensive as that of the Adena culture they are just as interesting. Similar exotic influences continued through the early part of the Middle Woodland Period and are best represented at a single site of the Early Point Penninsula culture discovered near Riverton, Maryland. Described as a possible artificial mound site by observers, this site has produced platform pipes of the curved stem and straight stem effigy forms. Also found were pendant, tubular pipes, and projectile points of the Jack's Reef Corner-notched type. Similar material has been found in scattered locations throughout the Delmarva.

Recent excavations by the Delaware Archaeological Board at the Island Field Cemetery the Eskimo occupation of Delaware, nine of Naugatuck, has revealed what may be the largest single site of Point Penninsula influence in the Delmarva Peninsula. A cemetery area now being investigated contains the remains of over seventy individuals together with hundreds of artifacts in the form of grave goods and village debris. Burials are usually flexed but both full and partial cemations and bundle burials are present. The remains of men, women, children, and infants have been recognized. Based on the grave goods of the Island Field Cemetery the following cultural complex, the Webb Phase, can be defined. The vast majority of artifacts are of bone and antler and include antler flaking tools, drafts, handles, and harpoons, as well as bone awls, needles, flitches, fish hooks, beaver teeth engraving tools, and concentrations of raw materials. Flaked stone includes projectile points of the following varieties: crude side-notched, Jack's Reef Corner-notched; Jack's Reef Pentagonal; and the triangular Levanna type. Also to be found are large triangular and lanceolate knives, stemmed scrapers, flake knives and scrapers, and numerous fractured specimens of Jasper and quartz. Ground stone tools include celts, tals and slate pipe platform pipes, pestles, and tubular whetstone. Ornamental objects such as banded slate pendants, beads of shell, mica slabs, and conches are also found among the grave caches. Pottery objects are limited to two elbow pipes and a single broken vessel of a cord-marked, quartz-tempered variety.

THE BINETTE SITE
NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT

DAVID HALL THOMPSON

The Binette Site is located in the southeastern corner of the town of Naugatuck. It consists of two adjacent rock shelters, A and B, in a talus slope at the base of a steep cliff. Nearby is a small stream which flows into the Naugatuck River. Shelter A is formed by two massive boulders resting against each other resulting in a "lean-to" with an entrance at both ends. Shelter B is an overhanging ledge outside the
south entrance. Only the stratigraphy and components within shelter A will be described.

The floor is 18 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, and the cultural deposit ranges between 2 and 6 ft. deep. The lowest level of natural stratigraphy is derived from weathered bed rock and contains no cultural debris. The next level is of similar origin, but is weathered to a greater degree. It contained the remains of a component of the Vosburg Phase of the Laurentian Archaic which is characterized by Vosburg, Brewerton Eared-notched, and Beekman triangular projectile points. There are percussion flaked cutting and scraping tools, and a rectangular grinding stone. This component is radiocarbon dated by Yale University at 4,340 ± 120 B.P., or 2,780 ± 120 B.C. (Y-1664). The Vosburg phase in the Bandman Site dates 2,524 B.C. ± 300 (M-287) and in the Sylvan Lake Rock Shelter it dates 2,780 B.C. ± 1535. The Binette date is the most recent, but falls within the uppermost limit of the range of variation for the Bandman date.

The upper surface of the stratigraphic level which contains the Vosburg component formed a living floor for a component of the Sylvan Lake complex. On this level were found several small, narrow stemmed and side-notched points, as well as ovate knives. One point may conform to the Bare Island type. A few of the stemmed points and ovate knives have the smooth outside surface of the original quartz pebble remaining on the base. Some of the points were probably made from split pebbles.

Above this living floor was an approximately one foot thick level of humus and leaf mold which contained a great deal of burned and broken bone, a few fish scales, and shells of both fresh and salt water bivalves. There is a Late Archaic (or Transitional) Sequehanna broad spear point in this level.

Also in the humus were the remains of a Late Woodland component consisting of some triangular points, fragments of worked bone, and small potsherd. One rim sherd has cord-wrapped stick impressions on the lip. Although probably later than Owasco it cannot be identified with certainty. Much of this component was probably destroyed by the historic occupation.

In the Historic component a rectangular fire place with an adjacent circular charcoal pit was constructed next to the vertical wall in shelter A. In the same area a large slab of rock supported by three smaller stones formed a bench. Kaolin pipe fragments, hand forged iron nails, cast metal buttons, and a creamware bowl were found. Flints for either a pistol or rifle showing a great deal of use were probably of English origin. Also there were lead balls of different calibers and several fragments of worked metal some of which may have been spilt when in a molten state and it may be that lead balls or buttons were being made on the site. The oldest historic artifacts were probably deposited in the early 1700's. It is not known if any of these historic artifacts pertain to an acculturated Indian occupation.

**REFLECTION OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN OWSACO CERAMIC DECORATION**

Robert Whallon Jr.

In 1965 the author recorded and worked on the analysis of the stylistic attributes of ceramics from a series of ten major Owasco sites in New York State. The immediate objective of this analysis was to test, with Iroquois material as a control, the hypothesis that stylic elements may thus be seen as a result of the influence of factors one and three, both of which restrict, in a regional and within-community sense respectively, the range of variation to which a girl is exposed in the constant and regularly repetitive manner necessary for definitive habit-formation in the learning process.

The increasing similarity between assemblages in terms of the relative frequency of discrete elements can then be understood as a result of the increasing internal homogeneity of these assemblages, modified somewhat by a certain amount of movement of women between communities, factor (2). As long as all communities share a common pool or repertoire of frequent and rare elements, which is maintained through communication or more strongly through the actual movement of women, an increase in stylistic homogeneity will produce an intensification of the frequency or rarity of elements in the repertoire and thereby bring about a more or less automatic increase in similarity between sites.

Increasing internal homogeneity of assemblages in terms of discrete stylistic elements may thus be seen as a result of the influence of factors one and three, both of which restrict, in a regional and within-community sense respectively, the range of variation to which a girl is exposed in the constant and regularly repetitive manner necessary for definitive habit-formation in the learning process.

Settlement pattern data provide one of the sources of new and more comprehensive interpretations of archaeological evidence. The interest in settlement patterns has begun to focus around the three topics indicated in this title. The first is the recognition of structures or activity areas within a settlement. Second are the relationships among the activity areas and structures which compose the settlement plan; at a certain time in some areas this settlement is the village. Last is the relationship of the settlements to the landscape or environment as well as its relationship to other contemporary settlements.
Examples of studies of these three kinds occur in Western New York where those illustrated were selected because of their suitability to individual or small crew operations. Structures are commonly identified by the pattern of post molds. Single, versus superimposed, structures may be indicative of primary and the semi-permanent sedentary settlement patterns. These differences have been noted in comparisons of longhouses from Iroquois sites in the Niagara Frontier. Activity areas, such as flint chipping or pottery making sections within a village, are distinguishable through the differential distribution of features and artifacts. One of the commonest examples is the accumulation of fire-cracked rocks in a shallow depression with indications of heat or fire.

The settlement plan requires a map and attention to the geographical units of occupation. The position of houses, palisade, garbage dumps, and activity areas can be related in this manner. While full understanding of settlement plan usually requires extensive excavations, certain worthwhile glimpses can be had by surface hunting to locate site limits or by planning excavations to yield settlement information at the same time artifacts are being recovered. Attention to settlement plan can lead to reliable population estimates.

Recognition of various factors which were important in the location of sites requires a thorough knowledge of the microenvironment. Here the local archeologist is without equal and his study may require reconstruction of the landscape, especially flora and fauna. Certain recurring natural features were clearly important in the selection of the area for a new village. For example, Iroquois farming villages were located with respect to good soil and adequate supplies of fire wood. A study of the distribution of villages in a restricted area can lead to the identification of village movements. With sufficient temporal depth, major changes in settlement pattern can be noted as the productivity from agriculture increased with accompanying changes in settlement pattern. Changes in social organization must have taken place during this time. It remains as our next task to find ways of identifying these new forms of social organization.

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES FROM THE PISCATAWAY SITE, MARYLAND

D. R. WOODWARD

The Piscataway Site (18 Pr 7) is a stratified occupation area at the head of Piscataway Bay in Prince Georges County, Maryland. The specific area of occupation is on a gravelly terrace about 10 feet above water level, and is an area of land with a view to the north along the west and the Potomac River. The aquatic environment afforded a generous supply of food as did the adjacent forest. It is a unique site of the Woodland period in southern Maryland, principally because of its stratigraphy which has been carefully documented during the excavation. Thirty inches of occupation deposits have been encountered during the excavations over the past three years by the Archeological Society of Maryland.

Seven different pottery wares are found at the site representing all of the reported wares for the Potomac tidewater area. In order of relative age they include: Accokeek ware, which is equivalent to the sand-tempered, cord-marked Stone Creek ware; Marcey Creek ware, which is a soapstone tempered pottery; Papes Creek ware, a sand and pebble tempered, thick, net impressed pottery related perhaps to Vinette and to Evan's Prince Georges series; Mockley ware, a shell tempered pottery, cord marked, plain, or net impressed, and probably equivalent to Chickahominy ware of Virginia; Rappahannock ware of the Townshend Series, equivalent to Mockley ware in relative age; and Potomac Creek and Mayoane wares of the late Woodland period. The latter two wares are contemporaneous and have been combined in our preliminary analysis because of the fact that they are not clearly distinctive types in their entire range of characteristics.

Excavations revealed some disturbance and confusion of stratigraphy but not sufficient to invalidate the interpretations. A total of 85 five-by-five foot squares have been excavated, and the following data reflect this fact.

Projectile points from the site are fairly numerous. Generally they are comparatively crude, and the assemblage shows a range of sizes and shapes. The pattern seems to be a slow evolving of lithic types until appearance of Potomac Creek pottery in Late Woodland times.

Most numerous and conspicuous of the projectile point types is what we have classified as Bare Island type which is well known in the Middle Atlantic area. They are dominantly of quartzite, which is abundant at the site in the form of cobbles, as is quartz. The technique is clearly percussion method. Many of the specimens show a basal thinning which results in the development of a crude "fish tail" effect. There is some evidence that the dimensions of this type because progressively smaller, but our analysis has not progressed far enough to confirm this impression. They range from 3 to 9 cm in length. Their occurrence through the whole range of depth in association, especially with Early and Middle Woodland pottery, is significant. It suggests that, in Tidewater, Maryland, there was gradual transition from Archaic to Woodland.

The next projectile point type to be discussed is the small triangular point so typical of late Woodland period. At this site the occurrence is in all of the 22 triangular points found in the upper 25% of the site with a preponderance in the upper 25% of the site. Quartz is the dominant material, but a few are of quartzite and flint. Most of these were carefully made and show pressure flaking. Stephenson called these Potomac type but they do not appear different from those called by other names such as Lehigh.

The next group of points are small, stubby points which occur in a range of shapes and sizes termed Vernon. Some are slightly notched and most have broad stems and with such indistinct shoulders as to suggest a pentagonal form. They are well made and show pressure flaking. They are associated with the Middle Woodland potteries and earlier horizons. All were found in the lower 60% of the site and the majority are of quartz.

The Piscataway points also seem to be associated with Middle Woodland and earlier. These are narrow, medium sized points with a rounded base or very rudimentary stems. None were found in the upper horizons of the site—almost all are quartz.

Claggett side notched points are a conspicuously crude and varied in form, shape, and material. Some 45 were so tentatively classified and they cover a considerable range in size and form. They were found throughout the site from bottom to top and are not specifically related to any particular pottery ware.

Another type of point which was found in significant number is the medium-sized lanceolate point, most specimens of which have a straight base showing conspicuous basal thinning. Many of these are of a peculiar, fine grained quartzite, and a large percentage are of quartz. These occur generally in the lower 70% of the site. They are somewhat similar to the Steubenville types, none of which are sufficiently numerous to warrant stratigraphic analysis. We have recovered several rhyolite points which have been tentatively classified as Steubenville type, and there are varieties of blades and knives some of which are single shouldered. Most of these are of quartzite and are made by percussion methods.

(Note: This number is not complete due to changes in the secretarial and editorial offices. Certain materials could not be located, wherefore this number had to be published as is, or the publication put off for another year, for a total of three years' delay. If the missing material comes to light it will be published in a later number. L.A.B.)

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES—1968

Bulletin No. 28, 1968

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archeological Society now has 619 members, the increase this year being most significant in the Institutional Member category. One new chapter, the Choctococlo Chapter in Anniston, brings the Society total to 14 chapters and one auxiliary group. Additional members come from 34 states and Canada.

The chapters have held regularly scheduled monthly meetings, the Board of Directors met twice, and the Society has held two annual state-wide meetings. Tom Cornell, 1967 President, presided at the Annual Winter Meeting held in December at the Birmingham Art Museum. Guest speaker was Charles Roger Nims, Anthropologist now working on his Ph.D. at the University of Texas. Mr. Nace presented a
EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

CONNECTICUT—David H. Thompson reported that Frank Glynne, the former ESAF Representative, passed away suddenly last summer. Mr. Glynne was also the editor of the Ben Holliet site, Glastonbury, and has submitted the pottery from there to Bert Salwen’s students at NYU for study.

The New Haven Chapter has been digging a single component site of the Frost Island Phase along Wharton Brook in Wallingford. The site was excavated at the Ben Holliet site, Glastonbury, and has submitted the pottery from there to Bert Salwen’s students at NYU for study.

NYU, under the direction of Bert Salwen, has continued the excavation of post hole patterns at Fort Shantok and at the nearby Shantok Cove site on the Thames. The chronology has been extended back to the Archaic.

David Thompson, Quinnipiac College, has continued at the Binette site, which was reported at the 1967 ESAF meeting. A rechipped Paleo-Indian fluted point was found in the bottom of the shelter.

Douglas Jordan, University of Connecticut, has been working on a rock shelter near Storrs.

Three issues of The Newsletter were published.

At the spring meeting on April 27 in Glastonbury, the following slate of officers were elected: President, Constantine Zarifes; 1st. Vice-President, William Krause; 2nd. Vice-President, Sidney Hessel; 3rd. Vice-President, Andrew Kowalsky; Treasurer, Donald Rich; Secretary, David Thompson.

Douglas Byers discussed the Debert Paleo-Indian Site and Richard Bourn talked on “Plotting History Geographically.”

At the Fall Meeting on October 20th in Stamford, Bert Salwen and his students discussed problems of artifact typology in respect to the Holiste site pottery and the Shantok Cove projectile points. David Thompson announced the discovery of the Binette site Paleo-Indian point. Howard Sargent, Franklin Pierce College, gave a “Review of Recent Archaeological Work in New Hampshire.”

DELAWARE—Elwood Wilkins reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 163. There are two chapters with a strong possibility of a third in the near future.

Five public meetings were held, one being a banquet meeting. The other meetings featured a speaker followed by refreshments. The following speakers and subjects were presented: James C. Gifford, “Preshistoric Pottery in the New World”; C. Budd Wilson, “The Batsto Window-Light Factory Excavation”; Ronald A. Thomas, “The Island Field Site”; and Howard A. MacCord, St., “Recent Archaeological Work in Virginia.” At the banquet meeting George Bass spoke on “Underwater Archaeology in Turkish Waters”, 145 persons attended.

Five members of “Inukshers” and a combined Bulletin Numbers 5 and 6, New Series, were issued. Bulletin Number 7, New Series, should be issued in a few months.

Excavation at the Caleb Pusey House has been halted, but the cataloging, repair and general laboratory work is continuing for the eighth year. Field work at the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry is also in its eighth year and will be terminated this winter. A new excavation, the Gunning Bedford, Hr. Home, has been started and members are also assisting the State Archaeologist in the work at the Island Field site.

The Iron Hill Museum, of which the Archaeological Society of Delaware is one of the sponsors, had its formal opening on March 9. This is in an abandoned one-room school house. Although small, this natural science museum is the only one in Delaware and is filling the need of both school children and adults in Delaware and the surrounding area. The Archaeological Society of Delaware is responsible for the Archaeological Section.

Meetings were held again this year with the Kent County Archaeological Society and the Sussex Society of Archaeology and History with a view toward closer cooperation among the three groups. A committee, The Delaware Archaeological Coordinating Committee, has been formed with three members from each Society and R.A. Thomas, State Archaeologist, as moderator. Two meetings of this committee have been held since its formation on May 27, 1961.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award was not made this year.

MAINE—Alice N. Wellman reported that the Robert Abbe Museum’s Archaeological Society annual meeting was held July 17, at the

paper on the “Anathermal-Alithermal-Medithermal Culture Patterns in the Western United States,” correlating the cultures and thermal periods of the various Western cultures, illustrated with maps and exhibits were the most varied and complete to be shown at a state meeting. The Summer Workshop Meeting was held in July at Russellville, headquarters for the University of Alabama summer dig. President David Chase introduced David L. DeJarnette, Archaeologist in charge of the summer excavations. Read Stowe, field supervisor, described excavations at various Western sites. The archaeologists who attended the conference included David L. DeJarnette at the first shelter contained Dalton and Big Sandy points and large, prismatic blades. The deepest contained pebble tools, flakes, blade tools, and the distal end of a Cumberland point. Three burials, including an Archaic round grave, were found in the center of the shelter.

Chapter reports included that of a booth at the Cullman County Fair and a program on American Indians presented to 400 elementary school children at Cullman, and distribution of a comprehensive bibliography on “American Indians and Archaeology” by the Huntsville Chapter. The Montgomery Chapter co-sponsored the fine Mobile Museum of the Elmore County School system and also worked on three digs.

Stones and Bones, the Society newsletter, has been mailed monthly throughout the year to the members and to 58 additional individuals or institutions on an exchange or complimentary basis. The Newsletter contains 8 to 10 pages per issue, and continues to feature a “educational page”, prepared each month by a representative of one of the local chapters. The Newsletter contains news of state, national and world events of archaeological significance, as well as of members and their activities.

The Journal of Alabama Archaeology is published by the Society semi-annually. The Journal is now in its 14th year. The lead article of the January/February issue was “Pebble Tools: Lively Complex Duplicated in Bear Creek Watershed” by A. B. Hooper III. Lead article in the December, 1967, issue was “A Multiple Component Site in North Alabama” by E. M. Harris and U.G. Roberts, Jr.

Handbook of Alabama—Part I, Projectile Points, by James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse is being revised to add some 12 point types.

Field work sponsored by the Society centered on the summer dig in Northwest Alabama, conducted by the University of Alabama and financed by the Archaeological Research Association, Inc. Society members assisted the professional excavations in all possible ways.

Field work was reported by D.W. Chase as follows:

July-August: Exploration of the Rollins Bluff Shelter (Fr 323) 2 miles NW of Hodges, Alabama. Finds consisted mainly of evidence pertaining to a more or less continuous occupancy from Early Archaic through Woodland and Mississippian times. The excavation was also conducted at a second shelter (Fr 324) ½ mile west of Fr 323. Both sites were in the Bear Creek Watershed TVA dam area and will be destroyed. Work was under the direction of David L. DeJarnette of the University of Alabama.

Winter-Spring: Excavations at Fort Conde in Mobile. Under Direction of Mr. Don Harris, a graduate student of the University of Florida; work conducted on this early French garrison uncovered original brick floors, walls and other features throwing light on the French period of occupancy of Mobile in the 18th Century.

Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts spent from November 1967 through June 1968 on a productive multiple component site on the Tallapoosa River (Mt 56). Site work uncovered a number of house floors, a portion of a probable stockaded wall of Middle to Late Woodland provenience. Twenty-seven burials from at least three of the explored levels were recovered. Earliest occupancy involves the Depot-related Cobb’s Swamp Phase, an early Woodland level of Central Alabama. Terminal occupancy dated to historic Creek times with a small campsite represented.

Summer work consisted of the exploration of the David Valley Ranch site. This was a shell collecting station on the Alabama River which was occupied first by an early Woodland hunting-gathering people whom we have called the Calloway Phase. The campsite was flooded out, leaving almost a foot of sterile sand over this level. A later camp was seen in a thick band of shell covering the flood sand zone. Pottery, stone and one burial relates to the Dead River Phase the ceramics of which bear strong resemblances to that of the later Hope Hull Phase.
museum. Three new members were elected to membership, making a total of 58.

A 13 ft. birchbark canoe from Southern Quebec province, Algonkian in design, and at least 70 years old, was donated to the museum in May, 1968, and put on display. A real crowd pleaser, it had to be suspended from the ceiling to prevent its being picked apart by overzealous visitors.

A post-card of the museum was issued and is selling exceptionally well.

No field work was sponsored by the museum during 1968. Several society members worked in the field, however. Guy Meggert continued his excavations at the Goodard Site in Blue Hill. Dean Snow, University of Maine, had two crews back-tracking over sites worked years ago by W. K. Moorehead and W. S. Hadlock. His report is forthcoming.

Society emphasis in 1968-69 is on reorganizing collections, updating exhibits where necessary, designing a small area for rotating exhibits and sending several long-pending items to the printer. Fieldwork is scheduled for Sept. 1969 in northern Maine's Aroostook River area.

MARYLAND—Robert Cox reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland has 150 members in two active chapters. The Society has held two meetings during the year and chapter meetings are held monthly.

The Society has published a monthly Newsletter during the year and one Miscellaneous Paper. The Miscellaneous paper was titled "Reconnaissance Report on the Farmington Landing Site" by Douglas R. Woodward.

Field work has been carried on by both chapters. The Central Chapter has been excavating a rock shelter in Baltimore County and has done work in a house in Fells Point, a port area of early Baltimore. The Southwest Chapter has done exploratory work at Farmington Landing and has continued work at the Fisicayway Site, both are in Prince George's County. They have carried out a training program to train site foremen and have carried on survey work in the Piedmont area along the Potomac River.

As has been previously reported the Maryland State Legislature has approved the hiring of a state archeologist and the creation of a five member "Advisory Committee on Archeology". The state legislature will vote on appropriating the necessary funds in the Spring of 1969. If the vote is favorable, funds should be available with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1969. The five members of the Advisory Committee on Archeology are: Clifford Evans of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Charles Hunt of John Hopkins University, Dr. Chandlee Horman, Elmer Jones Jr. and Douglas R. Woodward.

MARYLAND—Iris McGillivray reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., has a current membership of 204, including all types of membership. The Society has six Chapters. Possibilities for expansion at Chapter level lie in Western Maryland and in the central portion of the Eastern shore.

Field work is done at Chapter level; both historical and America projects are emphasized. Vol. IV, No. 1, of the Society's Journal, which now bears the title: "Maryland Archeology," was published in August; the lateness of the publication was due to the death of our beloved editor, Frederic M. Stiner, and the necessity of reorganizing the editorial procedures. Vol. IV, No. 2, is in preparation. There were also two interim Newsletters.

Two general meetings were held during 1968. The Third Annual Spring Symposium was held in Annapolis on April 6, and featured as speakers Dr. Clifford Evans and Dr. Betty Meggers, Dr. John L. Cotter, Dr. Maurice Robbins, and William Gardiner. The Symposium was open to members and friends of the Society, and to the interested general public. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society was held on October 12, in Bel Air, and featured chapter reports and papers, with Ronald A. Thomas and Herbert C. Kraft as special guest speakers.

The news of most import is that of the progress of legislation for archeology in Maryland. A bill was passed by the Maryland Legislature and signed by Governor Spiro T. Agnew which created a Division of Archeology within the Maryland Geological Survey of the Maryland Board of Natural Resources. An Advisory Committee on Archeology for the new Division has now been appointed, and Dr. Kenneth Weaver of the Maryland Geological Survey is planning to include requests for appropriations for the work of the Division in his next budget. We wish to emphasis that this project was the result of much hard work on the part of both of the Maryland archeological groups, and that we were warmly sided by various historical organizations within the State. A battle has been won, but the war is still with us, for the new Division cannot function until it has proper financial backing, and until it is given full recognition by other State agencies.

MICHIGAN—W. D. Frankforter reported that the Michigan Archeological Society, as of November 1, 1968, has a total membership of 685, including 89 institutional members. Although last year's report indicated a membership at that time of 806, including 81 institutional members, that figure was in error and should have been reported as 788.

During 1968 the Michigan Archaeologist was published, containing four numbers totaling 173 pages. This is Volume 14 and contained 20 articles, 2 book reviews, and an index. Fourteen of the articles were combined under one cover as numbers 1 and 2. They consisted of reports on "Saginaw Valley Archaeology," and were reprinted of articles by Fred Dustin, one of Michigan's most colorful and able amateur archeologists.

We regret to report the loss of our Editor, Dr. James E. Fitting, who has joined the staff of Case-Western University, Cleveland, Ohio. We are happy to report, however, that Dr. Robert Whallon of the University of Michigan staff has agreed to take on this important post. A Newsletter containing general news about the Society and Chapter organizations and members is composed by the President and is sent to all members. Several chapters publish their own bulletins, generally on a regular basis. These contain original contributions on Michigan archeology and timely news relating to chapter activities and the state society.

Two annual meetings are scheduled by the Michigan Archaeological Society. The Annual Meeting is held in the spring and this year was moved from its traditional place at Michigan State University, East Lansing, to the Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan. It was held on Sunday, March 31, with the W. L. Coffinberry Chapter hosting it. An open house for early arrivals was held the evening before. The morning session was devoted to reports from chapters, business, and the inauguration of officers. Scientific sessions were held in the afternoon with the following presentations: "The Sanilac Petroglyph Project Progress Report," Ira Butterfield; "Excavations at Skag­emong Point," Dr. Elizabeth Baldwin; "Historic Documents and the Indian Trade," Dr. David Armour; and "Excavations at the Fletcher Site, Bay City, Michigan," Dr. Moreau Maxwell.

The Annual Fall Workshop was held in the Saginaw, Michigan area on Sunday, August 25, at the Bridgeport High School, and was hosted by the Saginaw Valley Chapter. On the preceding day a field trip was conducted to the Sanilac Petroglyph Site, purchased last year by the Michigan Archaeological Society. The Sunday program consisted of scientific reports as follows: "Geology of the Saginaw Valley," Ira Butterfield; "Early Woodland Peoples in the Saginaw Valley," Carole Crumley; "Middle Woodland Occupancy of the Saginaw Valley," Dr. James E. Fitting; "Late Woodland in the Saginaw Valley," Bernard Spencer; "Historic Trade Era in the Saginaw Valley," Dr. Moreau S. Maxwell. This was followed by a caravan tour of sites in the Saginaw Valley.

The Sanilac Petroglyph Committee remained active this year and arranged for the purchase of additional property adjacent to the Petroglyph Site, bringing the total acreage to 240. The Society is obligated to make the final payment by January 31, 1969, and has solicited the support of a foundation to meet this obligation. As of November 1 we had not received word on their action.

I regret to report the loss, through death, of two long-time and very active members of the Michigan Archaeological Society, Mr. Amos Green and Dr. Donald R. Hage. Dr. Hage was, of course, our immediate Past-President and was slated to participate in the Eastern States Archeological Federation conference this year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Howard R. Sargent reported that membership in the New Hampshire Archeological Society has achieved a new high of 245 members, with a small additional number pending. The number was swelled by the reactivation of the Monadnock Chapter at Franklin Pierce College, and the acquisition of 25 members for the Chapter.
ONTARIO—Dr. R. Dean Axelson reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society had a very successful year during the 1967-1968 season. Membership is growing steadily and now stands at 225.

Meetings are now being held in the archaeology lab, room 561, Sydney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto, on the third Wednesday of every month except July and August. Meetings start at 8:00 P.M.

The speakers and topics for each meeting are as follows:

Sept./67—Members discussed their summer's archaeological activities. Also material from the O.A.S. Beeton site was discussed and processed. Oct./67—Rev. Wm. A. Russell, S. J., gave an illustrated talk on his work on the Fournier Site: A Multi-component Iroquoian Site. Nov./67—Dr. J. Norman Emerson gave an account of the recent U. of T. work on the Huronian site of Kahigae. Dec./67—At our annual dinner, Prof. Kenneth E. Kidd from Trent University spoke on New Techniques and New Directions in Archaeology. Jan./68—Dr. Walter Kenyon from the Royal Ontario Museum gave an illustrated talk on Underwater Archeology and discussed his work along the trade routes of the French Voyageurs. Feb./68—Dr. J. N. Emerson and Mr. Patrick Hartney gave the members an interesting guided tour through the University of Toronto's anthropological and archaeological workshops.

March/68—Mr. Paul Park from London, Ont. gave an illustrated talk on Archeology in Great Britain. Mr. Park just recently returned from a year's stay in Great Britain. He also discussed how our Society could help educate Ontario's school children in the aspects of archeology by setting up a teacher's training program. April/68—Mr. Pat Hartney from the Anthropology Dept. of the U. of T. discussed Human Osteology and how bones can be used in interpreting the past. May/68—Mr. Allan Tyska gave an illustrated talk on Huron Settlement Patterns. Mr. Tyska is a post graduate student at the U. of T. June/68—Prof. Wm. Hurley, University of Toronto, spoke on Environmental Archaeology and the Effigy Mound Culture of Wisconsin, with slide illustrations.

Field activities of the Society consisted of excavations at an Iroquoian site in Oshawa and further work was carried out on the late prehistoric Iroquoian Beeton Site. A number of lab sessions were held throughout the winter to process and analyze the Beeton Site material.

The Ontario Archaeological Society has now become the repository for recording all the site locations in the province of Ontario.

Our monthly bulletin, "Arch-Notes" was broadened to include more items of interest to our members. Our annual publication, Ontario Archeology No. 10, was distributed in the fall of 1967. A special publication was printed this year and is called "Understanding Iroquois Pottery in Ontario—A Rethinking", by Dr. J. N. Emerson of the University of Toronto.

TEENSEESE—T. W. Binion Jr. reported that the Tennessee Archaeological Society is comprised of 14 chapters with 806 members. It has published two issues of the Tennessee Archaeologist and six newsletters during the past year. The Society did not sponsor any field activity, although several chapters do have excavation projects in progress. The only activity sponsored by the Society was the annual meeting held on Oct. 8, 1968 in Chattanooga. Elected officers for 1969 are: President: Jim Pollicier, Knoxville; 1st Vice-President: Frank Hodges, Knoxville; 2nd Vice-President Lloyd Chapman, Russellville, Ky; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Alfred K. Gute, University of Tennessee.

The most far-reaching act in 1968 was the creation of a committee to draft legislation creating an adequately funded archaeological program within state government and an antiquity law for Tennessee. It is planned that these measures will be introduced in the legislature in January, 1969.

VIRGINIA—Howard A. MacCord Sr. reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia membership stands at 1045, with eighteen local chapters. Each chapter met and held its own programs, including some fieldwork. The Society as a whole met once during the past year, on Oct. 12, 1968, in Richmond. At this meeting, Ripley P. Bullen of the Florida State Museum spoke on the archeology of the southeastern States, with special emphasis on Florida.

Officers for 1969 were elected, as follows: President, Capt. (USN- Ret) Arthur F. Johnson, Arlington, Va.; Vice-President, Mr.
The Society issued four Newsletters during the year and four regular issues of the Quarterly Bulletin. Work was completed on a Bibliography of Virginia Indians, which is planned for publication early in 1969. An exhibit in the nine-day long Virginia State Fair attracted much favorable attention. The Society took part in the formation of the Virginia History Federation and is a charter member of this organization.

Excavations done by the various chapters were:

- **Dan River Chapter**
  - The Clarke Site, Danville, Va.
  - The Arey Site, Danville, Va.

- **Greater Richmond Area Chapter**
  - The Mt. Airy Site, Westmoreland County, Virginia
  - The American Tobacco Site, Chesterfield County, Virginia
  - The Second Church Site, Hampton Virginia
  - Several Urban Renewal Sites in Hampton, Virginia

- **Kicotan Chapter**
  - The Saunders Point Site, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
  - The Donaldson Farm Site, Arlington County, Virginia

- **Northern Virginia Chapter**
  - The Leatherwood Site, Henry County, Virginia
  - The Koehler Site, Henry County, Virginia

- **Patrick Henry Chapter**
  - The Meadow Site, Franklin County, Virginia
  - The Lipes Site, Botetourt County, Virginia

- **Roanoke Area Chapter**
  - The Willis Site, Culpepper County, Virginia

- **Upper Rappahannock Chapter**
  - The John Green Site, Greensville County, Virginia

In addition, members of the Society assisted several state agencies and institutions in surveys and excavations during the year. This work was done by staff members of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission; the Virginia State Library; and the Fairfax Historical Landmarks Preservation Commission. Surveys of previously unknown areas continued and produced numerous new historic and prehistoric sites.

Work planned for 1969 will continue the program begun in previous years and followed during 1968.

**ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING—1968**

**THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER SURVEY OF EASTERN VIRGINIA**

**NORMAN F. BARKA AND BEN C. McCARY**

The Chickahominy River, approximately 75 mi. in length, flows from Hylas, Virginia, into the James River, west of Williamsburg. A two-year archaeological survey program, under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, was begun in October, 1967. The data gathered during the first year of the research provides detailed information about cultural development in the Chickahominy Region. Forty-three sites have been found along the southern one-third of the river. Five of these sites were intensively excavated during the summer of 1968.

Archaic peoples were fairly numerous, but scattered, along the river, as is evidenced by the types of projectile points found: Palmer, LeCroy, Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Big Sandy, Guilford, Halifax, Perkmen, Savannah River, etc. A majority of sites yielded large quantities of pottery, with the Prince George and Chickahominy series predominating. Several Woodland house patterns and over 50 trash pits were excavated. Chickahominy Indian burial patterns were discerned in the excavation of seven ossuaries, containing a total of c.120 secondary bundle burials.

A comparison of John Smith's 1612 map with the results of the archaeological research shows that several of the major Chickahominy Indian villages visited by Smith in 1607 have probably been located.

Several interesting Colonial features were also investigated. Two large pits, dating to the 1640-1660 period, contained large amounts of English trash mixed with contemporary Indian artifacts.

**THE JOHN GREEN SITE**

**GREENSVILLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

**HOWARD A. MACCORD, SR.**

The site is on the north (left) bank of the Meherrin River, one mile east of the town of Emporia, Va. It lies in a sandy field and occupies about two acres. The site has yielded many surface finds in past years, and many people have dug into the site and removed burials. The present work was done to obtain a controlled sampling of the cultural debris and to attempt an identification of the occupants of the site.

An eight-day excavation by members of the Archeological Society of Virginia under the writer's supervision, yielded 24 features, including six graves and one dog burial, eight probable house patterns, and considerable refuse. Two of the burials contained grave offerings, and one of these was quite rich in European-made trade goods, including a copper kettle, copper spoon, glass beads, iron scissors, a kaolin pipe bowl datable to about 1700 AD, and a mass of fabric preserved by copper dye used to stain the cloth. The Indian-made materials strongly resemble those from the Hand Site.

From the archeological evidence, we can place the occupation at about 1650 to 1700 AD. and identify the occupants as Meherrin Indians, who were known to have lived in the area during that period. Early historical records show two towns of the Meherrins, Unote and Cowinahawkson, near what is now Emporia. The John Green Site is probably the site of the town of Unote. Detailed analysis of the excavated material is in progress, and the finished report will be published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

**THE LOWER HUDSON SHELL MIDDENS**

**LOUIS A. BRENNAN**

The recent receipt of a C14 date of 5650 ± 200 yrs. from Lamont Laboratory (L-1038-E) has confirmed the existence of an oyster-prospecting period in the Havercstraw Bay-Tappan Zee (lower Hudson) area during which heavy middens were formed by Amerinds. The period, called by this author the G O (giant oyster) horizon, was first established by a date of 5863 ± 200 (Y-1315) on the lowest stratum of an oyster shell midden at Croton Point, about 3 miles downriver from Montrose Point, also on the east bank of the Hudson.

Despite extensive excavation of the G O horizon at both Croton and Montrose Points, no diagnostic material has as yet been found, though stone chips, hammerstones, grinding stones and split animal bone occur in the midden. The G O horizon is believed to have lasted from 6000 to 5500 yrs. ago.

After an apparent 500 yr. period when the lower Hudson did not favor oyster growth, a new oyster producing period began about 5000 B.P. It is called by this author the Taconic horizon because the Taconic tradition of stemmed points continued throughout what seems to be a full millennium, from 5000 to 4000 yrs. B.P. The Twombly Landing site, on the west bank of the Hudson about 14 miles downriver from Croton Point, afforded dates on the Taconic horizon an tradition of 4730 ± 120 (Y1761) and 4725 ± 60 (GX 0762).

From 4000 B.P. to 3500 B.P. there was another period of oyster dearth. We have no C14 date on the third oyster producing period but it is relatively dated by the occurrence of dat site as the lower limit of the period and Vinette I as the upper limit. Occurring throughout the period were side-notched points which, from their recognition at Twombly Landing are called the Twombly side-notched variety.

Oyster growth in the lower Hudson after about 3500 B.P. seems to have been meager and intermittent.
C.W.R.C. EXCAVATIONS AT THE C.W.R.U.
EXCAVATIONS AT THE FRANKLIN GLASS WORKS

DAVID S. BROSE

In the late summer of 1968, Dr. David Brose of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, supervised a small crew of students at the excavation of the Franklin Glass Works in Portage County, Ohio. The site was located on a slight knoll approximately 350 yds. from a tributary of the Cuyahoga River, and along the former route of a road between Franklin Mills (now Kent) and Hudson, Ohio. The historical documentation revealed that the Franklin Glass Works had been founded in 1824 and abandoned after a disastrous fire in 1831. While in operation the factory produced several distinctive types of pressed glass decanters and much free-blown decorated tableware.

Pieces of known provenance which were attributed to this factory have been located in museums from Toledo, Ohio to Corning, New York. Similar pieces are located from Dearborn, Michigan, to Winterthur, Maryland, although exact provenance is uncertain. The excavations at the site itself were undertaken to obtain samples of glass to be compared with these pieces by means of neutron-activation analysis, and thus confirm or disprove these attributions. The excavation, supported in part by a grant from the Kettering Family Foundation through the offices of Mr. James Courtenay, was part of a larger project to illustrate regional market patterns in the Western Reserve in the early 19th century.

The first season's investigations revealed that the area to the southeast of the knoll was covered with fragments of broken glass, brick, and slagged stone. A series of 5'x10' and 10'x10' excavation units were opened to the southeast and to the east of the surface concentrations. These excavation units extended to the north into the edge of the area presumably occupied by the factory. Below the plow zone all four of these units revealed a floor of sterile glacial clay.

Next, a series of 5'x10' excavation units were opened across the center of the knoll from its southern edge toward the north. These units cut across the northern edge of a roadbed prepared of crushed brick and glass fragments, and at their northern edge revealed a long borrow-pit outlying a wall foundation. Attempts were made to trace this wall to the northeast, but a large pot-hunters pit prevented this.

A large 20'x25' excavation unit, opened to the northeast of this wall trench, revealed the interior floor of the factory and the footings of two small furnaces. Following the floor of packed clay, the far northwestern corner of the building wall foundation was located and a small spoil-heap uncovered.

The building appears to have been about 50'x100' with a limestone block wall footing. The frame of the building was composed of roughly trimmed 10'x8' and 6'x6' oak beams, several of which were lying charred across the furnaces and floors. The two small furnaces uncovered in the 1968 season were predominantly for annealing finished glass products. The main smelting ovens have not yet been located.

Analyses of artifactual materials is now in process at CWRU-Anthropology laboratory and an eight week field school will be conducted upon the site next summer.

PRESENTATION OF
A GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF
FLORIDA PROJECTILE POINTS

RIPLEY P. BULLEN

Projectile point classificatory systems too often are usable only by the originator of the typology. The proposed Florida system can, I hope, be used by almost anyone provided he does not "force" the system too much; it has some built-in features to discourage forcing. The classification proposed for Florida is, of course, not applicable elsewhere, but the method is.

The system includes illustrations and type descriptions similar to those presently in use in various states. If differs from most in that certain modes or attributes are emphasized. Type descriptions under this system are rather specific and include not only shape, size, and workmanship but also a series of specific diagnostic traits. These criteria are equally if not more important, I think, in the classification of points than is their general shape. The justification for this thought is that these traits are cultural and not dependent on the size, shape, or material of the original flake or blank.

As example of such a trait is a channel flute. When we see a fluted point we immediately, unless it happens to have a stem, class it as a Clovis or Folsom point or some variant of the Clovis tradition. A combination of certain traits such as the complex of notching, beveling, and basal grinding all on the same point rather well limits it typologically.

There are both great similarities and differences in the projectile points in different parts of eastern United States. Certain types are strictly local and are not found elsewhere. Other points may be "similar but different," while certain ones duplicate themselves over vast areas. It seems to me that if we are going to compare points over more than one state line, we have to be certain that we are comparing the same entities. This means narrow, rather specific definitions with no expansion or weakening of the concept to include similar but rather questionable points of different areas. Perhaps the type variety concept might be useful here but illustrations of types from different areas bearing the same names readily disclose the anomalies which can occur when type concepts are not rigorously maintained.

One of the good features of the Florida system is the inclusion at the foot of a page of a list of types which might be confused with the one illustrated above. This paragraph briefly points out the details in which these points differ.

I do not believe any system should attempt to define all the "types" found in a state or region. It is better to have 30 well-defined and well differentiated types than 100 which vary only slightly. Recognized typological differences should have some cultural meaning in time, space, or function.

We are beginning to get variations in projectile points during the long preceramic Archaic period in Florida. That is to say, we have certain sites which produce certain defined stemmed points, while other sites in the same general area produce other types of stemmed points. With work and an adequate classificatory system, similar results should be found in other states.

Within limits as to numbers, I will send a gratis copy of the proposed Florida projectile point guide to anyone interested in the work and an adequate classificatory system, similar results should be found in other states.

ADENA IN THE SOUTHEAST

CHARLES H. FAULKNER

Relationships between Adena and certain cultural complexes in the Southeast have been recognized since the earliest studies of the Adena culture. In 1932 Emerson Greenman suggested an affinity between the Adena culture and the historic Cherokee. The relationships between Southeastern cultures and Adena were later made more credible by William S. Webb and Charles E. Snow in The Adena People, when they referred to a "southern origin" for the Adena physical type, and Middle America as the source for certain characteristic cultural traits. Webb and Snow also started that the Copena culture might represent a movement of late Adena people into the Tennessee Valley, a hypothesis which was also favored by Webb and Raymond S. Baby in the supplementary The Adena People No. 2. In the latest comprehensive study of Adena, Mounds for the Dead by Don W. Dragoo, the Southeast is seen to be peripheral to the development of Adena. Dragoo demonstrates an in situ development of the Adena culture from local Late Archaic manifestations, but like the workers before him, he still envisions Copena as displaced Adena migrants in the Southeast.

Since little work has been done in the Southeast on the problem of Adena-Southeastern relationships, this study takes a critical look at the earlier hypotheses about these relationships as seen from the Ohio Valley. When viewed from a Southeastern perspective, new working hypotheses can be presented about the role of Southeastern complexes
during the initial development of Adena, the effect of what might be called "developed" Adena on contemporaneous Southeastern cultures, and the relationship of Adena and Copena.

During the early development of Adena, certain Southeastern Late Archaic complexes may have played an important role in the formation of early Adena in the Ohio Valley; nevertheless, there is still substantial evidence that the basis for Adena cultural and physical development can be found in the Late Archaic cultures and population of the Ohio Valley and Northeast. There is some evidence that the Poverty Point culture and Late Archaic and Early Woodland complexes in the western Tennessee Valley may have been particularly important in the transmission of certain cultural traits to early Adena.

The main contact with fully developed Adena in the Ohio Valley seems to have been with contiguous Middle Eastern tradition complexes, such as Baumer-Crab Orchard in southern Illinois and Watts Bar in upper East Tennessee. Where Southern Appalachian tradition or Deptford influences are prevalent there is little evidence of Adena contact except very late, and that may be through Hopewell. There is also little evidence that any Adena people were forced into the Tennessee Valley by the Hopewell expansion. The Copena culture which has been explained in the past as displaced Adena is seen as an indigenous culture with strong Southern Appalachian tradition influences from Deptford, plus a Hopewell-influenced mortuary complex.

THE FAUCETT SITE: A MULTI-COMPONENT SITE
W. FRED KINSEY

The Faucett site is located in Pike County in northeastern Pennsylvania. Prehistoric sites within the Tocks Island Reservoir have been investigated for the past five years with funds provided by the National Park Service.

During the Late Archaic the Upper Delaware Valley felt the influence of the Laurentian tradition from eastern and central New York. The impression left by this tradition is relatively slight but it is greater than that of Lamoka. Laurentian influence is not exclusive.

Contemporary with but also preceding Laurentian in the Upper Delaware Valley, is the indigenous local culture now recognized as the Delaware Valley Shale complex. The complex has three types of distinctive stemmed shale projectile points and the stone tool assemblage resembles those found elsewhere in the Northeast. Part of the inspiration for this culture apparently lies in the Pennsylvania Piedmont and the coastal area of the Middle Atlantic States, where the tradition of straight and tapered stemmed projectile points is strongest. At present 1700 to 3000 B.C. is postulated as the likely time span.

Broadhead traditions are firmly established by radiocarbon dates with Lehigh dating at 1700 B.C. and the Perkiomen and Susquehanna cultures dating from 1600 to 1650 B.C. There is radiocarbon evidence for the contemporaneity of late Laurentian influence with the Lehigh culture in the Tocks Island Reservoir. It appears that the specialized broadhead tradition develops from a generalized and diverse series of mostly untyped broad blade Late Archaic projectile points of the eastern Piedmont such as some of the Koons-Crispin and the Savannah River materials. There is a concomitant shift in lithic preference from quartz, quartzite, and argillite to jasper for Lehigh and Perkiomen. In the case of the Susquehanna broadhead the preferred material is rhyolite.

Orient culture is presumed to have developed from the Susquehanna culture with perhaps some influence exerted from the Normanskill culture during the early stages. In the Tocks Island Reservoir, Orient spans the period of 1100 to 1400 B.C. While this region may not be the ultimate hearth for broadhead and Orient cultures, currently the earliest evidence for these cultures is in this area. The early dates suggest that these cultures have a priority over similar ones of eastern and coastal New York and that the Upper Delaware is the immediate major donor to those areas.

Meadowood has a time span of 1000 to 500 B.C. in New York and the obvious inference is that the source of the inspiration for this component is central New York.

An estimated date for the newly recognized Bushkill phase is 500 B.C. to 1 A.D. This phase is parallel to Smith's North Beach focus. At that time the Delaware Valley was participating in a Middle Atlantic coastal tradition extending from southern New England to tidewater Maryland and Virginia. This area seems to be the distribution center for Rossville points and the net-marked pottery which is found from Long Island south to the Abbott Farm near Trenton, where at least 5 varieties of net-marked pottery are found.

During the Late Woodland Period Owasco and the later intermediate Oak Hill and Bainbridge cultures in New York from 1200 to 1350 A.D. Their influence is a diluted form of classic Owasco adapted to local conditions. The Tribal stage begins with Chance style pottery. The latter is a horizon style with a wide distribution in eastern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and southern New England. It is well established in the Upper Delaware Valley by 1400 A.D. As the Chance style becomes increasingly more elaborate greater local and regional differentiation occurs. Terminal Chance phase pottery in the Tocks Island Reservoir is historic Munsee while to the west along the North Branch of the Susquehanna River it becomes Proto-Susquehannock. Contact with coastal New York cultures is noted.

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN THE DELAWARE RIVER VALLEY OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY
HERBERT C. KRAFT

In the archaeological of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Long Island the Transitional stage of culture has long been associated with technological and cultural innovations. In this period the distinctive projectile points of the earlier Archaic stage give way to the broad, percussion flaked points such as the Susquehanna Broadspear Broad, and Lehigh Broad spearpoints, and the more gracile Fishtail points. Scrapers, drills and specialized knives, formerly created directly from flakes or spalls, are now fashioned on the diagnostic bases of damaged and broken points distinctive of the period. Many of the heavy tools of the Late Archaic continue to be employed, together with newly introduced forms, and so we find that adze weights, adzes, gorgets, strike-a-lights, pitted stones and net sinkers constitute an important part of the tool kit of the Transitional Stage. Certain implements important in other periods seem either to have been absent in the Transitional Period or to have eluded the archaeologists in Pennsylvania and New York. Both John Witthoft and William A. Ritchie, the principal exponents of this stage in the northeast, emphasize that utilized flakes are not a part of this culture, and cite negative evidence of milling stones.

New methods of food preparation are evidenced through the use of soapstone (amphibole talc) pots, and these in turn become the prototypes of the Marcey Creek, Ware Plain and later Vinette I pottery. In recent years Dr. William A. Ritchie has distinguished two more or less separate phases of the Transitional Stage. One such phase, which John Witthoft had earlier termed the Susquehanna Soapstone Culture in Pennsylvania, was termed the Frost Island Phase by Ritchie following his excavation of the O'Neil site in central New York. The other, or Orient Phase, was presumed to be indigenous to Long Island.

The Frost Island phase is characterized by flat bottomed steatite vessels with rough, chisel-marked exteriors. Such vessels are associated with Susquehanna Broad or Perkiomen Broad spearpoints and such ancillary tools as I have enumerated above. No utilized flakes or milling stones are reported and refuse pits are noted to be scarce. Marcey Creek Plain (steatite tempered) pottery was recovered in one Transitional complex in Pennsylvania, but save for a single ceramic lug no pre-Vinette I pottery is reported from the Frost Island phase sites in New York.

The Orient Phase is likewise a soapstone pot culture, but here the vessels differ in having rounded bottoms and smooth exteriors from which all marks of the quarry pick have been eradicated. The broad points so common in central New York and in the Susquehanna and Delaware River Valleys are here overshadowed by Orient Fishtail points which are for the most part quartz or quartzite, prevailing local stone on Long Island. Other domestic tools are similar to those adumbrated for the Frost Island phase.

Ceramically, the transition to the Early Woodland stage is evidenced by pre-Vinette I pottery at the Jamesport Cemetery and Sugar Loaf