

**EASTERN STATES  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING  
NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA, NOV. 6-8, 1970**



**ALABAMA  
CONNECTICUT  
DELAWARE  
FLORIDA  
GEORGIA  
MAINE (2)  
MARYLAND (2)  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MICHIGAN  
MISSISSIPPI  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
NEW JERSEY**

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

**BULLETIN**  
of the  
**EASTERN STATES**  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

No. 30

July, 1971

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**MINUTES OF THE**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING - 1970**

Eastern States Archaeological Federation President Howard MacCord Sr. called the meeting to order on Nov. 6 at 7:25 p.m. at the Natural Bridge Hotel in Natural Bridge, Virginia. A call for a quorum showed that twenty-one organizations and officers were represented. President MacCord welcomed all present to the 1970 meeting.

The minutes of the 1969 meeting in Morgantown, West Virginia, were accepted as published in Bulletin No. 29. Ronald A. Thomas, Recording Secretary, stated that the reorganization of State Government in Delaware would not interfere with his offer to duplicate any articles or records of the Federation at cost. The library of the Federation is still not complete, although a number of member societies have submitted copies of their publications. Mr. Thomas requested that all organizations attempt to bring their contributions to the Eastern States Archaeological Federation up to date. The matter of exchanging publications with other institutions and organizations was then brought up. An old exchange list was examined and all organizations receiving Federation publications were scratched off. The Recording Secretary was asked to contact the remaining organizations about continuing the exchange arrangement.

Dr. Maurice Robbins, Corresponding Secretary, gave the following report: "Normally the Corresponding Secretary has little to report aside from the fact that he has taken care of the correspondence of the Federation. This year, however, was not normal. The usual Directory of Officers, Representatives and Committee Chairmen was compiled, mimeographed and mailed to the various societies. In this regard, I think we should call attention to one disturbing fact, that several societies hold their annual elections at various times throughout the year. In a number of instances the Directory becomes obsolete shortly after publication because of changes in the officers of several societies. If the secretary waits for the results of these annual elections, the Directory would be so late as to be practically useless. It would be well if the corresponding secretary could obtain lists of current officers at the time of the annual meeting of the Federation, together with the dates at which the several societies will elect a new staff of officers. If this date were published, one would know when the published list was obsolete. Supplementary sheets could then be issued from time to time, as the need arose, to keep the Directory current. In the May issue of True Magazine, an article concerning the participation of amateur archaeologists in professional 'digs' was published. The excavations described were largely in Great Britain and Israel. The article stated that amateurs were usually welcome to participate and that, in some instances, board, etc. would be furnished. Following the article there was a paragraph suggesting that persons in the United States should contact the E.S.A.F. for a list of societies. This touched off an avalanche of letters directed to the Federation. Many misread the article and requested a list of all archaeological 'digs' in eastern United States. Nearly 300 such letters have been received. Obviously the number of Directories printed was not sufficient to cover the requests for society lists. Had they been available the cost of mailing would have been beyond the means of the Federation. Even the task of answering these letters, simply stating that no list of societies or sites was available, would have been comparatively costly to the Federation. A letter to True Magazine asking them to publish an explanation of this in their next issue went unanswered. Letters from the areas served by member societies are here in envelopes marked with the state of origin and I will hand them to the representative of the societies that are present. Possibly the names will be those of prospec-

tive members and may be useful. Those from states outside of the Federation area will be mailed if the name and address of the state society is available (provided that the Federation wants to assume the cost of mailing). Aside from this unusual demand, all of the correspondence of the Federation has been taken care of by the Corresponding Secretary."

ESAF Treasurer, Bettye Broyles, reported that the balance in the ESAF account as of November 7, 1969 was \$5,872.79. Since then she has made deposits totaling \$1,046.96 and has had expenses of \$3,732.79. The balance remaining as of November 6, 1970 is \$3,186.90. The cost of Bulletin No. 27/28 and Bulletin No. 29 was \$1,732.70 and the expenses for the 1969 Annual Meeting came to \$1,883.92. Deposits from the present meeting have not yet been made. Dues had been received from all member societies except New Hampshire and Quebec.

President-elect, Dr. Don Dragoo, had no report to make to the Executive Committee.

Lou Brennan, Editor, reported that he had received word that the cost of printing the Federation Bulletin would be raised by one-third in the near future. It was decided to look into all possible sources of printing the next Bulletin. Mr. Brennan reported that he had brought copies of his new book *American Dawn* and would be willing to sell it at the meeting with all profits above dealer's cost to be turned over to the Federation. It was explained that all books sold at the meeting would have a ten percent fee charged by the Federation. Mr. Brennan asked that members attempt to turn in better abstracts for future bulletins.

Membership Chairman Dr. Alfred Guthe reported that he had received an application for membership into the society from the Ohio Academy of Science. He made the motion that this organization be accepted. Dr. Guthe's motion was seconded by Don Dragoo and passed unanimously. It was noted that although the Georgia Society was not presently active, they still had kept their dues up to date. No word had been heard from the Quebec organization for two years, but it was decided not to take any action on the status of their membership at this time.

Research Chairman, Barry Kent, was not present and no report was given.

Although Ray Caldwell, Exhibits Vice-Chairman, was not present, it was reported that an exhibit and book sales room was available and that exhibits would be on view until Sunday at noon.

Program Chairman O. D. Valliere was not present, but Bettye Broyles announced that several changes would be necessary to allow certain participants to meet plane schedules.

There being no Old Business to transact, the call for New Business was issued. The invitation of the Florida Archaeological Society to hold the 1971 meeting in Gainesville was then discussed. It was decided to accept the invitation. Ripley Bullen announced that the meeting would be held at the new Florida State Museum and briefly discussed preliminary plans. The dates selected for the meeting were November 5, 6 and 7, 1971.

After discussing the raising of ESAF dues, it was moved by Dr. Dragoo and seconded by Ted Guthe that the present rate be retained. Membership dues are presently as follows - \$10.00 for the first 100 members, \$7.50 for each additional 100 members, and \$1.00 for each chapter. The motion was passed.

President MacCord then brought up the matter of having ESAF establish a clearing-house for meetings by member societies. It was suggested that the President-elect attempt to contact all member societies and other archaeological organizations about not scheduling meetings which would conflict with previously scheduled meetings in the same area. The practicality of such a program was discussed and it was decided to give it a try.

Richard A. Marshall, representative from Mississippi, stated that his organization would hold its annual meeting in Biloxi on November 21, 1970, and invited all interested persons to attend.

There being no further business to discuss, a motion was made for adjournment. President MacCord adjourned the 1970 Executive Board meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation at 8:18 p.m. on November 5, 1970.

*Respectfully submitted,*  
Ronald A. Thomas,  
Recording Secretary

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING: 1970**

The 1970 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on November 6, 7 and 8 at the Natural Bridge Hotel in Natural Bridge, Virginia. The meeting was hosted by the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

The meeting began on Friday afternoon with a workshop session dealing with the problem of early ceramics of the Eastern United States. Herbert Kraft chaired the session, which consisted of prepared papers followed by discussion.

The General Business Meeting was called to order at 8:20 p.m. on November 6, 1970, immediately following the Executive Board Meeting. President Howard A. MacCord Sr. presided. The meeting was attended by over 100 society delegates and members.

The minutes of the 1969 meetings in Morgantown, West Virginia, were accepted as printed in Bulletin 29 of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

President MacCord reported on the actions taken by the Executive Board at its 1970 meeting. An application for membership received from the Ohio Academy of Science was recommended for acceptance upon the motion of the Membership Chairman, Dr. Alfred Guthe. No action was taken to raise the membership dues in 1971. They will remain the same even though expenses have been steadily rising. It was recommended that the matter be brought up at the next meeting. It was also decided to attempt to establish a clearing house for society meetings. The objective of such a clearing house would be to cut down on the number of conflicting meetings in adjacent areas. The President-elect will be asked to contact member societies and other archaeological organizations to obtain their cooperation.

Recording Secretary, Ronald A. Thomas, had no additions to make to his report to the Executive Board.

Dr. Maurice Robbins, Corresponding Secretary, commented on an article published in True Magazine in May which resulted in his receiving an avalanche of letters requesting information on site digs and archaeological societies. Dr. Robbins has packaged the letters by State and will distribute them among member societies for action.

Bettye Broyles, Treasurer, reported that the balance in the ESAF account as of November 7, 1969, was \$5,872.79. Since then she has made deposits totaling \$1,046.96 and has had expenses of \$3,732.79. The balance remaining as of November 6, 1970 is \$3,186.90. The cost of Bulletin No. 27/28 and Bulletin No. 29 was \$1,732.70 and the expenses for the 1969 Annual Meeting came to \$1,883.92. Deposits from the present meeting have not yet been made. Dues had been received from all member societies except New Hampshire and Quebec.

President MacCord then called for society reports to be submitted and summarized. Reports were given by 21 of the 26 member societies of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. No representatives of the following societies were present: Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History, Archaeological Society of North Carolina, Archaeological Society of Quebec, Narragansett Archaeological Society, Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc. Dr. Raymond Baby reported on the formation of our newest member organization, the Ohio Academy of Science.

Since there was no old business to transact, President MacCord called for new business. It was announced that a sales table for society and other publications was being manned by a member of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. All publications sold would be assessed 10 percent of the sales price with the proceeds going into the ESAF Treasury. ESAF Bulletins and Bibliographies were also available. President MacCord reported that a newly published book, *American Dawn*, was also available and all proceeds above the publishers cost would be donated to the ESAF Treasury by author and ESAF Editor, Mr. Louis A. Brennan.

In the same room as the sales table would be exhibit space. All exhibits had to be set up on Saturday morning and were to be removed by Sunday at noon. The room was to be locked when not manned.

Program Chairman O. D. Valliere was not present but assistant chairman Bettye Broyles reported that the programs were being handed out. Certain changes would be necessary to allow speakers to meet their plane schedules. Changes would be announced later. Editor Lou Brennan asked that all speakers be sure and submit their abstracts.

Mr. Ripley Bullen then discussed the plans for the 1971 meeting which would be held at the Florida State Museum in Gainesville on November 5, 6 and 7 of 1971. Future meetings were recommended for the following locations as discussed at the 1969 meeting: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1972; Wilmington, Delaware in 1973.

John Witthoft then moved that we extend our thanks to the Program Arrangements Committee but recommended that in the future consideration be given to not holding meetings in recognized tourist centers.

Dr. Don Lloyd, delegate from Tennessee, reported on an organizational meeting to be held by persons interested in forming a Kentucky archaeological group. He invited all interested persons to attend the meetings in Louisville on December 5, 1970, and expressed his hope that the new organization apply for membership in the Eastern States Archeological Federation in the near future.

Nominations Committee Chairman Dr. Marion White gave the report of her committee. The committee presented to the Association the following slate for 1971 officers:

President . . . . . Don Dragoo  
Vice President & President Elect . . . . . Maurice Robbins  
Corresponding Secretary . . . . . Douglas Woodward  
Recording Secretary . . . . . Ronald Thomas  
Treasurer . . . . . Bettye Broyles

No nominations were received from the floor and a motion was made to close the nominations and accept the slate as submitted. The motion was seconded and passed. Don Dragoo then recommended a rousing cheer for Howard A. MacCord for a job well done.

Dr. Don Dragoo then outlined the history of the Federation and pledged to work towards continuing its progress and growth and to retain its major purpose, which is to bring together the professional and the dedicated amateur for talk and research.

Richard A. Marshall, representative from Mississippi, then reviewed the progress of the bill sponsored by the Mississippi Alluvial Valley group to provide for the preservation and study of all archaeological sites threatened with destruction by any Federal Governmental sponsored projects. This would include sites threatened by the "new agriculture" of the alluvial valley which is subsidized by the Government. He recommended that all interested persons contact their congressmen and solicit support for a new bill soon to be introduced.

A motion for adjournment was received, seconded, and passed and the meeting was adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Registration began at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday morning in the lobby of the Natural Bridge Hotel. The meeting was opened at 10:00 a.m. by President Howard A. MacCord, Sr. who introduced the president of the Host Society, Mr. A. F. Johnson. The program for the morning consisted of the following papers: *Maryland's New State Program for Archeology*, by Tyler Bastian; *Summary of Archeological Activities in Mississippi*, by Richard A. Marshall; *The Leatherwood Site, Henry County, Virginia*, by R. P. Gravelly Jr.; *Possible Significance of Cord-marking on Indian Ceramic Pottery*, by R. Westwood Winfree.

The Saturday afternoon session was devoted to a symposium on *Petroglyphs in the Eastern United States*. Dr. James L. Swauger of Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh presided. Contributing papers were given by Fred Coy of Kentucky, Edward M. Green of Michigan, Herbert Kraft of New Jersey, Howard A. MacCord of Virginia and Sigfus Olafson of West Virginia. Also in the afternoon session Herb Kraft spoke on a *Preliminary Report on the First Paleo-Indian Site in New Jersey*.

The Saturday evening social hour was held at the Hotel and was followed by the banquet. The speaker for the evening was Sherwood M. Gagliano of Coastal Studies Institute of Louisiana State University. Mr. Gagliano presented an illustrated talk on the interesting work which he is doing at the Avery Island Salt Dome in South Louisiana on recent Early Man Finds.

The Sunday morning session was presided over by Marion E. White of State University of New York at Buffalo. Papers included *Urban Re-Development and Archeology in Hampton, Virginia*, by Joseph L. Benthall; *Conoy Town on the Lower Susquehanna River, 1718-1743*, by Barry C. Kent; *Excavation of an 18th Century Cherokee Village*, by Alfred K. Guthe; *Sea Island Archeology* by E. Thomas Hemmings; *Archaeological Chronology in the Upper Delaware Valley and its Implications* by W. Fred Kinsey III.

The final session of the 1970 ESAF meeting consisted of papers presented as follows: *Two New C-14 Dates from the Lower Hudson* by Louis A. Brennan, and *The Brown Johnson Site, Bland County, Virginia* by Howard A. MacCord Sr.

President, Howard A. MacCord, Sr., closed the meeting and again thanked the Archeological Society of Virginia for hosting the meeting. The 1970 meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was attended by 197 persons from the following states: Virginia 62, Maryland 22, Delaware 21, Pennsylvania 21, New York 15, Michigan 9, New Jersey 7, Ohio 5, West Virginia 5, Tennessee 3, Alabama 3, Kentucky 3, Maine 2, Massachusetts 2, South Carolina 2, Ontario 2, Mississippi 1, New Hampshire 1, Louisiana 1, and 9 unaccounted for.

Respectfully submitted,  
Ronald A. Thomas,  
Recording Secretary

## REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES - 1970

**ALABAMA**—David L. DeJarnette reported by letter that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership totaling 754 members. The tally shows 212 members outside the state. The main areas of growth are in the Institutional Membership, which includes 40 University and College libraries in the United States and Canada, and the Joint Sustaining Memberships. There are 14 Chapters and one very active auxiliary group, the Pastfinders, of Birmingham.

Two statewide meetings were held. At the Winter Annual Meeting at Gadsden State Junior College, 1969, Secretary Rodger L. Schaefer presided during the absence of President Randy Gray who had to be in South America doing geological work. The Nocalula Chapter of Gadsden was host. Speakers and subjects were: David L. DeJarnette, Moundville, *Highlights of the Past Ten Years of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc.*; Jack Cambron, Decatur, *Cave Springs Dig*; Dale White, Cullman, *Winston County Dig*; Carey Oakley, Tuscaloosa, *Archaeological Methods and Techniques*. The guest speaker, Dr. Dan F. Morse, Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, gave the principal address, *New Discoveries Relating to Early Man in Arkansas*.

The Summer Workshop Meeting, 1970, Mrs. Margaret Z. Searcy, President, presiding, was held near the summer excavations in Dallas County, Alabama. Roger Nance of the University of Alabama in Birmingham, the archaeologist in charge of the summer excavations, told of the work which had been done during the summer at Durant's Bend. He also showed slides from the dig for the benefit of those who did not attend the excavations. Detailed reports of these excavations can be found in the August and September, 1970, issues of the *Stoner and Bones Newsletter*. Other speakers were David Chase of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, who gave a very interesting talk illustrated with slides on the archaeology of southeast Alabama, and Read Stowe who gave a brief report on the Bear Creek Watershed excavations in northwest Alabama.

The *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, edited by David L. DeJarnette, is published semiannually. The June, 1970, issue of Volume XVI presented *A Selected Bibliography of Alabama Archaeology*, by the editor and the editorial assistant, Valerie Scarritt. The December issue is now at the press and will carry *The Snow's Bend Site* by David L. DeJarnette and Christopher S. Peebles, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada; *Broken Antler Atlatl Hook Repaired by Shell Mound Peoples*, by Fletcher Jolly, III; *A Ceramic Figurine From Tallapoosa County, Alabama*, by John Cottier; *Flake Point*, by Ernest Williams, Jr., and Dan Josselyn; *Human Effigy Water Bottle From Middle Tennessee* by Fletcher Jolly, III; *An Unusual Grooved Laminar Ax* by John Gustafson; *Fluting Attempt* by Dan Josselyn and Ernest Williams, Jr., and the 1970 Membership List.

The Society Newsletter, *Stoner and Bones*, is mailed monthly throughout the year to the membership. It contains 8 to 10 pages per issue. A popular feature, added during the past couple of years, is the periodic review of other Societies' publications which were received through exchange agreements. Brittain Thompson is editor, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Harris, editorial assistants.

**CONNECTICUT**—David H. Thompson reported that The Archaeological Society of Connecticut has two new chapters in addition to The New Haven and Albert Morgan Chapters. One is The Litchfield County Chapter, the other is The Judea Parish Chapter which operates out of The Gunn Memorial Museum in Washington. Under the guidance of Edmund K. Swigart the Judea Parish Chapter has been excavating the multi-component Kirby Brook Site. The deepest component consists of Snook Kill points associated with Vnette pottery as well as house patterns.

Maurice Wilson has excavated the Meetinghouse Brook Site which contains two horizontally stratified components: Vosburg and Sylvan Lake.

Douglas Jordan is in the process of assembling a statewide site survey using the Trinomial System. As of now there are over 450 sites.

**DELAWARE**—Elwood Wilkins reported that five public meetings were held, one being a banquet meeting at which Ward H. Goodenough spoke on *New Developments in Pacific Archaeology*. The other meetings featured a speaker followed by a social period. The speakers at these meetings and their subjects were: Bettye J. Broyles, *Excavations at the St. Albans Site, West Virginia*; Tyler Bastian, *Prehistoric Copper Mining in the Lake Superior Region of Northern Michigan*; Richard Regensburg, *Cremations at the Savitch Farm Site*; and, a special program by the Tancopian Chapter on *Archaeological Techniques—Showing Problems and Their Solutions*. Five members of "Inksherd" and *Bulletin No. 7, New Series*, were issued.

The Caleb Pusey House program is now in its ninth year. The current work includes the repair, cataloging, and photographing of objects recovered during the excavation. Some of the results have been published in *Bulletin No. 7* and more are ready for submission.

Members of the Society have assisted Ronald Thomas, State Archaeologist, in the salvage excavation at the Mispillion Site and Richard Regensburg at his Savitch Farm Site. Members of the Tancopian Chapter have worked at the mill site in Mt. Cuba, Del. and Bennet's Point in Maryland. The Minguannan Chapter has been testing the "Indian Mound" site and a closely located "Unknown Pot-Holers" site in New Castle County, Del. The "Indian Mound" was recorded in a history of Delaware published in 1888 and the adjacent site had been extensively pot-holed many years ago by unknown persons. Charcoal

from a hearth at the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry has yielded the first date for a steatite quarry in the East-1380 B.C. ± 160 yrs.

The Delaware Archaeological Board, which the Society helped into being, has been abolished under a re-organization of the State Government. It is unfortunate that it was not retained in an advisory capacity as were all other Boards and Commissions. No explanation has been given for this action. The Board voted, with only 2 dissenting votes, to ask for joining the University of Delaware. The faculty of the University were in favor of this move, but the Administration, facing possible fiscal problems, was not in favor. The State Archaeologist is now under the new State Department, which also includes Archives and an odd hodge-podge of former Boards and Commissions. Before its demise the Board, which was founded in 1954, conducted salvage work at the Mispillion Site with the aid of members of the three Societies in the state. Work continued at the Island Field Site with improvements in the physical plant as well as excavation.

**FLORIDA**—Ripley Bullen reported for the Florida Anthropological Society Inc. that its publication, *The Florida Anthropologist*, is back on its regular current quarterly schedule, after being a year behind. Recently two new chapters have been installed and another is in the process of organization. Total membership continues to increase each year.

The annual meeting was held last year at Daytona Beach, and the 1971 meeting is scheduled for St. Petersburg in March. The Florida Anthropological Society is looking forward with keen anticipation to being host society for the 1971 meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation which is planned for the traditional time, November 4-6. Included on the program is a visit to the famous Crystal River site now restored as Clarence B. Moore first saw it in 1903. He never saw the stela, but you will, if you come. We expect large delegations from our sister societies.

**MAINE**—Mrs. Norman W. Doudiet reported that the spring meeting of the Maine Archaeological Society was held in Castine in April. Dr. Harold W. Borns, professor of geology at the University of Maine, spoke on the post-glacial changes in the Maine coast line and their effect on Paleo-Indian migration routes.

Robert MacKay of the department of anthropology of the University of Maine spoke on the methods of excavation for historic sites and on plans for the excavation of the Perkins House site during the summer. A brief account of the House, its history, method of building and its re-building at the Wilson Museum was given by Hoyt T. Hutchins. Roland Howard showed how sherds found at the site in 1969 give information concerning the ceramics used there in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The annual meeting and election was held in October at the University of Maine in Orono. The meeting was sponsored by the Anthropology Department. A twenty-five minute film, *Blades and Pressure Flaking* by Bordes and Crabtree was shown. A report on the University's summer and school archaeological activities was given by Robert MacKay, new president of the Society. Ellenore Doudiet gave a report on the John Perkins House excavation. Artifacts recently found and brought by members were shown and discussed informally.

On historical archaeology conducted by the Maine Archaeological Society, Mrs. Doudiet reported as follows:

The John Perkins House is a building of the Revolutionary period and the oldest house in the area. It has recently been taken apart and is now being rebuilt on the grounds of the Wilson Museum in Castine, Maine.

In the summer of 1969 a small amount of digging, by members of the Maine Archaeological Society, was done just east of the original site of the John Perkins House and about a half a bushel of ceramic and glass fragments were recovered. These nearly all dated between 1790 and 1850. The pieces were small.

There was little glass, probably less than a quart measure. Included in this were the bases of two hand blown decanters with no decoration visible on the parts recovered, and several pieces from a pressed flint sauce dish. Most items were of molded glass.

The most common china was white or cream ware, undecorated, stone ware and ironstone. Next in quantity was printed blue Staffordshire and then printed Staffordshire in various colors. Little export china was found.

A quantity of bricks or brick fragments were found along with red and gray glazed earthenware. These were made locally, the red being made from native clay and the gray from clay brought in as ballast.

Bones, bear claws, teeth, hand made nails, knives and two tined forks were also found, as were many clay pipes.

In the spring of 1970 Robert MacKay laid out this same area in five foot squares and Mrs. Edward Hale supervised volunteer excavators on weekends. During the summer 22 five-foot squares were dug to a depth of 12 to 18 in., below which the earth had not been disturbed.

The same type of material was found in 1970 as had been found the previous summer, and it appeared to be well mixed, so that little has been indicated so far as to any activity about the John Perkins House. However we do have a rather good idea as to the type of china, glass and cutlery used. We hope to find out from the bones recovered what kind of animals were in evidence and we also hope that with continued excavation more information may come to light.

**MAINE**—Mrs. Alice Wellman reported that Robert Abbe Museum membership stands at 59. The Annual Meeting was held July 15, 1970. A special meeting was held Aug. 27 to discuss new IRS regulations, AAM accreditation and museum improvements.

The museum opened May 30 and closed Sept. 15. Somewhat over 43,000 persons viewed the exhibits. A popular publication entitled, *A Brief Description of Birch Bark Canoe Building* was issued. It is aimed at the general public, at a very modest price.

Two full days of Indian crafts were held Aug. 8 and 22, with Frances Fahey lecturing and Della and Nicolas Ranco, 80 year old Penobscot Indians, demonstrating. The first of these demonstrations showed split ash and spruce root basket-making with hand tools. The second demonstration included working with birchbark containers and canoe-building in particular. This was a new departure for the museum. Both demonstrations were extremely popular, with Indians, tourists and local residents attracted. We hope to set up similar programs another year.

One minor expedition is planned in late September 1971 in Aroostook County. Weather and lack of personnel scuttled this year's attempt.

**MARYLAND**—Robert Cox reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, a Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, has 146 members in two chapters, as of Oct. 29, 1970. Annual and Semi-annual meetings were held during the past year with each chapter conducting monthly meetings. The Society continued its monthly Newsletter.

Field work has consisted of work on a salvage site near Beltsville and assisting the State Archeologist on various salvage projects. Old site reports have been updated by locating the sites and determining their present condition. Preliminary explorations were conducted in the new 28 sq. mi. city of Columbia, and the site of a glass factory in Baltimore has been tested.

**MARYLAND**—It was reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., has a membership of 182 to date, including all classes of membership.

The Fifth Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology, sponsored by A.S.M., Inc., was held in Annapolis on April 11, 1970. The first annual "Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture" was presented by Barry Kent, State Archaeologist of Pennsylvania, who spoke on *Archaic Cultures of the Northern Piedmont*. Following was an illustrated talk by Mrs. J. M. P. Wright, of Historic Annapolis, Inc., on *Archeological Research Involved in Planning the Restoration of the Nine Gardens of William Paca*. The afternoon was devoted to an illustrated panel discussion *The Potomac River Survey*, presented by archeologists from American University, Catholic University, George Washington University and the University of Maryland, with Dr. William M. Gardner of Catholic University as moderator.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of A.S.M., Inc., was held October 3, 1970, at Milford Mill High School, Baltimore County, with the Milford Mill High School Chapter acting as hosts. The first annual "Frederic M. Stiner Memorial Lecture" was presented by Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist of Maryland. Additional featured speakers were: James Wallen, talking on *The Relationship between Historical Restoration, Architecture, and Archeology*, and Edward Lemk, who presented *Teaching Historical Archeology: the Problems, the Approach, and the Results*. Chapter reports and exhibits were also part of the program for the day.

Of special significance during the past year has been the work done: by the Lower Delmarva Chapter at the Reeves Amerind site near Salisbury, and at the Harrington and the Pemberton Hall historic sites; at the Tobacco Prize House site in Annapolis, conducted by Cmdr. and Mrs. Robert Curtis with assistance from the Anne Arundel County Chapter; at a terminal Archaic site, which is being worked by members of the Harford County Chapter; and at the Folly's Quarters historic site, a project of the Milford Mill High School Chapter. Members of the Society and its Chapters were also privileged to assist Mr. Bastian at several of the site projects conducted under his supervision, and in the compilation of site reports for the state.

The lending library service for members of A.S.M., Inc., has now been established under the direction of Henry J. Hacker. Publication of the Society's *Journal* has continued under the editorship of Paul Crest-hull, and is supplemented by quarterly *Newsletters*.

The Society wishes to record its very sincere appreciation of the efforts of Tyler Bastian in coordinating and directing the work of the amateur archeologists in Maryland, and for launching Maryland's new state program for archeology.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Mabel A. Robbins reported that as of Nov. 1, 1970, the membership of the Massachusetts society was 1206. The society has chartered 11 local chapters. The institutional membership increased significantly during the past year and as the result of a letter sent by the membership committee, a considerable number of active members voluntarily increased their contribution, becoming Sustaining Members. The society-owned Bronson Museum has been very active; many school groups have been given conducted tours of the museum and the Youth Committee has given a number of talks in the various schools of the area. Last year a program to modernize the museum was activated. A series of panelled recessed cases were built in the lecture hall in which the material from the cremation graves at Assawompsett is displayed. This season a second series of cases will be built to continue this program.

The usual four *Bulletin* numbers were published, together with two newsletters. The Semi-annual meeting of the society was held at Plymouth Plantations on April 11, 1970. The main speaker at this meeting was Mrs. Louis Giddings of the Haffenreffer Foundation of Bristol, R.I., who spoke on *Alaska of Late*. The Annual meeting and election of officers was held at the Bronson Museum on October 17, 1970. The evening speaker on this occasion was Dr. George Ernest Wright of Peabody Museum at Harvard University. He described the work at five sites in Israel.

The Research Committee of the Society had a very active year. A program has been arranged whereby the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth reports proposed work in the state which would disturb known Indian sites or is in an area in which Indian sites might be expected. These areas will be investigated by members of the society and, where feasible, salvage work will follow. One such site, known as Bear Swamp #2, is presently being excavated by a group under the direction of Arthur C. Staples. This group is working five days each week on the project and has already recovered about 1000 artifacts from the site.

**MICHIGAN**—Edward M. Green reported that the Michigan Archeological Society has a membership of 670 as of Oct. 31, 1970. Ten active chapters have been busy with local projects in both historical archeology and prehistoric work. Members have assisted the Michigan State University summer field work at the Fletcher Site at Bay City, Michigan, under the direction of Dr. James Brown. The Fletcher Site, a mid-eighteenth century burial complex, was saved from destruction through efforts of members of the Saginaw Valley Chapter. Other members worked the continuing dig at Fort Michilimackinac under the direction of Dr. Lyle M. Stone. Work this past year included historic and prehistoric occupation areas just outside of the Fort. Members of the Clinton Valley Chapter assisted the work of Wayne State University at the Cady Site in Macomb County, Michigan. The Wright L. Coffin-berry Chapter members assisted in the work of Grand Valley College in excavating village sites along the Grand River near Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the direction of Dr. Richard E. Flanders. Dr. Charles E. Cleland and William Lovis directed excavations at the Ponchawaing Point Late Woodland site in Emmet County, Central Michigan University, assisted by members of the Chippewa Valley Chapter, conducted field work at the Late Woodland Tobico Beach Site on Saginaw Bay. The dig was under the direction of Dr. Lewis Larsen of the State University of Eastern Kentucky at Richmond. Western Michigan University conducted field work in the Upper Peninsula and Kalamazoo Chapter members surveyed sites nearby in Allegan County. The Southwest Chapter excavated areas around the 1839 historic Court House in Berrien Springs. The Newaygo Chapter continued to examine mound groups on the upper Muskegon River and individual Society members conducted salvage operations at several locations, notably the Bugai Site near Bridgeport, which was being subjected to sand removal operations, the material of which is to be deposited with Central Michigan University.

The Society has begun lithic preservation studies at the Sanilac Petroglyphs, using commercial preparations on outcroppings of Marshall Sandstone near the Rock Carvings. If the results are favorable, the preparations will be used on the carvings to prevent deterioration by lichens and weathering. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has been conducting studies at the site for possible use as a park, in keeping with the long range aims for the 240 acres owned by the Society.

The *Michigan Archaeologist* continues to publish informative articles of less than book length, and book reviews by professional, student and amateur members. The format and quality of content make the *MA* a significant contribution to the archaeological literature of the

Great Lakes area. Volume 15 contained 121 pages and included 8 articles, two memorials and 21 plates. Volume 16, Number 1, contained 48 pages, 4 articles, 1 book review and 2 plates. Volume 16, Numbers 2, 3 and 4 are still in press as of this report.

The Michigan Archaeological Society also published periodic newsletters to inform its membership of meetings, workshops, new books, progress of the executive board and the activities of the Chapters.

The 19th annual State Meeting was held at Michigan State University, East Lansing, on April 19, 1970, and was hosted by the Kalamazoo Chapter. The morning business meeting was followed by slide presentations of archaeological work carried on in Michigan and other locations. An open discussion explored new trends in archaeological thought and technique, how this relates to the amateur, and how the informed amateur can contribute to modern archaeology. It was moderated by Dr. Arnold Pilling of Wayne State University, with discussants Dr. Gordon Grosscup of Wayne State University, Dr. Robert Bowen of Cranbrook Institute of Science and Dr. James E. Fitting of Case Western Reserve University. This discussion was one of the most informative sessions ever held in Michigan.

The 14th Annual Fall Workshop was held Oct. 18th at the Grand Rapids Public Museum hosted by the Wright L. Coffinberry Chapter. The morning sessions concentrated on Chapter programs, projects, finance and public relations. The afternoon sessions were devoted to slide presentations of work being done this past summer in Michigan and in the Middle East.

Continuing efforts to preserve, record and publish Michigan Prehistory and to improve the quality of work being done by amateurs in Michigan will again be the goal of the Michigan Archaeological Society in the coming year.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Howard R. Sargent reported that the New Hampshire Society membership has increased to 271, the total for all categories of membership. This increase is probably the result of interesting meetings and an active field program. Two business meetings were held this year, one in Concord, the other in Manchester. One bulletin, two newsletters, and three schedules of field work were issued to the members. New members were automatically issued a handbook on field methods, a membership list, and the Society By-Laws.

Peter McLane, late of Manchester, was presented the Chester Price Award for his outstanding contribution to our understanding of the prehistory of New Hampshire. His work on the Neville site has resulted in a dated sequence of projectile point forms and other artifacts from the Archaic period. His untimely death last winter came before the Society could realize the full measure of his unique talent and scholarship. In memory of his place in the study of New Hampshire prehistory, the Manchester Historic Association has established a special collection of books on archeology known as the Peter McLane Collection. The New Hampshire Archeological Society has presented back issues of the *New Hampshire Archeologist* to the collection, and members are making many individual contributions.

Archeological research is being advanced in New Hampshire under the guidance of Eugene Winter, Research Director for the Society, and by the field program of the Department of Anthropology at Franklin Pierce College. The two groups are coordinating their efforts and have cooperated on various aspects of their work. It is our intention to maintain such a dialogue.

Mr. Winter reports projects based on two sites have provided excavation experience for new members and a wealth of new information on central New England, particularly the middle Merrimack River Valley. The Smyth site and the adjacent Neville site together present a cultural continuum beginning with Paleo-Indian (two Clovis points) and progressing through various cultures of the Archaic and Woodland periods to contact times, when the site was on the French-English-Penacook frontier. The site at Garvin's Falls, Concord, has produced an interesting quartz industry with large scrapers and cores at the base level. The sequence of occupations continues up through Early and Middle Woodland times as indicated by the ceramics.

Paul Homes has initiated a field survey of the estimated shore line of a Pleistocene lake in the Plaistow area. One site has been located, but present evidence does not clearly relate it in time to the shoreline. It is important to note, however, that many members of the Society are becoming problem oriented in their field work.

The Department of Anthropology at Franklin Pierce College has conducted field work on four sites during the past two seasons. Work on historic Fort Constitution, New Castle, revealed subsurface structures of the five main buildings of the period of 1806-1865. Those structures will be restored as part of the state park system. Deeper occupational deposits produced much artifactual evidence of the British period (Fort William and Mary 1631-1806) such as flint knapping station, quantities of food refuse, cannon balls, kitchen wares, etc.

Two Late Archaic sites (Tenney site, Bennington, and Sargent site, George's Mills) are providing valuable data on settlement patterns and land use during that period. They date to 1750 ± 120 B.C. (GX-1891)

and 2835 ± 160 B.C. (GX-1755). They share a quartz industry of large scrapers and choppers, slate ulos, and points of Wading River, Brewerton and Vosburg types.

The Hunter site in Claremont was reopened this year and provided valuable new data on aboriginal agriculture in the upper Connecticut valley. Several ears of maize and a large number of charred beans were recovered from pits and from areas which had been burned over, evidently in preparation for planting. Ceramic types relate to Point Peninsula and Owasco traditions with suspected Mohawk influence in the final period of occupation.

**NEW JERSEY**—Janet S. Pollak reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a membership of 295 as of Oct. 17, 1970. The Society has three chapters, two of which were actively engaged in either excavation or research during the year.

Four regular meetings were held. At the annual meeting in January in the New Jersey State Museum two slide-illustrated papers were presented. George R. Fischer of the National Park Service spoke on the *Excavation of the 19th Century Missouri River Steamboat Bertrand* and Janet Pollak, graduate student at Temple University, reported on the Unami Chapter's *Salvage Excavations at the Abbott Farm Site, Trenton, N.J.*

At the March meeting, held in the Rutgers University Library in New Brunswick, Dr. Steven Toth of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science delivered a paper entitled *Archaeology and the Soil* and Dr. James S. Yolton of Upsala College spoke *Of Rocks and the River*.

The May meeting was held at Allaire State Park in Monmouth County. A slide-illustrated talk entitled *Allaire: Its Past, Present and Future* was presented by Charles Wilson, Archaeologist, New Jersey Historic Sites Survey. Mr. Wilson then led a walking tour of the reconstructions.

As in past years, the Society participated once again in the annual meeting of the New Jersey Academy of Science, held in April, 1970, at Montclair State Teachers College in Montclair. Chaired by Herbert C. Kraft, the archaeologist section consisted of: *First Year's Research at Beverwyck Manor, Morris County*, by Edward S. Rutsch, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison; *Science in Archaeology, A New Dimension in Understanding Man's Past*, by Emanuel Levine, Rider College, Trenton; *Excavations at Fort Montgomery*, by Edward Lenik, Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain, N.Y.; *A Preliminary Report on a New Jersey Paleo-Indian Occupation Site*, by Herbert C. Kraft, Seton Hall University, South Orange; *The Allaire Saw Mill Excavation*, by Budd Wilson, Archaeologist for the New Jersey Historic Sites Survey, Dept. of Conservation and Economic Development, Batsto; and *Further Progress on the House Village of the Narragansett Indians of Rhode Island*, by Ethel Boissevain, Herbert Lehman College, City University of New York.

The last Society meeting of the year was held in October at the headquarters of the Sussex County Historical Society in Newton. Ralph De Vries presented a paper entitled *The Dark Moon Site, A Statistical Re-evaluation of Triangular Projectile Point Characteristics* and Theodore Brush spoke on *Researches into Colonial Forts in the Upper Delaware Valley*.

*Bulletin Number 25* was published, as was one Newsletter. The Society participated in excavations at the Savich Farm site in Marlton on June 6 and 7, but did not conduct an excavation of its own.

Two archaeological field schools were held during the summer, one in historic archaeology, conducted by Edward S. Rutsch of Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, and one in prehistoric archaeology led by Herbert C. Kraft of Seton Hall University, South Orange. Both schools offered college credit.

The Society no longer has its headquarters at the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton. Its new address is: Archeological Society of New Jersey, Arts 108F, Douglass College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

**NEW YORK**—Louis A. Brennan reported that the latest determinable paid membership of the New York State Archeological Association is 553, with 698 members enrolled; the chapter count is:

Auringer-Seelye, 21; Chenango, 61; Frederick M. Houghton, 41; Incorporated Long Island, 85; Lewis Henry Morgan, 113; Metropolitan, 39; Mid-Hudson, 20; Orange County, 98; Triple Cities, 59; Upper Susquehanna, 20; Van Epps-Hartley, 60.

In addition there are about 25 Life Members and about 60 Institutional Members. For ESAF publication issuance the current membership is considered to be 600.

The annual meeting was held at Southold, Long Island, April 24-26, with the Incorporated Long Island Chapter as host in its own Museum Building. There were some 130 registrants. The Executive Committee met on Friday evening, April 24, and this session was followed by the Annual Business meeting at which the following officers were elected:

President, Michael J. Ripton; Vice-President, Theodore Whitney; Secretary, William F. Ehlers; Treasurer, Mrs. Nannette Hayes; State Representative, Louis A. Brennan.

The Saturday program of papers at morning and afternoon sessions consisted of: *History of The Long Island Chapter and its Museum*, Mrs. Stanton Mott; *The Indians of Eastern Long Island in Colonial Times*, Dr. Lawrence T. Waitz; *Introduction to The Long Island Focus Study*, Alfred E. Dart; *An Osteological Evaluation of The Orient Focus Bundle Burial*, Dr. George Cottral; *The Effect of The Terminal Archaic and Transitional Period in New Jersey on New York State Archeology*, Herbert C. Kraft; *The Tonawanda Indian Reservation, Past and Present*, Charles F. Hayes, III; *An Otter Creek Point From Montrose Point*, Louis A. Brennan; *The Gillingham Rock Shelter, Otsego County*, Franklin J. Hesse; *Copper Artifacts From the Engelbert Site*, Helene R. Danbar; *Excavation of a Late Woodland Fishing Camp at Trois Rivières: (a) Excavations*, Dr. Peter Pratt, and *(b) Analysis*, Marjorie K. Buger.

The addresses at the annual dinner were *After-thoughts on the Deep Freeze Art Exhibit* by the artist, a geology teacher, Ronald J. Lipp, and *An Archaic Campsite at the Warding River Bay*, by Ronald J. Wyatt, Curator of Anthropology, Nassau County Museum of National History.

The Sunday program of papers was: *A Prehistoric Oneida Iroquois Site (Ond 13)*, Theodore Whitney; *Clans of the Iroquois*, Charles S. Pierce; *The Corroon's Lake Blade Cache*, Daniel H. Kaplan; *Interim Research Report on Wampum Beads and Belts*, Charles E. Gillette.

The three scheduled issues of the NYSAA Bulletin were published, totalling 72 pages of text and illustration. One important contribution was Herbert Kraft's condensation of the Archaic and Transitional manifestations at the Miller Field Site (No. 48, March, 1970). Occasional Papers No. 3 *French Pioneers in the Eastern Great Lakes Area, 1609-1791* by Alexander M. Stewart, with Foreword by Rev. John R. Lee, CSB, was published and distributed.

The third annual Informational Handbook was compiled and distributed by secretary William Ehlers, who has also initiated a periodic state-wide Newsletter. Dr. Gladys Haase, publicity chairman, is now issuing regular news releases on current activities of the Association. Chenango Chapter continues to publish its Bulletin, devoted entirely to archaeological reports.

The productive activities of NYSAA have been steadily increasing and have reached a new high this year.

**ONTARIO**—J. N. Emerson reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society is completing its 19th year of continuous activity. Its membership, 289 last year, now stands at 376 and gives every impression of increasing. The development of chapters is underway; and a group in the Windsor area will soon receive its chapter charter. It is likely that others will follow this lead.

The Society continues to pursue its monthly lecture-meeting program. The topics covered items of general North American interest: *The Fluted Point Complex* (William Rousa), *Southwestern Archaeology* (Ramona Morriss); broad and specific Canadian topics, *Beothuk Archaeology in Newfoundland* (Helen Devereaux and John Reid); *Underwater Archaeology Beneath the Winnipeg River* (Claus Breede); and items of specific interest to Ontario and the more immediate adjacent areas: *The Inocarina Archaic*, (Peter Ramsden); *The Montreal River Archaic*, (Dean Knight); *The Priceless Point Complex*, David Stothers; and *The Implications of Human Osteological Studies in the Great Lakes Area*, (Jerome Melbye). The annual banquet speech was delivered by Father William Russell SJ on the theme *Archaeology, the Image*.

Artifact laboratory analysis sessions continued regularly under the guidance of Mr. Bill Donaldson and Dr. Dean Axelson. Fall and Spring excavations were carried out at the Beeton Site. Publications No. 13, 14 and 15 of *Ontario Archaeology* are now available. *Archaeological Notes* continues to be issued on a monthly basis, with a slightly changed format and a new Society Crest.

Now that we are so evidently entering the Age of Aquarius, we anticipate that in its next decade of development the Society will address itself much more to the spiritual values of archaeology, namely to attempt to realistically define the aims and ethics of the Society in archaeological work and activity.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Vivien Marshall reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a membership of 760. It has one Annual Meeting, in the spring. Its archaeological efforts, because it does not sponsor excavation, are carried on through local chapters, which are numbered 1 through 19, although several are inactive. Methods are being considered as to the best system for reactivating these.

The 41st Annual State Meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology was held at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, on April 24 & 25, 1970. Melville Corl, President, conducted the business

meeting. Reports of the various committees and officers of the Society are recorded in the *Archeological Newsletter* published by Carnegie Museum.

The members were reminded that the 1971 Annual Meeting will be held at Waynesburg, with the Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19 as hosts. James Randolph, President of Chapter 19, announced a unique contest, the finals of which are to be held at this meeting, a spear-throwing contest using atlatls. Contestants must construct their own atlatls using an authentic Indian atlatl weight or one of their own making.

Henry Heisey, Editor of the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, announced his policy concerning the unpublished issues of the Journal. (Because of its wide-spread distribution, it might be wise to have it recorded here in this ESAF Bulletin.) In Vol. 39, (1969) Nos. 1-4, page 74, it is stated "For the information of those keeping files, Vol. 36 & 37, of which only Nos. 1-2 in each case have appeared, shall be considered complete. All four Nos. for Vol. 38 (1968) will be combined in one issue" (Sec. note: This issue still has not been published, yet; it has just recently been turned over to Mr. Heisey.) "Likewise, this issue, Vol. 39 combines all four numbers for 1969. Henceforth, beginning with 1970, the normal schedule will be resumed. In the future it may be necessary, in order to realize certain economies, to produce two double issues yearly instead of two single and one double issues. If this turns out to be the case, the volume of material printed yearly would not be altered."

In Vol. 40 (1970) Nos. 1-2, page no. 34, Heisey lists information for authors desiring to have articles published in the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*.

The morning General Session of Contributed Papers was chaired by James L. Swauger. The titles and speakers are as follows: *The Tobin Site: An Archaic Manifestation in Northwestern Pennsylvania*, Charles R. Jenkins, Alliance College; *The Archaic of the Upper Ohio Valley: A View in 1970*, Richard L. George, Carnegie Museum; *The Venango County Archaeological Project: Preliminary Report*, (in three parts), Sue Ann Curtis, Pennsylvania State University; Charles C. Kolb, Bryn Mawr College; Gary Cyphert, student.

John L. Cotter was chairman of the afternoon General Session, with the following papers presented: *Habitation Patterns*, Jacob Gruber, Temple University; *The Nace Site*, Charles H. Holzinger, Franklin & Marshall College; *Shenk's Ferry Ceramics*, Henry Heisey, Editor, *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*; *Murry Site Settlement Patterns and External Relations*, W. Fred Kinsey III, North Museum, Franklin & Marshall College; *Communities and Confederacies*, Marian White, State University at Buffalo, N.Y.; *Schultz Site Settlement Patterns*, Ira Smith, Wm. Penn Museum; *Strickler Site Settlement Patterns*, Barry Kent, Pennsylvania State Archeologist.

John Witthoft then summed up and analyzed the conclusions. At the dinner meeting, it was announced that Miss Frances Dorrance had been unanimously chosen by the Awards and Publicity Committee to receive the J. Alden Mason Award, Phil Walters, Committee Chairman, then announced that Robert Nale, Allegheny Chapter #1, and Charles Kolendowicz, Frances Dorrance Chapter #11 had been selected to receive the Archey Awards.

Charles Holzinger introduced the speaker of the evening, James E. Fitting, Case Western Reserve University, who spoke on *Environment and Archaeology*.

Much of the amateur archeological work this past year was curtailed because of wet weather. Some of the activities of the various Chapter are noted, however.

Allegheny Chapter #1 members worked at various sites, some of which were: Mound in Green County, directed by Don Tanner; Washington's Grist Mill at Perriopolis, being done by John Pharr, Jr.; the Neal Cabin and McJunkin Site in Schenley Park, directed by Kirke Wilson; Settlers Cabin Site, and Wilsons Hannastown Site by Jacob Grimm, and 36 AL 40 (Bridgeville) by William Baker.

Southeastern Chapter #2 is still unable to sponsor digs but individual members notably, Howard Wyant, are carrying on their own individual efforts. He has test-trenched a new quarry-workshop site to the depth of 8 ft. (with a back-hoe) and has made 9 test holes to the same 8 ft. depth. Paul Cresthall of the Maryland Society and Mr. Wyant, under the direction of Ronald A. Thomas of the Delaware Archaeological Board, located and recorded sources of lithic material in 5 Central States and also collected specimens.

Southeastern Chapter is celebrating their 40th birthday this year. The Society and this Chapter were saddened by the deaths of two of their members: Frances Eyeman Witthoft (May 22, 1969) and Dr. Mary Butler Lewis (January 25, 1970).

Susquehanna Chapter #10 is working at salvage archeology on a stone canal boat foundation.

Frances Dorrance Chapter #11 held no dig this past year, but many members worked throughout the year with the Kings College Club excavating a Susquehannock site along the Susquehanna River. Member Robert Rusbar has lectured with slides on the Schacht Site, 36 LU 1, 325 times since 1961 (to 1970).

Lenape Chapter #12 is continuing site surveying and excavating and

has presented a slide lecture to property owners in the Tocks Island area.

Forks of the Delaware #14 engaged in archeological excavations on the Geissinger Farm Site. Construction halted work on the site but its report is being prepared. A salvage excavation was carried out at Sandts Eddy, now designated as 36 NM 12. It contained Transitional Period material. A report on this site has been completed and is now in the possession of Barry Kent, State Archeologist. The Chapter has begun work on a multicomponent site on the property of the Metropolitan Edison Co. at Portland, Penna.

Connomoch Chapter #16 has continued to work at the Tavern in the Wilderness and the Alwine Village Site.

Amockwi Chapter #17. Weather permitting, work continues at the Ohioview Site, 36 BV 9.

Kinzua Chapter #18 is another rained-out-Chapter. After the water was released at the Kinzua Dam, Chapter members helped on the Carnegie dig at Steamburg, New York, under the direction of Chapter member, Stanley Lantz. Through slide illustrated lectures, members of Chapter #18 have talked to over 3000 people in the past year.

Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19 is our newest and seems to be nearly the busiest. The Chapter had a display at Washington Mall (over 4,500 persons visited the booth) and worked on the Delphene Site, 36 GR 36, the Hartley Site and the Crow Site. It is preparing to host the Annual State Meeting to be held in Waynesburg in 1971. Members, Bertram Waychoff, James Randolph, Frank Carter and Steve and Karen Sabo have spoken to a total of 155 groups in the past year.

The Society publication, *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. #39 Nos. 1-4 and Vol. #40, Nos. 1-2 were distributed to the membership as was the Carnegie Newsletter, No. 44. The ESAP Bulletin #29 was also distributed.

Since the Section of Man of Carnegie Museum has been relocated at Butler, Penna., members in Western Pennsylvania will find it easier to get to this facility. Although the department is still "settling in" and has much work yet to do, there is much promise in this new location and its future is indeed bright.

**TENNESSEE**—Lloyd N. Chapman reported that during 1970 the Tennessee Archaeological Society had 705 members, somewhat down from previous years. 10 chapters were chartered, 9 of which were in Tennessee and 1 in Kentucky. 1970 officers of the society were: President—Lloyd N. Chapman, Russellville, Ky., 1st V. Pres.—Jerry Martin, Bowling Green, Ky., 2nd V. Pres.—James Powers, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sec.—Treas.—Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Univ. of Tenn.

A bi-monthly newsletter was edited by the president in an attempt to keep the membership informed on the various aspects of archaeology, and also with the purpose of being a forum for comment and opinions from the membership. The later was a failure, as very few chose to communicate.

During 1970 the two 1969 issues of the *Tennessee Archaeologist* were distributed to the membership. Dr. Charles H. Faulkner of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Tennessee was named as the new *Miscellaneous Papers* editor for the society. One miscellaneous paper, *The Jewell Site in Barren County, Kentucky*, by Lee Hanson, was distributed to the membership.

The society held two meetings during the year. The first of these was hosted by the Rutherford County Chapter in early April. The annual convention of the society was held in early October in Russellville, Kentucky, and was hosted by the Southern Kentucky Chapter. The featured banquet speaker was Col. Howard MacCord, President of E.S.A.F. Members and guests attended from five states.

A bill was passed by the Tennessee Legislature during 1970 establishing a Division of Archaeology within the Department of Conservation of the State Government. It is hoped that through the program of this division the archaeological program in the state can be both widened in scope and intensified.

Much remains to be done in Tennessee archaeology. The members of TAS and all other people interested in Tennessee's archaeological heritage need to and must find a new rededication to the principles of archaeology if the many sites and large amounts of data that are being destroyed in Tennessee are going to be saved and recorded for future generations.

**VIRGINIA**—Howard A. MacCord reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has 1205 individual members, plus 87 subscribers, for a total of 1292. Twenty local chapters are organized, and each holds meetings and engages in field-work. Sites worked on by the chapters during the past year are:

Presall Site, Westmoreland County	Northern Neck Chapter
Fry Site, Loudoun County	Northern Virginia Chapter
Fout Site, Frederick County	Northern Shenandoah Chapter
Stockton Site, Henry County	Patrick Henry Chapter

Eppes Island Site, Charles City County  
Thompson Shelter, Giles County

Greater Richmond Area Chapter and Appomattox Chapter  
New River Valley Chapter

The Society, working with the Virginia State Library, sponsored a month-long salvage excavation of the Brown Johnson Site, Bland County, Virginia. This site was programmed for destruction by highway construction, and the Virginia Department of Highways provided equipment and technical support to assist in the work. The aboriginal site was completely uncovered and proved to be roughly circular, 130 ft. by 140 ft., with 11 circular houses arranged in a circle, with the central plaza area open. The whole complex was surrounded by a palisade, and two gate-ways were found in the palisade. Each gate was guarded by a guard-house structure immediately outside the opening. Other pit features were found, plus 14 burials. The few burials and the paucity of artifacts and village debris indicate that the village was occupied for very few years, possibly as few as four years. The pottery and point types, plus the fortified nature of the site, indicate a late prehistoric date for the occupation.

A shelter cave was dug by the Society, under the auspices of the State Library, in Bath County, Virginia, in George Washington National Forest. This site proved to have a 5 ft. thick accumulation of camp debris under the 10 ft. wide overhanging cliff, and an area totalling 225 sq. ft. was dug. A succession of Indian occupations dating from Savannah River times (roughly 2000 BC) up to historic times was found. No burials were found, but a good sampling of pottery and other artifact remains was obtained.

Members of the Society assisted other agencies in archeological work, including Colonial Williamsburg, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Hampton Urban Renewal Project, the Chickahominy River Archeological Survey being conducted by the College of William and Mary, and a summer field-school excavation done by the Central Virginia Community College in Lynchburg, Va.

The Society issued its *Quarterly Bulletin* with a total of 240 pages, and a quarterly Newsletter was also provided each member. A change in Editors occurred in mid-year, when Mr. Edward F. Helte relinquished the post of Mr. M. D. Kerby.

The Society's Annual Dinner and Business Meeting was held in Richmond on Oct. 10, 1970. The feature speaker for the occasion was Dr. Waldo R. Wedel of the U.S. National Museum who spoke on his recent work in Kansas. Officers elected for 1971 were as follows:

President	Mr. Randolph M. Owen, Jr.	Richmond
Vice-President	Col. Harry A. Edwards	Hampton
Secretary	Mrs. Virginia W. Sherman	Montross
Treasurer	Col. Howard A. MacCord, Sr.	Richmond
Editor	Mr. D. Kerby	Midlothian

Individual members continued making site surveys and augmenting collections from known sites. Numerous talks were given by members to civic and other groups, and several exhibits were installed in schools, libraries, county fairs, and so on. Work planned for 1971 will continue the foregoing pattern of activity.

#### ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING - 1970

#### AN UNUSUAL ADENA MOUND AT PICKERINGTON, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO

RAYMOND S. BABY

The Smith mound (33-Fa-37) was located in a housing development in Violet Township, Fairfield County, approximately 15 mi. southeast of Columbus. Excavation of the site during the summer of 1970 revealed a post hole pattern of what appeared to be an arbor or enclosure rather than a formal house. It was roughly circular, 54 ft. east and west by 39 ft. north and south. The pattern had been covered by a low primary mound which, in turn, was covered with slabs of bark that had been subsequently burned. A surprising amount of Adena Plain pottery was in the mound fill. Four very poorly preserved burials were associated with the Smith mound; one was in shallow depressions that intersected the posthole pattern, while the other three were on bark and covered with additional bark on the primary mound. A copper quadriconcave gorget and a limestone tubular pipe were associated with one of the later burials.

## MARYLAND'S NEW STATE PROGRAM FOR ARCHEOLOGY

TYLER BASTIAN

The Division of Archeology of the Maryland Geological Survey was established in 1968 as the result of efforts by Maryland's amateur archeologists to obtain the services of a full-time professional to carry out and coordinate archeological investigations in the State. The legislation establishing the Division of Archeology, included an antiquities law and created an Advisory Committee on Archeology. The Division was funded a year later and activated in August, 1969, with the hiring of the State Archeologist. Affiliation with the Maryland Geological Survey has been a major factor in the early success of the program because the Survey provides full administrative support, makes available its equipment and facilities, and is a scientifically-oriented research organization located on The Johns Hopkins University campus in Baltimore.

Maryland's archeology received some notice in the literature as early as the 1830's, but the first intensive investigations were carried out during the 1890's by the Smithsonian Institution. Relatively little attention was directed to the area early in the present century until the 1920's when amateur interest was fostered by the Maryland Academy of Sciences. In the following decades a number of capable amateur students emerged. Within the past few years professional archeologists have shown renewed interest in doing field work in Maryland. The Division of Archeology is the first full support that the State has given for the study of its archeology, although it had previously provided part of the funds for a few specific archeological projects such as highway salvage and restoration of the Paca House and Gardens in Annapolis. Concurrent with the activation of the Division of Archeology, the State began to support other long-term archeological programs; the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland added an archeologist to its staff and conducted the first field school in Maryland archeology; and the St. Mary's City Commission sponsored excavations at the site of Maryland's first permanent Euro-American settlement.

The Division of Archeology has concentrated on site recording, examining and photographing collections, and becoming generally familiar with the region. Archeological remains are abundant, and over 800 aboriginal and early Euro-American sites have been recorded. Field work has concentrated on surveys in areas of major construction, and excavations have been restricted to sites revealed by construction or in immediate danger of destruction. A major excavation at one of these sites, Biggs Ford on the Monocacy River in central Maryland, was dependent for field assistance on enthusiastic, dedicated and loyal amateurs drawn from a wide area. The main components of the site are Late Woodland, the earlier of which is related to the Montgomery culture of the central Potomac Valley and to the Clemson Island culture of central Pennsylvania. The second Late Woodland component includes pits which were intrusive into those of the previous component and is related to the Hughes site on the central Potomac River and to the Monongahela complex of western Pennsylvania. Rectangular houses measuring about 15 by 25 ft. may be related to the latter component. Excavations at the Reeves site on Maryland's lower Eastern Shore revealed a late Archaic camp underlying a more extensive Late Woodland occupation. Invaluable assistance was provided by local amateurs whose preliminary excavations at the site had demonstrated its importance. More limited excavations and tests were carried out at a number of other sites, usually with the assistance of interested amateurs. Salvage archeology is expected to dominate our efforts for some time to come, but in the near future we will endeavor to sample a wide range of sites, to develop a somewhat more problem-oriented approach, and to prepare a short synthesis of the information already available. A monograph series is in the offing.

## URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN HAMPTON VIRGINIA

JOSEPH L. BENTHALL

For the past three years the Hampton Association for the Arts and Humanities, with aid from the Kecoughtan Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia and other interested individuals, has been engaged in archeological and historical research within the City of Hampton in cooperation with the City of Hampton, and the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority. The purposes of this research relate to a growing interest in learning more about Hampton's past and in salvaging or investigating as many archeological sites as possible,

before these are destroyed or obliterated by construction and demolition activities of the city's redevelopment program.

The activities of the Archeological program presently include the excavation and recording of Colonial sites in the areas proposed for redevelopment, maintaining an archeological laboratory where artifacts, recovered from the various sites, may be cleaned, catalogued, restored, photographed and studied, and the preparation of exhibits. A photographic laboratory has also been established and is maintained by a professional photographer who conducts much of the photography at archeological sites and in the laboratory.

In addition to the above activities, individuals conduct extensive research in the historical documents and other records. Recently a new committee, concerned with the study of Hampton's Negro history, has been added to the historic research division. This committee is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Lillian Poe, a Ph.D. candidate in the History Department of the College of William and Mary. The Historical Research Division, with its emphasis in Anglo and Negro history, is closely coordinated with the archeological program, and is coordinated by Mrs. Sandidge Evans.

During the early part of April field operations were begun for the 1970 season of archeology. During the course of these excavations four interesting archeological sites were investigated.

The first of these projects consisted of the location of a segment of the early town boundary ditch, which had probably been excavated when the town was laid out in 1691. The ditch was important since it served as the northern boundary of "Hampton Town" and for the fact that it also served as the line from which the original one hundred and one half-acre town lots were surveyed and laid out. Therefore, the locating of the ditch makes it possible today to plot, with the use of the original deeds and surveyors' records, many of the early lot boundaries and locations. Many of these early lots had dwellings, ordinaries, stores and other structures on them which, today, are potential archeological sites of prime importance. With the plotting of the original lot boundaries, these sites are more easily located and correlated with their early owners and builders.

The second archeological feature investigated was a rectangular pattern of post molds which had been the site of a structure built of wood and supported by wooden pilings or posts (Site 44Ec20, Structure A). It is presently difficult to determine the exact date of construction or use, except for the fact that two 8-in. hand wrought spikes suggests an 18th or, at least, an early 19th century date. No other artifacts were found to be associated with the feature. Its location was 20 ft. south of where the segment of the town boundary ditch was located on the east side of the present Wine Street.

A third feature, consisting of a small trash pit, was located directly across Wine Street from where the segment of the town ditch and the post mold pattern were investigated (Site 44Ec21, Feature 1). The pit contained a few fragments of German Gray Stoneware, English White Saltglaze, Creamware and Buckley ware, as well as nails, oyster shells and brick fragments.

The fourth and most recent archeological investigation was conducted at the site 44Ec22, a brick house foundation, located on the west side of the present Eaton Street. Priority was given this site since it was endangered by the widening of the street and construction of a 10 ft. wide sidewalk. Measurements from Queen Street to the brick footing correspond within 3 ft. to those of Berthier's map of 1781 for the location of a structure having billet number "20." This structure, along with many others in Hampton having billet numbers, was used for the housing of French troops in 1781-1782. Archeological excavation disclosed a brick foundation 28 ft. in length and 18 ft. in width, four courses deep and laid in English bond. A large fire place (interior chimney type) was located at the north end of the structure along with a diagonal line of bricks across the southwest corner, which served either as part of the foundation for some part of the house or, perhaps, as a base for a fireplace. Much brick rubble, containing both glazed and un-glazed bricks, occurred inside the foundation, indicating that the structure had been built of brick with the upper walls laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. It was noted also that there were two distinct strata within the sites, which were designated as Zones I and II. Zone I consisted of a thick layer of brick rubble and ashes, indicating that the building had been burned. Zone II, which represented the ground that had been beneath the house, contained artifacts of the 18th century. The original builders trench and the trash pit next to the south wall also contained artifacts of the same period in accord with Zone II inside the foundation. It is known that General Magruder ordered the town burned in August, 1861. This task was accomplished by the Old Dominion Dragoons, a Confederate cavalry regiment of Hampton. It is interesting that all of the artifacts recovered from Zone I (ash layer) were of types and styles prevalent in the Civil War period. The conclusions are that the house in question had probably been built during the first quarter of the 18th century and had continuously been used and occupied until it, along with other buildings within the town, was destroyed by the fire of 1861.

Directly across Eaton Street from where the brick foundation,

described above, was excavated, the badly disturbed remains of an 18th century trash pit (Site 44Ec23) were investigated. The disturbance had occurred as a result of the recent widening and addition of a new lane to Easton Street. Lack of time and the disturbed nature of the pit did not permit a systematic excavation. Artifacts recovered from the remaining portion of the feature include fragments of German Gray Stoneware, Creamware, Jackfield Ware, English Slip Ware, wine bottles, gin bottles, flints, nails, a frizzen from a flintlock, and a bottle sealed with the inscription "S. TERRY."

Additional site survey has been and is presently being conducted throughout the downtown area, with the result that additional sites have been located. Three of these sites appear to be the remains of brick foundations, two of which relate to structures appearing on Berthier's map of 1781.

### THE IMPLICATIONS OF TWO NEW C-14 DATES FROM MONTROSE POINT, LOWER HUDSON

LOUIS A. BRENNAN

Two C-14 dates for the Dogan Point locus on Montrose Point, Haverstraw Bay, in the Lower Hudson, were received this past summer and bring to six the number of C-14 dates on the order of 5000 years of age for aboriginally deposited oyster shell middens in the Lower Hudson. The two new dates are 5155 ± 160 yrs. (Gx-1918) and 5075 ± 160 yrs. (Gx-1919). The column of C-14 dates for Lower Hudson shell middens now stands as follows:

Croton Point, Kettle Rock locus, GO horizon, 5863 ± 200 yrs., Y-1315; dating material, scattered charcoal; 1963.

Twombly Landing, Taconic tradition horizon, 4750 ± 120 yrs., Y-1761; dating material, hearth charcoal; 1966.

Twombly Landing, Taconic tradition hearth as above, 4725 ± 80 yrs., Gx-0762; 1966.

Dogan Point locus, GO horizon, 5650 ± 200 yrs., L-1038-E, dating material, oyster valve; 1966.

Dogan Point locus, post-GO horizon, 5155 ± 120 yrs., Gx-1918; dating material, oyster valve; 1970.

Dogan Point locus, post-GO horizon, 5075 ± 160 yrs., Gx-1919; dating material, oyster valve; 1970.

The consensus of these dates obtained from three different laboratories, the concurrence of two laboratories on the same hearth at Twombly Landing, the consistency of dates obtained from two different materials and the fact that the dates were run over a seven year period should establish beyond question that marine mollusc harvesting and the accumulation of middens of their shells was a Middle Archaic trait. Correlation of the data from the three sites dated and with other midden sites excavated establishes that up to 90 per cent of the shell midden deposits in the Lower Hudson are Archaic and that very little shell accumulation pertains to the Woodland.

The date of 5155 yrs. was obtained from shell lying directly over a red shale projectile point that would be called a Brewerton side-notched if it were not of this age. The point was lying on the original ground surface near the outline of a hearth from which most of the charcoal had been leached away, with a red slate lens, probably used as a knife, in association. This may have been the camp of GO horizon people; the dated GO horizon locus is only 25 ft. away. But this cannot be proved because we have never found a projectile point of any kind within or in sure association with the GO horizon.

The date of 5075 yrs. was obtained from shell in direct contact with a cluster of three square-stemmed points with narrow triangular blades. They were near the contact line of the shell midden with the original surface. Two of the three had straight bases but the third had a spur or toe-out at one corner of the base and may have had one on the other corner. This is not a Taconic tradition trait.

The time span between the two dates is only 80 yrs., the distance between the two dated loci is only 22 ft. and the midden was continuous between them. Therefore the material found in the area bracketed by the two dated loci has to be on the order of 5100 yrs. old. This material included an Otter Creek or Big Sandy point (it is very well made but is not a classic example of either) a large Dalton-like point (so identified by Ronald Thomas who has dug Daltons) a small Dalton-like point, a Vosburg, a Taconic stemmed point and a series of small, narrow isosceles triangles on the theme of triangles found by Funk (see NYSAA Bulletin No. 33, Mar., 1965) at the Sylvan Lake Rock Shelter in the Vosburg stratum which dated at 4730 ± 80 (Y-1535).

The coincidence of so many diverse point types at shell midden, riverbank sites in the Lower Hudson is probably owing to the thrust inland of the richly producing marine environment, which was a reliable food source, particularly when there was scarcity in the forest

environment. But how is it that people of three different point-making traditions, the notched-blades, the triangles and the stemmed points, inhabited the region coevally?

The answer must lie in the changes in environment that began in the Northeast in the early Holocene at 10,000 years ago. At the time of the Valdres advance at 11,500 years ago the Northeast quadrant as far south as Virginia was in tundra, taiga or sub-boreal forest. The inhabitants of the region were the fluted point making Paleo-hunters of caribou. As the Wisconsin went into its final retreat and the tundra-taiga-sub-boreal forest zone moved northward into Canada, it was succeeded by deciduous forests and a meridional fauna, including the Virginia deer. But this change neither drove the Paleo-hunters from the region nor into extinction. They adapted to the new environment, hunted elk and deer and small game and became gatherers while their point style evolved from the tangless fluted lanceolates into tangless semi-lanceolates and triangles.

The environmental change occurred at the latitude of the Lower Hudson about 10,000 years ago or somewhat later. (See Guilday, *American Antiquity*, April 1967). As the meridional forest and faunal ecosystem moved northward those people adapted to this environment were free to expand their range with it. There would be the Early Archaic people of Coe's Carolina Piedmont sequence who were as far north as West Virginia 10,000 years ago, at the St. Albans site excavated by Broyles. Their point styles are found scattering throughout New York and the Northeast generally but not in such numbers as to suggest that they competed with the Epi-Paleo-hunters. There was room enough for both.

But as the continental ice melted the sea rose and invaded the coastal areas, people living in the oyster zones at the mouths of major streams were pushed, probably without knowing it, farther and farther inland, as their estuarial habitat moved. These people were the stemmed point makers we call the Taconic tradition.

Holocene climatic and environmental changes had to have had these effects on population movement.

### THE BEGINNINGS OF POTTERY IN EASTERN UNITED STATES AS SEEN FROM FLORIDA

RIPLEY P. BULLEN

Pottery making in the United States started around 2000 B.C. with the fiber-tempered ceramics of Georgia, adjacent South Carolina, and Florida. In Florida decoration was straight line incision, in Georgia linear punctation done by the drag-and-jab technique. Papers presenting the case for an independent invention of these ceramics were presented by the author in 1960.

Recently, James A. Ford compared these ceramics with those from Colombia and coastal Ecuador and suggested South America as a likely place of origin. He pointed out fiber-tempered pottery at Puerto Hormiga (3000-2500 B.C.), possible similarity between Tick Island Incised of Florida and certain Barlovento (circa 1560-1030 B.C.) vessels, both in Colombia, and specific design similarities between Orange Incised of Florida and pottery of the Machalilla phase (2000-1500 B.C.), and between paneled Stallings Island linear punctate and similarly decorated sherds from Valdivia (3000-2500), both in western Ecuador.

Except for noticeable detail differences between Tick Island Incised and the Barlovento examples, the design similarities Ford noted are present and the C-14 dates permissive of diffusion from south to north. I would only point out that the mentioned ceramic phases of South America are very complex, containing what we would call a variety of divergent pottery types, while the early southeastern phases are limited to only one or two pottery types. Obviously, data from intermediate regions are needed to prove or disprove this hypothesis.

The fiber-tempered Orange period of Florida has been divided into four sequential periods: Orange 1 with plain flat-bottomed, rectangular or basket-shaped containers and starting before 1750 B.C.; Orange 2 with incised concentric diamonds and incised and punctated Tick Island Incised, and round as well as rectangular vessels; Orange 3 with complicated incised decoration including frets, decorated wide flat lips, and other variations such as ticks along lines and hatched areas. About the middle of Orange 3 times, steatite sherds are first found at approximately 1380 B.C. (Sample M-1014). In the succeeding Orange 4 period, steatite sherds are also found but pottery decoration is much simplified.

Before the end of Orange 4, chalky St. Johns pottery was developed in the St. Johns River valley of northeast Florida. Slightly later, but before the close of Orange 4, the first examples of sherds containing limestone particles are also found. St. Johns Incised and

Pasco (limestone-tempered) Incised have flat bottoms and bear on their sides incised designs typical of Orange 4. Similarly, sand-tempered Refuge pottery was developed in eastern Georgia to supersede local fiber-tempered wares.

By 1200 B.C., St. Johns Incised vessels, Orange Plain with an Adena heel, and steatite containers were transported by traders up and down the Chattahoochee-Apalachicola River and, by 1000 B.C., St. Johns and Pasco Incised were present over all of peninsular Florida except for the Everglades region. Connections along the Gulf coastal plain are indicated by similarities in fiber-tempered pottery from Poverty Point and from Florida, the presence of Orange 4 decoration on the rims of steatite vessels at Poverty Point, Poverty Point clay balls as far east in Florida as Tick Island, and, even, the similarity in the pastes of Tchefuncte Plain and St. Johns Plain pottery.

By 1000 B.C. the manufacture of fiber-tempered pottery ended, and the Transitional period was fully developed. At the closed Zabski site on Merritt Island, Cape Kennedy, dated 960 B.C., we find St. Johns Plain, Incised, Pinched, Triangular Punctated, indented, and side lugged vessels suggestive of steatite containers, plus Pasco Plain, Perico Linear Punctated, and sand-tempered plain sherds. Similarities with Tchefuncte ceramics of Louisiana and, to a lesser extent, with those of eastern Georgia are more evident. Evidence for the importation of steatite vessels also increases.

The Perico sherds are importations from the Gulf coast. St. Johns Pinched are "dead ringers" for Tammany Pinched of Louisiana and also resemble some Stallings Punctate in decoration. Shortly after this, sand-tempered simple-stamped vessels, but not tetrapods, were introduced into both ends of the Gulf coastal plain, presumably from Georgia. All of this testifies to the expanding interaction sphere of the Transitional period. Shortly later, rocker-stamped tetrapodal vessels diffused from Louisiana into Florida where they are found as far south as Tarpon Springs. The tetrapods were eagerly adopted by Georgia potters in their development of Deptford (circa 600 B.C.) (and later Swift Creek) potteries a variety of which, Cartersville Check Stamped has been found in Adena middens north of the Ohio.

All of the above attests to the fact that the Transitional period was one of the moving about of people, of the diffusion of ideas, of cultural changes, and of the recrystallization of cultures, a time when knowledge of pottery making might logically be expected to be exported far and wide. It was probably during this period that pottery making was diffused northward along the Atlantic coastal plain. Another avenue of diffusion was up the Mississippi River valley where the Southeast contributed to the development of Fayette Thick and other early forms of pottery.

Steatite vessels are found in Florida as early as 1380 B.C., in the middle of the fiber-tempered ceramic period; in the northeast they are found about the same time chronologically but are definitely present before clay pottery. In Virginia they may be said to occur more or less simultaneously with the first ceramic containers, i.e. before but not a long time before. In Florida later fiber-tempered vessels more closely resemble steatite containers than do earlier examples of Florida-Georgia ceramics. It might be argued that steatite vessels were pseudomorphs of fiber-tempered containers.

More recent ideas diffuse more rapidly than earlier ones, perhaps because the routes are better established. The typical northern truncated-ovate vessel shape is extremely close to some Tchefuncte and early Deptford forms (1000-500 B.C.) except for the omission of tetrapodal appendages. Rocker stamping was present early in Mexico and was in Louisiana before 500 B.C. I have seen a cord-marked fiber-tempered sherd from Georgia—apparently the region where carved-handle decoration originated in eastern United States. Basketry imprints found on the bottoms of some of the earliest pottery of the northeast is also found in Florida but only on flat-bottomed vessels made about 1000 B.C., approximately the same time as elsewhere.

Unless there are several independent inventions of pottery making—a not impossible possibility—the original "Garden-of-Eden" for this trait should be the eastern Georgia, extreme southeast South Carolina region where the earliest ceramic dates, circa 2500 B.C., are found. From there people carried the idea of clay vessel manufacture both northward and southward.

## THE LEATHERWOOD CREEK SITE

44 Hr 1

R. P. GRAVELY JR.

This site contains the remains of a small prehistoric village on a tributary of Smith River in the southern Virginia piedmont, a part of the Dan River drainage system. In early historic times the area along the Dan to the immediate south was inhabited by the Saura Indians, one of the tribes placed in the Eastern Siouan group. In the late 1600s the Saura had a large village, Lower Saura Town, on the Dan 12 mi.

south of the Leatherwood Creek site near the junction of the Dan and the Smith, which William Byrd mentions in his "History of the Dividing Line" as having been occupied in 1673.

A salvage excavation of 44 Hr 1 by the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia discovered four house locations, a group of nine burials and numerous refuse pits and hearth areas scattered at random among the houses.

The four house locations contained a total of seven clearly distinguishable house patterns. Several additional houses may have been present. One location disclosed a single rectangular house 18½ by 13 ft. in size. Two additional rectangular houses, 24½ by 13½ and 20½ by 13½ ft. in size, one overlying and offset 22 in. from the other, occupied the second location. On the third location were the outlines of two circular houses 18 ft. in diameter, again with one overlying and offset 20 in. from the other. Two additional circular houses, 18 feet and 16 ft. in diameter, with one pattern overlapping and offset 25 in. from the other, appeared on the fourth location. In and about both round house complexes were numerous post holes in roughly circular patterns concentric with the main structures, possibly indicating other buildings which do not plot into a clear-cut pattern.

The three rectangular houses were constructed on very similar plans. In the center of each house lay a small shallow saucer-shaped depression in the clay floor filled with gray wood-ash containing scraps of calcined bone and shell, particles of charcoal, and a few sherds and flakes of stone. The clay within and surrounding each basin was fired brick red. On the long axis of each house near the hearth was a single large post-hole. At each end parallel to the end walls was a row of either two or three additional large post holes. The large holes probably mark the location of roof-support columns.

In the center of each pair of round houses was a large circular refuse-pit full of ashy soil and debris. These houses also contained several areas of baked red clay, with a small deposit of wood-ash at the center of three of them. Entrances to the round houses faced west. Numerous smaller post holes within all of the houses indicated possible interior structures but, except for a single clearly-defined circle within the single rectangular house, it has not been possible to find any pattern to these smaller holes.

All of the houses had been built on the floors of small shallow depressions sunk from 4 to 6 in. into the clay subsoil and extending outwards 6 to 8 in. beyond the rows of post holes marking the house walls. These depressions were filled with black, rather sandy clay soil in which were numerous sherds, mussel and periwinkle shells, bird and animal bones, small artifacts, chips and flakes of stone, particles of charcoal, and other occupational debris.

At the foot of the slight southward-facing slope on which lay the village was a group of eight burials with a ninth burial detached a short distance. There were three adult females, one adult male, and three children and an infant of indeterminate sex in the primary group, with the detached grave containing an adult male. All bodies were placed with the knees flexed, with the majority lying on the side with the head to the east as is characteristic of aboriginal burials found in this section of Virginia and adjacent North Carolina. Four of the graves were of a modified shaft-and-chamber type occasionally encountered on two other Henry County sites, consisting of a shallow niche scooped from one side of the main shaft at the bottom into which the body was then placed. These niches were usually small, but one such chamber in which Burial 3 had been buried, had been dug 28 in. from the main shaft, with the body placed on its back with the head at the rear of the chamber and both knees flexed and extending vertically upwards in the shaft. There were artifacts associated with five of the burials, three of which apparently indicated food offerings. The grave goods included an olivella shell necklace, wrappings and liners of organic material, several small round undecorated shell gorgets, large numbers of marginella shell beads arranged in patterns suggesting both stringing and embroidery, a necklace of long columella tubes, necklaces of small and medium-sized columella beads in a variety of shapes and sizes including a single barrel-shaped bead drilled laterally and also through one side, a small clay bowl with a fitted ladle, several small clay jars, elk-tooth pendants, and a single drilled and polished but otherwise only slightly modified section of columella whorl used as a pendant.

Pottery from the site belongs in the Dan River series. Interiors are scraped or combed with a serrated tool and then hand-smoothed. Exteriors are generally net-impressed or rougtened, with a few cord-marked, corn-cob impressed, smoothed, or semi-burnished sherds. The paste is well-fired, orange red to earth color, compact but rough and gritty in texture and tempered with medium to coarse sand containing varying percentages of sharp angular fragments of quartz 2 mm to 10 mm in size. Rims are usually nicked, with pinching or finger-nail incising in a band around the upper collar, occasionally developed into semi-circular decorative designs. Necks are vertical to slightly flared, bases rounded to conoidal. Plain and decorated strap handles "rivetted" into vessel walls were fairly common. A single very large vessel is made of a hard but flaky-appearing paste containing a substantial percentage

of chunks of yellow mica 2 mm to 6 mm in size, particles of which fell in a glittering shower from the surface if it was rubbed or brushed. Fired lumps of clay, pot-coil sections, and "squeezes" occurred in several of the refuse pits. Fragments of small clay pipes were found, including a complete stem with an "ear of corn" design similar to tobacco pipes found on two sites nearby on Smith River (44 Hr 2 and 44 Hr 3).

Most of the projectile points were small triangular forms with straight to concave bases occasionally flaring at the basal corners, made of black flint, gray chert, or clear to milky quartz. There were several small equilateral triangular "Clarksville" points of a type considered to be late in time, including one example of mottled yellow jasper, a mineral not native to the Henry County area. In the topsoil were several Archaic varieties: white quartz Halifax points, Morrow Mountain 1, a Savannah River Slender Variant, and several unidentified types, indicating a long intermittent occupation of the site. In one of the post holes was a long flaring-base chert drill resembling a slender Uwharrie projectile point.

Peked and polished stone celts, hammer-stones, and curved granite digging tools showing considerable soil-polish on the end and along the sides were recovered from the topsoil as well as from refuse pits and house-floors. A partially completed stemless pipe-bowl of gray steatite came from a refuse pit.

Bone artifacts, and bone in general, was not plentiful compared to other area sites. Those found included deer and bird-bone splinter awls, awls of deer ulna and turkey metatarsal, deer ulna and bird-bone fishhook residue, a split beaver-incisor chisel, turkey wing-bone beads, a bird-bone fishhook blank, a partially-worked box-tortoise shell bowl, deer-antler flakers, and deer-toe and antler-tine projectile points.

Food remains included charred corn, beans, and acorns, box-tortoise shell, bones of deer (the predominant type), rabbit, raccoon, opossum, beaver, turkey and other birds, and fish, and a large number of fresh-water mussel and snail shells.

Several large samples of charcoal were carefully preserved but it has not been possible to obtain C-14 dates at this time.

It is probable that the Leatherwood Creek site was inhabited prior to contact with the Europeans, in the period 1450-1600 A.D.

## EXCAVATION OF AN 18th CENTURY CHEROKEE VILLAGE

ALFRED K. GUTHE

The Tennessee Valley Authority is constructing Tellico Dam in the Valley of the Little Tennessee River. It will inundate portions of Blount, Loudon and Monroe Counties in eastern Tennessee. The University of Tennessee, under contracts with the National Park Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority, is conducting an archaeological salvage program in the reservoir area. This program began in 1967 and has continued through 1970. Although concerned with the entire range of Indian occupation in the area, particular attention has been directed toward the recovery of data from 6 of the 18th Century Overhill Cherokee village sites which have been historically documented.

Information regarding trade relations with the British is being sought.

Overhill Cherokee artifact types, especially ceramic types, settlement patterns, house types and other cultural characteristics are to be described. Possibly data relative to Cherokee origins can be recovered.

Extensive excavations have been conducted in two historic villages. Tests have been on two others (40Mr5, 40Mr32). Work in Citico (40Mr7) was undertaken for 2 months in 1967 and continued during 5 months of 1968. The site of Chota (40Mr2) was intensively excavated during 6 months of 1969 and 6 months in 1970.

While working in Citico, evidence of an intensive late prehistoric Dallas village was discovered as well as a later Cherokee occupation. Of 224 burials recovered, 133 were Dallas. A palisade encircling the Dallas village was located and a mound with Dallas burials, which Cyrus Thomas excavated, was removed. Two houses were located but positive identification of their builders was not possible. Trade material found include gun parts, iron C-bracelets, copper arm bands and neck collars. Glass was represented by mirror fragments, seed beads, tubular and cylindrical beads. Some Cherokee ceramics were also recovered. But a clean cut separation of Dallas and Cherokee features was not possible.

In June, 1969, work began in the village of Chota (40Mr2). Since the site covers several acres, 9 acres were selected for excavation. These areas provided data on several structures and activity zones. No consistent building practice was observed. One structure was formed with vertically placed poles characteristic of Mississippian houses, but the mud-covered walls were reinforced with split lath-like wood instead of cane. Another floor plan consisted of 8 posts forming a rectangular pattern with a vertical post at each corner and one in the middle of

each side. This may have been an arbor, or shelter without walls. Another structure had a central fireplace and circular floor plan. All of these structures were located along the ridges of natural levees. Pits and burials were clustered about them. Some were small pits (12" diameters) containing charred corn-cobs. They may have been used in firing pottery.

One other structure is believed to have been the town house described by Henry Timberlake, a British officer who visited the village in 1761-62. Postmolds describe an octagonal perimeter with 8 major support posts and a central fireplace. The diameter of the floor plan measured almost 63 ft. Outside the perimeter of this structure were a number of pits and burials. Some burials were placed in the extended position; others were flexed. Possibly the former indicates Christian practices.

Artifacts recovered at Chota included those of native manufacture and trade materials. The continued use of Cherokee crafts is indicated by the ceramic vessels. Trade materials of metal appear in the form of gun parts, buttons, arrow tips, ornaments, scissors, knives and axes. Glass beads are of various sizes, colors and forms. A few broken dishes and a teapot testify to the introduction of British-made vessels.

As work progresses we are confident that Overhill Cherokee ceramics can now be described. European materials being introduced appear to have been those which can be transported readily by pack horses. They included guns, cutting tools, ornaments and occasional "extras" such as pipes, mirrors and dishes. Evidence on Cherokee origins is lacking. No developmental sequence is discernible. The Overhill Cherokee were following practices recognizable as elements of late Mississippian in the Southeast.

## SEA ISLAND ARCHEOLOGY

E. THOMAS HEMMINGS

An archeological survey of 150 mi. of the Sea Island section of Atlantic Coast in South Carolina and Georgia was carried out in order to ascertain the distribution, number, and variety of Early Ceramic shell rings. The best known of these large ring-shaped middens is the Sapelo Island enclosure where Waring obtained a C-14 date of 1750 B.C. in association with plain fiber-tempered pottery. Our survey located 18 shell rings, 12 in South Carolina and 4 in Georgia, but more may be unrecorded. Most known rings have been damaged by coastal erosion or by historic shell borrowing. Tape and compass site maps indicate that the ring structures are truly monumental in size, ranging from 130 to 300 ft. in outside diameter. Although the content of the middens is primary habitation refuse, shell was deposited as a uniform, symmetrical embankment about a clear central area, suggesting deliberate construction. These sites thus contain very early ceramic and architectural evidence, perhaps the earliest evidence of Formative culture north of Mexico. The shell rings are located on estuaries, sounds, and tidal creeks, where their inhabitants were exploiting locally concentrated food resources, especially molluscs and fish. Equipment for harvesting these resources is poorly known. Probably nets, lines, weirs, and other such devices were used. Test excavations in shell rings prior to our survey, as well as survey collections, show that Stallings Island fiber-tempered pottery is predominant in Georgia shell rings, and sandy Horse Island and Awendaw pottery in South Carolina rings. Seven C-14 dates from four sites indicate at least partial contemporaneity between 3900 and 3100 years ago for these types, but much additional work needs to be done on earliest coastal ceramics. The non-ceramic, shell ring, artifact inventory includes primarily shell, bone, and antler tools. Bilbo-type engraved and plain bone pins are common.

In a recent publication Ford stated unequivocally that coastal shell rings are evidence of early Formative seaborne colonists from the Atlantic Coast of South America. The Puerto Hormiga shell ring in Colombia, containing fiber-tempered and sandy ceramic types, has been dated between 5000 and 4500 years ago. Although in many respects Puerto Hormiga is a plausible hearth for our early ceramic shell ring complex, geographically intervening site-units are entirely unknown, and Ford's Colonial Formative theory remains to be demonstrated in the Southeast.

A one-month excavation at Fig Island 2, the largest shell ring in South Carolina, was conducted this past summer. The ring is located on the North Edisto River estuary, and is essentially intact. Substantial collections of sherds and other artifacts, and food remains, particularly molluscs and fish bone, are now being analyzed. An unusual find was an elaborately engraved deer antler tine, possibly an atlatl hook. Because the ring interior was at first wet, and then flooded during the latter part of the excavation, a search for architectural evidence in this area was not successful. Of the various theories for use of these early ceramic shell enclosures none can presently be substantiated by excavated evidence.

## CONOY TOWN ON THE LOWER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 1718-1743

BARRY C. KENT

The late 17th and early 18th Century history of the Piscataway or Conoy Indians of Maryland is perhaps best traced in the words of the Conoy chief, Old Sack. His account was recorded for him in a letter written by Thomas Cookson of Lancaster (Pennsylvania Colonial Records, Vol. IV, 657). The letter was written and sent to Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania in 1743. According to Old Sack his "...forefathers came from Piscataua to an island in Potomeck (Conoy Island)..." and then "...to Conejohola on the east side Sasquehannah, and built a town there." He says that later "...they saw fit to remove higher up Sasquehannah to the Conoy Town where they now live" (1743). In addition to his desire to acquaint the Governor with the history of his people, Old Sack also wanted to inform him of their decision to leave Conoy Town and move up to Shamokin.

With the exception of Conoy Town, near Bainbridge in Lancaster County, the dates and precise locations of the Conoy villages in Pennsylvania, mentioned in the early accounts, are not known. The location and significance of Conejohola is lost in a mass of historical confusion. Even for Conoy Town, only the terminal date (1743) seems relatively certain.

Excavations at Conoy Town by the William Penn Memorial Museum during the summer of 1970 uncovered 5 extended burials, several pits of the period, and a possible house outline of postmolds. The major cemetery for the village was located several hundred yards away. Here the Museum's field crew encountered about 50 burial pits representing over 75 individual burials, together with a large collection of trade good grave offerings. The fact that all of these were bundle burials suggests that the extended interments in the village were primary graves for individuals who were for one reason or another never re-buried in the major cemetery.

Among artifacts recovered were two glass bottles, one bearing a seal with the initials I.B. and a date of 1716. Other objects include four kaolin pipes, two with R.T. stamped on the bowls and one with R. Tippett. Two flintlock pistols were found in the graves, together with mirrors, clasp knives and thousands of wampum and glass beads, the most common of the latter being the blue faceted type. Catlinite beads, various objects of brass, iron and pewter, and several engraved shells were also among the grave offerings.

## FAUCETT SITE: CHRONOLOGY AND SETTLEMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTHEAST

W. FRED KINSEY

The Faucett site is located along the Delaware River 2.9 miles north of Bushkill in northeastern Pennsylvania within the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir. Excavations totaling 44,200 sq. ft. and 394 six-inch levels were made in 1968 and 1970 with funds provided by the National Park Service.

The sequence at the stratified Faucett Site is as follows:

### Late Woodland

*Tribal* 1410 A.D.  $\pm$  100 years. Mostly pit derived data; Chance Incised, Deowongo Incised, and Garoga Incised are the diagnostic pottery types.

*Owasco* 1310 A.D.  $\pm$  120 years. Also pit derived, with Owasco Platted, Kelso Corded or related variants as the diagnostic pottery types.

### Middle Woodland - Bushkill Complex

This is a newly recognized manifestation parallel to Ritchie's Lagoon complex on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and to certain traits of Smith's North Beach focus of Long Island and coastal New York. Kraft's Miller Field site date of 480 B.C.  $\pm$  80 years is the only available date for the Bushkill complex.

Diagnostic projectile points include 33 Rossville, 19 Lagoon, and 4 Generalized Side-Notched. A variety of ground and chipped stone tools, cord-marked and net-marked pottery and a circular house pattern are Bushkill traits.

### Early Woodland - Meadowood

Traits for the Meadowood component include 24 Meadowood points and blades mostly of Onondaga chert, a broad flat gorget, Exte-

rior Corded/Interior Smoothed pottery, and crude pestles. Charcoal from a habitation area yielded a C-14 date of 750 B.C.  $\pm$  100 years.

### Orient-Fishtail Tradition

The radiocarbon date for the Orient component is 810 B.C.  $\pm$  100 years and 5 C-14 dates from 4 sites provide a span of nearly 500 years for the Orient phase, extending from 1280 B.C. to 810 B.C. These dates average 187 years earlier than 5 dates for the same phase on Long Island. This local Orient provides the principal source of inspiration for similar events in coastal New York and southern New England.

### Perkiomen - Broadspire Tradition

Seven distinctive Perkiomen broadspears and a Lehigh type were found in three levels between 36 and 54 in. below datum associated with heavy netsinkers, a pitted muller, an adze blank, and a possible notched spearthrower weight. Two small soapstone bowl fragments may belong to this component. Jasper spalls were common and this is the preferred lithic material for the Perkiomen broadspire. A dense hearth provides a C-14 date of 1500 B.C.  $\pm$  120 years.

### Late Archaic - Lackawaxen

With two exceptions, 21 Lackawaxen spear points occur in 4 levels from 54 to 78 in. below datum. This recently identified type has a relatively long narrow, and thin blade, rounded to sharp shoulders, and a straight stem or tang. Three subtypes are recognized according to basal configuration. A high percentage of Lackawaxen points are made of local shales. This occupation is moderately intensive.

Large ovate shale knives, drills, heavy netsinkers, rough choppers, pestles, pitted stones, hammerstones, adzes, and probably notched spearthrower weights are Lackawaxen traits. Caches and small rock-lined hearths are other traits. A C-14 date of 2610 B.C.  $\pm$  110 years dates the occupation.

I view this phase as the local expression of a long narrow, stemmed projectile point tradition largely found east of the Appalachians through the Piedmont and the coastal plain extending from Georgia to Maine. Numerous other phases found along the various systems of this large region are local expressions of the tradition. The Upper Delaware Valley is a marginal area between two widely distributed Late Archaic Traditions: Piedmont and Laurentian.

### Vosburg

The deepest diagnostic projectile points are from the 78 to 84 in. level below datum. Three good Vosburg points, several shale knives, blanks, and two choppers were found at this level. These materials were associated with two small hearth features located in one 10 foot square. The component is radiocarbon dated to 3630 B.C.  $\pm$  200 years and currently this is the earliest date for Vosburg.

A small group of traits were found at a corresponding level 140 ft. northeast of the Vosburg component. Included are a deeply weathered Brewerton Eared-Notched point of argillite, a bi-pitted muller, and several utilized spalls. Charcoal associated with this occupation dated to 3230 B.C.  $\pm$  200 years.

The lack of deep excavations between these two loci makes speculation risky as to whether these are separate components or part of a single occupation. My bias is that these are two different occupations.

### Unidentified Deep Component

An unidentified component was located beneath the Vosburg component. Charcoal from a small hearth at 96 to 102 in., dated to 4220 B.C.  $\pm$  135 years. One chert and one gray argillite spall were found at 120 to 126 in. below datum.

### Summary and Conclusions

1. Deeply stratified sites are present in the Upper Delaware Valley.
2. Late Woodland is a puzzle.
3. A Middle Woodland occupation, the Bushkill complex, is contemporary with the Lagoon complex of coastal New England.
4. The Meadowood phase is coeval with that manifestation in western and central New York.
5. The Orient phase is extensive and significantly earlier than the same phase on Long Island, although a mortuary complex is absent.
6. Perkiomen is the dominant broadspire manifestation and it is ancestral to Orient.
7. Lackawaxen is a local Late Archaic phase. This phase is a participant in a wide-spread long, narrow bladed, stemmed projectile point tradition deriving its influence from the south.
8. The Upper Delaware Valley is a marginal area between the Laurentian Archaic and the Piedmont Tradition. The latter exerts the strongest influence.
9. A dated but unidentified pre-Vosburg component is present.
10. Discrete components from stratigraphic context supported by radiocarbon dates indicate that the Late Archaic is composed of several distinct phases. Coe and Broyles have demonstrated that projectile points for early Archaic components conform to a narrow typological range. A similar homogeneity is obtained when Late Archaic components are found under identical circumstances. The absence of data from deeply stratified sites in the Northeast has caused erroneous interpretations with respect to the Archaic. Shallow sites contribute distorted information for the elucidation of these problems.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE FIRST  
PALEO INDIAN OCCUPATION SITES IN  
NEW JERSEY

HERBERT KRAFT

In recent decades our Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states and Nova Scotia have provided archaeologists with an increasing corpus of sites and insights relating to the earliest human inhabitants of the North American continent. Radiocarbon dates indicate that early hunters were here earlier than previously suspected—so early as a matter of fact that some authors now seriously question whether man might not have been in the Northeast at least as early as in the Southwest where the Paleo Indian tradition was first recognized. The Paleo Indian site at Debert, Nova Scotia, had an average C-14 age of 8,635 B.C.  $\pm$  47 years, and that at Dutchess Quarry Cave, Florida, New York was dated at 10,580 B.C.  $\pm$  370 years.

Over the years more than 100 fluted points have been found in New Jersey. However, nearly all of these were isolated surface finds and without association. One site only, the Zierdt site located in Sussex County, New Jersey, yielded 18 artifacts including a Clovis-type fluted point.

Surprisingly little has been written concerning Paleo-Indians in New Jersey, but there was every reason to expect that they were here. Geological evidence indicates that the flora and fauna in late Wisconsin times should have been attractive to these presumably cold-adapted peoples. In 1911, Earnest Volk reported finding the bones of musk ox near the Delaware River at Trenton. Mastodon and mammoth were also plentiful, judging from the fact that more than 45 mastodon skeletons have been recorded from the state in the past century and a half. Ritchie (1969: 11) shows a very heavy concentration of these proboscideans in the New York State area immediately contiguous to northern New Jersey. Furthermore, there can be no equivocation concerning the contemporaneity of man and mastodon in New Jersey. Peat associated with the Highland Lakes mastodon excavated in Sussex County, N. J. has been dated at 8,840 B.C.  $\pm$  200 years (L-231) and a more recent find near Marshall's Creek, Pennsylvania, close to the Delaware Water Gap, has been C-14 dated at 10,210 B.C.  $\pm$  180 years (I-3929) and 10,070 B.C.  $\pm$  180 years (I-3930). The fact that the Paleo Indian was already in the area hunting caribou as early as 10,580 B.C.  $\pm$  370 years (I-4137) was demonstrated by finds at Dutchess Quarry Cave less than ten miles over the New Jersey border.

Early in 1970 a group of local collectors informed this writer of a very important Paleo Indian occupation site located in a river valley in the northwestern part of the state. Examination of the collections revealed numerous fluted points, scrapers and knives. As knowledge of what to look for increased, they "vacuum cleaned" the area producing numerous additional tools. Over 400 readily identifiable tools are now catalogued at the Seton Hall University Museum and hundreds of flakes are in hand.

The site is unquestionably an occupation site, of long duration, favorably located along a water way and allowing a far view up and down the valley. The tools and weapons surface-collected to date include more than 50 fluted points, most of which are point-impact fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration and exquisite chipping details, complete with basal nipple. Lithic material is predominantly Pennsylvania jasper, much of it thermally altered; lesser amounts of Normanskill, Onondaga, Oriskany and Heiderberg flints are also included, as are rare examples of Newark, Delaware jaspers, Ohio flints, and other flints or cherts as yet unidentified. Additionally, more than a dozen Plano-like projectiles and smaller, thinner, unfluted but basally ground points of exotic material have been found. These bespeak a technological change from the late Paleo Indian fluted point tradition into that of the early Archaic.

The more than 100 scrapers include large "eared" scrapers; end, side, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave scrapers or "spoke shavers" are produced on both flakes and heavy cores. Knives, choppers, heavy bifaces, drills, graters, and specialized "slag" or "row boat"-like implements are also present.

Excavations have not yet been undertaken, but permission to test the site is anticipated. How badly the subsurface area is destroyed from long and intensive truck garden farming is yet to be determined.

Actual examination of the artifacts by archaeologists such as D. Byers, D. Dragoon, R. Funk, D. Jordan, H. MacCord, G. MacDonald, W. Ritchie, J. Witthoft and others indicates this north New Jersey site to be a very important intermediate link in the distribution of Paleo Indian sites from Kentucky Lakes and Wells Creek, Tennessee, in the west and the Williamson site in the south, to the Bull Brook and Debert sites in the north.

THE BROWN JOHNSON SITE,  
BLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

HOWARD A. MACCORD SR.

The site lies in the valley flood-plain of Wolf Creek, a tributary of New River, 2 miles north of Bastian, Virginia. Surface finds over the years indicated a small, lightly-occupied village, and when the site was found to lie in the path of a proposed highway, excavation was planned. Work was done during the period mid-May to mid-June, 1970, and involved the use of heavy equipment, augmented by hand labor provided by members of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The site was completely cleared of over-burden, and all features were mapped and excavated.

Thirteen circular house-patterns were found, and these range from 15 to 25 ft. in diameter. Six circular storage structures of saplings were found, as were a dozen refuse-filled storage pits. Three rock-filled barbecue pits were found, and a hearth was found inside most of the house-patterns. The houses had been arranged as a rough circle enclosed by a palisade measuring 130 ft. north-south and 140 ft. east-west. Two gate openings were found, and each of these was guarded by an external structure, interpreted as a guardhouse. One guardhouse probably involved a tower-like structure, as indicated by the pattern of postmolds inside the structure.

The 14 burials consisted of 9 adults (5 female and 4 male), 2 infants, and 3 children. Most were buried tightly flexed on one side, although 2 were buried face-down. Articles of personal adornment were found with 6 of the 14; these were primarily beads made from ocean shells or from turkey wing-tip bones.

Pottery was entirely of the limestone-tempered Radford Series, and other artifacts were made from stone, bone and shell. Nothing was found to indicate contact with Europeans. Refuse and artifacts were quite scarce in the site, and this fact coupled with the limited number of burials and the absence of extensive rebuilding activity all point to a relatively short occupation of the site. Present conclusion is that the village was occupied for about 4-5 years during the late prehistoric period (roughly 1550 AD) and was abandoned.

STEATITE TEMPERED WARE IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND

THOMAS MAYR

Of 51 components investigated in a 10-mile-long area below the junction of the Big Patuxent and Little Patuxent Rivers in southern Maryland, 32 produced steatite-tempered ware (Marcey Creek Plain) which appears to be the earliest pottery in this area and imitates in form the earlier steatite vessels.

A second steatite-tempered ware, occurring on 18 of the components considered, is cord-marked and resembles Seiden Island Cord-marked except for body form. Reconstruction of sections indicates that Patuxent vessels are conoidal or round-based and at times have small lugs.

Steatite quarries 20 miles distant on upper Patuxent River account for abundance of steatite-tempered ware in southern Maryland Tidewater area.

THE TAYLOR SITE  
AN EARLY ARCHAIC-PALEO INDIAN SITE

JAMES L. MICHIE

The Taylor Site, located some 4 mi. south of the city limits of Columbia, South Carolina and within the city limits of Cayce, South Carolina, has for many years produced an interesting assortment of Early Archaic and Paleo-Indian projectile points. These points make up a near sequence of development. The point types represented at the site are Clovis, Suwannee, Quad, Dalton, Hardaway Side-Notched and Palmer. Through annual visits to the cultivated site this writer noticed a concentration of early material in the southern most region of the area. Plans were made to excavate a portion of this area.

In January of 1970 preliminary investigations were started under the direction of this writer. The first excavation was in the form of a 10 ft. by 7 ft. trench. In the early spring of this year a second trench was opened and this trench ran parallel to the first trench. In late

spring a third trench was opened. The last two trenches were of the same size as the first. The excavations revealed that a Palmer complex existed below the plow zone and that a Dalton complex existed somewhat below the Palmer occupation.

The excavation is by no means complete and plans are being made at the present to extend the project with the hopes of recovering Clovis or Suwannee material. The material is certainly there and the project will continue until such material comes to light.

### SYMPOSIUM: PETROGLYPHS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

Prepared by Dr. James L. Swauger, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa. from the presentations of Dr. Fred E. Coy, Jr., Louisville, Kentucky; Mr. Edward M. Green, Taylor, Michigan; Mr. Herbert C. Kraft, Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey; Col. Howard A. MacCord, Richmond, Virginia; Mr. Sigfus Olafson, Madison, West Virginia; and Swauger.

Dr. Coy reported that he and Thomas C. Fuller have been working with petroglyph sites in Kentucky for the past eight years (i.e., since 1962). They found and studied 18 petroglyph sites and one pictograph site in Breckenridge, Butler, Edmonson, Grayson, Lee, Clay, Powell, Rockcastle, and Estill counties. Most of the sites lie along the margin of the Cincinnati Arch. Some manifestations reported in literature were searched for but not found. In most instances the carvings and the painting are in rock shelters or under rock overhangs, although some are not. Human figures are known from only one petroglyph site and the one pictograph site. In both instances, they were full-figure, not stick-figure. Other figures are primarily bird and animal tracks and geometric patterns. No conclusions as to cultural affiliation of the makers of the figures, nor of their chronological placement are yet possible. Thirteen of these Kentucky sites were reported on previously.

The only petroglyph site in Michigan is the Sanilac petroglyphs. Noted in historical reports since 1892, they probably were exposed to view by the great fires of 1871 or 1881. Mr. Green reported that the 240 acres of land that surround the site were purchased by the Michigan Archaeological Society so that the site is preserved for posterity. A comprehensive publication, *The Sanilac Petroglyphs*, was issued in 1957 by the Cranbrook Institute of Science. Figures on the sites are of humans, hands, feet, birds, animals, mythical creatures, animal tracks, and geometric figures. Most provocative are figures of bowmen, leading to the belief that the carvings were made at a reasonably late date, but no cultural affiliations were suggested. Mr. Green made some cogent statements about the complicated procedures necessary to funding and legalizing the ownership of such a site by an amateur society.

Two petroglyphs are known from New Jersey. Both were obtained by Mr. Kraft for the Seton Hall University Museum where they may be seen. The first is the Minisink Petroglyph, a small boulder with two finely carved hands upon it. The second is the Jennings Petroglyph which is replete with figures, the most striking of which are lizardlike. Kraft said comparisons between these petroglyphs and others from such nearby regions as the Susquehanna River Big and Indian Rock and Walnut Island sites and the Bald Friars Site in Maryland do not reveal significant similarities. No cultural or chronological statements could yet be made, but Raymond S. Baby of the Ohio State Museum believed the Minisink stone carving good enough to be of Adena quality.

Colonel MacCord discussed the Indian paintings on Paint Lick Mountain, Tazewell County, Virginia. Remote and difficult to reach, they have yet to be seen by MacCord, but he was able to quote from reports by previous investigators. A rayed sun, animal figures, human figures, and what are called "thunderbirds" were drawn, full-figure, in dark red paint. Interesting to Swauger in particular was the suggestion that these were Shawnee pictographs.

Mr. Olafson spoke about petroglyphs in west-central and southern West Virginia. While many of these are much like those of the Upper

Ohio Valley to the north, there is a significant number whose likenesses are rather to the south. Complicated and full figures of humans, animals, bird and animal tracks, geometric designs, and the like, are found. He noted resemblances between many carvings on petroglyphs in the area of his concern with figures carved on birch-bark scrolls used in the Midewiwin ceremonies of the Ojibwa. No cultural affiliations of chronological position could be assigned.

Swauger spoke of a theory developed from study of 25 of the 29 reported petroglyph sites in the Upper Ohio Valley, 12 of which have been published with 3 more in press. His thesis is based on likenesses between Midewiwin scroll figures and petroglyph figures as noted by Olafson but is conditioned by the improbability of significant appearance of Ojibwa in the Upper Ohio Valley. The hypothesis advanced on the basis of the petroglyphs is that they were carved sometime between 1200 and 1700 A.D., that they were carved by that group of Late Prehistoric men known as Monongahela Man, and that Monongahela Man was proto-Shawnee. Ancillary evidence from archeological, historical, and ethnological references were cited in defense of the theory which is held to be only theory, not yet proved fact.

### A NEW LOOK AT CORD-MARKED POTTERY

R. WESTWOOD WINFREE

For about a hundred years the standard definition of the surface treatment of prehistoric American Indian ceramic pottery known as "cord-marked" has been stated as "that on which the exterior surface is malleated with a cord-wrapped paddle." Now, as a result of careful scrutiny of many cord-marked sherds from numerous sites over the United States, a reasonable doubt has arisen as to the accuracy of that standard definition.

On many "cord-marked" sherds one can observe an inter-twisting and inter-twinning of the cordage. This would seem to negate the commonly held supposition that the cord impressions were laid on in parallel fashion, with a paddle wrapped round and round with cords. This twisting and twinning of the cords is particularly noticeable on some criss-cross type cord-marked sherds, on which the impression of the cords has a criss-cross or net-like appearance. When such criss-cross sherds are impressed in modeling clay, the resulting impression reveals that the net-like appearance came from a twisting together of doubled cords, which then intertwined with intersecting cords. The resulting net-like structure resembles a type of fabric known as twining. This raises a suspicion that the surface treatment may have come from the use of such a fabric.

To confirm this, a laboratory experiment was conducted by making a swatch of twined fabric; and, with the interstices open in a net-like fashion, this fabric was impressed in modeling clay. The resulting impression was observed to be identical with that on criss-cross cord-marked sherds. When longitudinal tension was applied to the swatch, causing the cords to come together in a scissors effect and to line up in apparently parallel lines, and the swatch was then impressed into modeling clay, the resulting impression was identical with that shown on many typical cord-marked sherds having parallel cord marks.

Conclusion: From the evidence, it would appear likely that many "cord marked" sherds may have been impressed by a twined fabric rather than by a cord-wrapped paddle.

### IMPORTANT NOTE

It is requested that all reports and papers which are to become copy for the *Bulletin* be submitted in double-spaced typescript. Single spacing does not allow room for editorial marking and makes type setting very hard on the eyes of the setter.

L.A.B.

## REPORT OF THE VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

At its annual meeting in September 1970, the Vermont Archaeological Society re-elected its top officers and added new members to its Board of Trustees. Re-elected were Joseph T. Popecki (Director of Libraries at St. Michael's College) as President; Charles Morrissey (Executive Director of the Vermont Historical Society) as Vice-President; Durwood J. Smith (Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Vermont) as Treasurer. Inez Haslow, Town Clerk of Putney Vermont, was re-elected a member of the Board of Trustees and named by that group to be the new Secretary. She fills a position formerly filled by H. N. Muller III, Assistant Dean of the College at the University of Vermont. Other members of the Board of Trustees are Kenneth Varney, Associate Agronomist at UVM; Ralph N. Hill, a Burlington author and an editor of *Vermont Life*; H. N. Muller; Ralph Roberts, a graduate student; and Dr. M. C. Twitchell, a Burlington ophthalmologist.

Membership in the VAS has increased considerably over the past year and at the present time, approaches the two hundred mark. At the time of the annual meeting, an analysis of the membership was presented to the assembled members and showed a total of 165 members who came from every county in Vermont, but two. There are 55 cities and towns in the State of Vermont represented by the membership as well as 8 other states and 2 foreign countries. During the past year, the Board of Trustees, and many members who act as consultants to the Board, bent their efforts toward reorganizing the activities of the Society, particularly those which pertain to field work. An excavation record card has been devised and is in use by several members of the Society who will report on its suitability and workability at the next annual meeting. The summer activities of the Society are, naturally, centered around excavation and exploration. Two field projects have been organized which will be involved with the granting of academic credit. The first project, already announced, is being sponsored by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Lyndon State College in Lyndonville, Vermont. The field work, in the northeastern part of the state, will be headed by Professor Darrell Casteel. A second project, to be centered in the area of Windsor Vermont, will be aimed at the high school level student, and hopefully, will offer the equivalent of classroom credit for a summer program. This project will be headed by Douglas Egeland, a Windsor area high school teacher. A third field project, a continuation of one in progress last year, is headed by Kenneth Varney of South Burlington and centers in the area of Shelburne Pond, south of Burlington.

Dr. William Haviland, professor of Sociology-Anthropology at the University of Vermont, and the originator of the Vermont Site Survey Project, continues to amass data on this subject. Information regarding any particular site in the state should be addressed directly to Dr. Haviland. One of the benefits of the Site Survey Project has been the state-wide system of site numeration which makes it possible to link up the findings and collections of collectors, present and past, who have worked in the State of Vermont. Another responsibility of the Site Survey chairman, is to act with other members of the Society to prevent permanent damage or loss of archaeological sites when such work as road building or development of dwelling areas is in progress.

Perhaps the most important achievement of the year for the Vermont Archaeological Society was the discovery and appointment of an Executive Director of the Society. Because of its relatively tender age, the VAS has not had the financial resources to hire a Director on a full-time basis as older societies in the country have been able to do. At the same time, it has been all too keenly aware of the need for the continuing direction that such a person could give the development of the Society. The VAS has been fortunate in finding a volunteer who is admirably suited for the job and who looks forward keenly to his new duties. George Leitch, of Springfield, Vermont, recently retired metallurgist with the Fellows Gear-Shaper Company in Springfield, has undertaken the position of Director. He may be reached at his home address, 17 East Lane, Springfield, VT 05156, or through the Society post box, number 52, Burlington, VT 05401.

The Society has completed a talent and interest inventory of its members and is preparing to update this survey for the many new members who have joined in the past year. A significant development in the membership aspect of the Society has been stimulated by the determination to explore a regional concept of organization for the VAS. The first group of members and potential members with strong regional ties is now centered in the area of Vergennes, Vermont. It is likely that the membership will approve the section concept at its next annual meeting, and that the Vergennes group will be the first geographical section of the VAS.

Having accomplished its primary task of finding an Executive Director, the VAS is now exploring the chances of obtaining a permanent home for the Society, and a place where it can work on, and exhibit its own archaeological findings as well as collections given to or loaned to the Society. At present the VAS publishes two items on an occasional basis: The VAS NEWSLETTER and the VAS MONOGRAPH SERIES. The Executive Director, George Leitch, has been designated editor of both these publications. The 1971 annual meeting will probably be set for a time in early fall.

Joseph Popecki