EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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

ALABAMA
CONNECTICUT
DELWARE
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 NO. 30

JULY, 1971
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 Federation 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 If the secretary waits for the results of these annual elections, the Directory would be out of date to be practically useless.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 in its 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 prospective 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 $3,185.90. 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 then was 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 exhibit rooms and 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 7, 1970.

Respectfully submitted,
Ronald A. Thomas,
Recording Secretary

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING: 1970

The 1970 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological 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. Following 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 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 from the Missouri Archeological Society 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.

The 1970 meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was attended by over 600 persons from the following states: Virginia 62, Maryland 24, 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.

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.

President Dr. Howard A. MacCord then outlined the history of the Federation and pledged to work towards continuing its growth and growth and to retain its major purpose. He discussed 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 9:30 p.m.

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,
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REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES – 1970

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported by letter that the Alabama Archeological Society has a membership totaling 754 members. The tally shows 212 members outside the state. The main areas of growth are in the membership. The society now 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 Rodney L. Schafer presided during the absence of President Randy Gray who had to be in South America doing geological work. The Noccalula Chapter of the Society was the only one represented at the meeting, but unfortunately that group did not have its full 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 had voted to build a complex 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. Peters burg 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 will be held 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 stupa, 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 of Maine. An archaeological site 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 and the oldest house in the area. Most items were of molded glass.

There was also 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, handmade nails, knives and two tined fishhooks were also found, as well as a lot of shell.

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.

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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 had 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, AANS accreditation and museum improvements.

The museum opened May 30 and 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 birch bark 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 status. Prehistoric 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 members.

The Fifth Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology, sponsored by A.S.M., Inc., was held in Annapolis on April 11, 1970. The first annual "Frederic M. Stiner Memorial Lecture" was presented by Barry Kent, State Archeologist of Pennsylvania, who spoke on Archaeal 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 evening program ended with a chapter banquet and 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 City, 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; Edward Lezuk, 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.

A significant crisis 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 Cmrdr. and Mrs. C. M. Curtis; and for the Anne Arundel County Chapter; at a terminal Archael site, which is being worked by members of the Harford County Chapter; and at the Folly's Quarter historic site, a project of the Milford Mill High School Chapter. Members of the Society and Chapters were also privileged to assist Mr. Barlow at several of the site projects conducted under his supervision, and in the compilation of site reports for the state.

The leading library service for members of A.S.M., Inc., has now been established under the direction of Gerald H. Hacker. Publication of the Society's Journal has continued under the editorship of Paul Crestall, 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 archaeologists of 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 from the membership committee, considerable increase 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 Bronson Committee has given co-sponsored talks in the various schools of the area. Last year a program to modernize the museum was activated. A series of panelized 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 Plimouth Plantations on April 11, 1970. The main speaker at this meeting was Mrs. Louis Gildred 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 session was on 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 arranges 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. Stapples. 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 Michigan under the direction of Dr. Lyle M. Stone. This past summer, the 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. Collin's Senior Member of the Sanilac Petroglyphs Chapter worked at a site near Mokemah, under the direction of Dr. Richard E. Flanders, Dr. Charles E. Cleland and William Louis directed excavations at the Pungwishing Point Late Woodland site in Emmet County, Central Michigan University, assisted by members of the Chippewa Valley Chapter, conducted field work at the Lake Michigan Park 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 area members surveyed sites nearby in Allegan County. The Southwest Chapter excavated areas around the 1839 historic Court House at the site that completes, 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 a new preservation project at the Sanilac Petroglyphs, using commercial supplies on outcrops of Marshall Sandstone, the Sanilac Petroglyphs are favorable, the preparations will be used on the carvings to prevent deterioration by lichen 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 the work of book length, and also features occasional student and amateur members. The format and character 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, 2 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 19th annual State Meeting was held at Michigan State University, East Lansing, April 19, 1971. The host was Dr. G. E. Garvin and the rapporteur was Assistant Director Dr. Sargent. 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 techniques. In the afternoon, a series of short talks on the informed amateur can contribute to modern archaeology. It was moderated by Dr. Arnold Pilling of Wayne State University, with discussants Dr. Gordon Groschip of Wayne State University, Dr. Robert Rowan 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 groups of field notes were sent 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.

Archaeological research is being done 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. The sequence of occupations continues up through Early and Middle Woodland times indicated by charred maize and beans.

Paul Holmes 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 that the members of the Society are becoming familiar with 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 sites at Hooksett, Fort Caroline, New Hampshire, and two others of the five main buildings of the period of 1806-1865. These structures will be restored as part of the state park system. Deeper occupations deposits produced much artificial 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 (Tennsey site, Bennington, and Sargent site, George's Mills) are providing valuable data on settlement patterns and land use during that period. They date to 1750-2 120 B.C. (GX-1891) and 2385 2 160 B.C. (GX-1755). They share a quartz industry of large scrapers and choppers, slate ulis, and points of Wading River, Brewerton and Voisburg types.

The Hunter site in Clammont was reopened this year and provided valuable new data. The final annual report is 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 Pleasant and an area 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 Excavations 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 Sew 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 Verteuil, Cranston, N.J., led a walking tour of the site of the Locust Grove Site, a Statistical Re-valuation of Triangular Projectile Point Characteristics and Theodore Fless reported 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 112, with 698 members enrolled; the chapter count is:

- Auringer-Seyele, 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, 109; Valley, 34.

In addition there are about 25 Life Members and about 60 Institutional Members. For ESAA publication issuance the current membership is considered to be 707. 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 the following papers: History of the Society for 18 years, by Major W. F. Ehlers; and its growth, by Mr. Louis A. Brennan. The paper was presented by Mr. Stanford Mott; The Indians of Eastern Long Island in Colonial Times, by Dr. Lawrence T. Waitz, Introduction to The Long Island Focus Study, by Alfred E. Durt; An Oriente Evaluation of The Oriente Focus Bundle Burial, by Dr. George Contra, The Effect of The Terminal Archaic and Transitional Period in New Jersey on New York State Archeology, by Herbert C. Kraft; The Tonawanda Indian Reservation, Past and Present, by Charles F. Hayes, III; An Otter Creek Project From Montrose Point, Louis A. Brennan; The Gilges Rock Shelter, Otsego County, by Franklin J. Hesse; Copper Artifacts From The Engelsberg Site, Helen R. Dunbar; Excavation of A Late Woodland Fishing Camp at Trois Rivières: (a) Excavations, by Dr. Peter Pratt, and (b) Analysis, Marjorie K. Burgess.

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 Wandering River Bay, by Ronald J. Wyant, Curator of Anthropology, Nassau County Museum of Natural History.

The third annual Informational Handbook was compiled and distributed by secretary William Ehlers; who has also initiated a periodic publication. The topics covered items of general North American interest: The Priceless Point Complex: Dr. Charles F. Hayes, III; The Inocrhina Archaic: Charles E. Holzinger; An Archaic Campsite at the Warding River Bay: Daniel H. Kaplan; The Tobi 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 Penango Complex Archeological Studies in Northwestern Pennsylvania, A. Gale Brain, Jr.; The Tonawanda Indian Reservation, Past and Present, by Charles S. Wyant, under the direction of Ronald A. Thomas of the Delaware Archaeological Board, located and recorded sources of lithic material in the same 8 ft. depth. 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 the study of the Indian tribes of North America, and the interpretation of the artifacts and other physical remains they have left behind. The Society will also continue to pursue its monthly lecture-meeting program. The topics covered items of general North American interest: The Fluted Point Complex (William Roosa); Southwestern Archaeology (Ramona Morrison); 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 S.J. on the theme Archaeology, The Image of the Past. Artifactual 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 Becket Site. Publications Nos. 13, 14, and 15 of Otsego Archaeology are now available. Archaeological Notes continues to be issued on a monthly basis, with a slightly changed format and a new Society Crest.

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 Longwood Gardens and its Spring House, with the President, Robert Rushbar, as host. 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 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 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 issue. If this turns out to be the case, the volume of material printed yearly would not be altered."

The 41st Annual Meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Archaeology was held at the Cabot Inn, Lancaster, PA, on May 17, 1970. After a brief welcome by Mr. Rushbar, Committee Chairman, then announced that Robert Nale, Allegheny Chapter #1, and Charles Kolenda, Jr., Francis Dorrance Chapter #11 had been selected to receive the Keystone Award. Charles F. Hayes, III, presented the speaker of the evening, James E. Fitting, Case Western Reserve University, who spoke on Environment and Archeology. Much of the amateur archeological work this past year was curtailed because of the weather. Some of the activities of the various Chapter are noted, however.

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

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 Witthoff (May 22, 1969) and Dr. Mary Butler Lewis (January 25, 1970).

PENNSYLVANIA: Vivien Marshall reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a membership of 750. It has one Annual Meeting, in the spring. Its archeological 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 with the best system for reactivating these.

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

Forks of the Delaware #14 engaged in archeological excavations on the Geechie Farm Site. Construction halted work on the site but its report is being prepared. A salvage excavation was carried out at Sandia 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 the State Archaeologist. The Chapter has begun work on a multicomponent site on the property of the Metropolietan Edison Co. at Portland, Penna.

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

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

Kinzua Chapter #18 has 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 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 Sobo have spoken to a total of 155 groups in the past year.

The Society publication, Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. #59 Nos. 1-4 and Vol. #60, Nos. 1-2 were distributed to the membership as was the Carnegie Newsletter, No. 44. The ESAF 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 220 members, some 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. Guth, 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 archeology, 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, 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 Dr. Henry A. Kober 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 archeology. The members of T.A.S and all other people interested in Tennessee's archaeological heritage need to and must find a new reeducation to the principles of archeologies. The need for the mass media's depiction of artifacts 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 engaged in field-work. Sites worked on by the chapters during the past year are:

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

Eppes Island Site, Charles City County
Thompson Shelter, Giles County
Appomattox County
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 praeface 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 mound 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 artifacts 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 Archaeological Survey, 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. Heite 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.
- Vice-President: Col. Harry A. Edwards
- Secretary: Mrs. Virginia W. Sherman
- Treasurer: Col. Howard A. MacCord
- Editor: Mr. D. Kerby

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 pit with a four-part pattern of what appeared to be an abax 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 boulders which had been superimposed over the mound. 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 situated in the fill and covered by 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 amendment to the utilities 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 advantage 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 Poca 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 sites have been located and mapped. They have been investigated in connection with a number of construction projects such as highway salvage and restoration of the Poca House and Gardens in Annapolis. Contributions have been made to a number of other organizations including local historical societies and museums.

The site of the town of Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, was selected as the site for the first of these projects. In 1692 a town was laid out on the north bank of the Patuxent River, and in 1697 a town was laid out on the south bank. The town boundary ditch was excavated in 1969. The town was never completed, and the site was abandoned after a brief period of activity. The town was never completed, and the site was abandoned after a brief period of activity. The town was never completed, and the site was abandoned after a brief period of activity.

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

The first of these projects consisted of the location of a segment of the 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 southern boundary of the town and as the northern boundary of the town.

The second archaeological feature investigated was a rectangular pattern of post molds which had been the site of a structure built of wood and supported by wooden piles or posts (Site 44EC20, Structure A). It is present difficult to determine the exact date of construction or use, except for the fact that two 8-in. hand wrought spades were found in an 18th century deposit. 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 Vine Street.

A third feature, consisting of a small trash pit, was located directly across Vine 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 S Rachdale, Creamware and Buckley ware, as well as nails, oyster shells and brick fragments.

The fourth and most recent archaeological investigation was conducted at the site 44EC22, a brick house foundation, located on the west side of the present Washington Street. Priority was given this site since it was endangered by the widening of the road in the construction of a 10 ft. wide sidewalk. Measurements from Queen Street to the brick footing correspond within 3 ft. to those of Berther's map of 1781 for the location of a structure having been built 10 ft. from the street. 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 Vine Street. 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 site, 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 I inside the foundation. It is known that General Magruder occupied the town burned in August, 1861. This task was accomplished by the Old Dominion Architectural Survey of the City 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 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, before they are destroyed or obliterated by construction and demolition activities of the city's redevelopment program.

The activities of the Archaeological program presently include the excavation and recording of Colonial sites in the areas proposed for redevelopment, maintaining an archaeological laboratory where artifacts are preserved; catalogued, observed, measured, 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 archaeological 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 organized. 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 archaeological program, and is coordinated by Mrs. Sandidge Evans.
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 from the area. Two original 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:

Crotont Point, Keel's Rock Point, 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 horizon as above, 4725 ± 80 yrs., Gx-0762; 1966.

Dogan Point locus, GO horizon, 5660 ± 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 horizon 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 mollusk 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 is Archaic and that very little shell accumulation pertain 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 identified by Roderick Edwards as a Nos. 1320 (12000-10000 B.C.) point, 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 Lime 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 of the rich 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 coeally?

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 Valders advance at 11,600 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 meriodional fauna, including the Virginia deer. But this change neither drove the Paleo-hunters out of 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 meriodional 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 Ruffin Point. The Virginia deer. But this change neither drove the Paleo-hunters out of 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.

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Pasco (limestone-tempered) Incised have flat bottoms and bear on their sides 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 introduced 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 plains are indicated by similarities in fiber-tempered pottery from Poverty Point and from Florida, the presence of Orange 4 decoration on the rims of Tchefuncte Plain and steatite vessels at Poverty Point, Poverty Point clay balls as far east in eastern Georgia are more evident. Evidence for the importation of ceramic sherds from Georgia - apparently the region where carved-pendant and was in Louisiana before 1000 B.C., St. Johns Pinched are "dead ringers" for Tammamy Pinched of Louisiana and also resemble the Orange 4 decoration at Poverty Point. Shortly after this, sand-tempered simple-stamped vessels, but not tetrapods, were introduced into both ends of the Gulf coastal plains, presumably from Georgia. All of this testifies to the expanding interaction sphere of the Southeast contributed to the development of Fayette Thick and 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 Deep Ford (circa 600 B.C.) and later Swift Creek pottery of a variety of which, Cartervilles 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 diffused no farther south than the eastern Georgia, extreme southeast South Carolina, and was in Louisiana before 500 B.C. I have seen a cord-marked fiber-tempered steatite vessel from Louisiana - apparently the region where carved-pendant decoration originated in eastern United States. Banketyp 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 after 1000 B.C. at 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, and was in Louisiana before 1000 B.C. Although 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 steatite vessel from Georgia - apparently the region where carved-pendant decoration originated in eastern United States. Banketyp 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 after 1000 B.C. at the same time as elsewhere.

The Everglades region.

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 black red. The clay has a single ring 10 by 13 in. in size. Two additional rectangular houses, 24% by 13% and 20% by 13% in. in size, one overlying and offset 22 in. from the other, occupied the second location. On the third location were the outlines of three additional large post holes, two or three additional large post holes. The large holes probably mark the location of the hearth, possibly the main hearth. In the center of each pair of round houses was a large circular refuse-pit filled with ash 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 these. Entrances to the round houses faced west.

The graves of the burials of one of 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 River, just outside the main stream. 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 from these. There were three adult females, one adult male, and three children and an infant of indeterminate sex in the primary group, with the children lying in a circle 6 feet in diameter and square and surrounded by a thin ring of black sand within the ring are several sherds, mussel and periwinkle shells, bird and animal bones, small artifacts, chips and flakes of stone, particles of charcoal, and other occupational debris.

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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 lower Daunung area of the Dan River drainage system. 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 River, just outside the main stream. 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 from these. There were three adult females, one adult male, and three children and an infant of indeterminate sex. The primary group, with the children lying in a circle 6 feet in diameter and square and surrounded by a thin ring of black sand within the ring are several sherds, mussel and periwinkle shells, bird and animal bones, small artifacts, chips and flakes of stone, particles of charcoal, and other occupational debris.

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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.

Gently humps of clay, pot-coil sections, and "squeezes" occurred in several of the refuse pits. Fragmentary bones, including a complete sternum 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 postholes were several Archaic varieties: white quartz Halifax points, Morrow Mountain I, a Savannah River Siender 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.

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

In the Dallas 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, a bone trade knife, a partially-worked box-tortoise shell bowl, a deer-antler flakers, and deer-toe and antler-tine projectile points.

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

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 performing 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 excavation of eight sites, older than 100 years, 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.

Excavations have been conducted in two historic structures. 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 11 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 wall surrounding 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, research is proceeding by 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 mid-covered wall encasing the central fire 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 the hearths. Fire-cracked sherds (12 inches in diameter) containing charred corn. They may have been used in firing pottery.

One other structure is believed to have been the town house designated by Henry personal site. It has a circular floor plan measuring nearly 20 feet in diameter. Postmolds describe a postholed octagonal perimeter with 8 major support posts and central fireplace. The diameter of the floor plan measured almost 63 ft. Outside the perimeter of this structure were a number of postholes of pits and burials placed in the extended position; others were flexed. Possibly the former indicates a Cherokee practice.

Beauties 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 and include such items as 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 mounds 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 archaeological remains which may be earlier than the early 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 A.D. for these types, but much additional work needs to be done on other coastal ceramic types. 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 ceramic complexes 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 3500 and 4500 B.C. 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 last 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 mammal remains, are now being analyzed. An unusual find was an elaborately engraved deer antler tip, possibly a 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 hypotheses 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 Cocker 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 Piscataway to an island in Potomock (Conoy Island)....” and then “...to Conejohola on the east side Susquehannah, and built a town there.” He says that later “...they saw fit to remove higher up Susquehannah 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 bundle 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 J.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, clay 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal</strong></td>
<td>1410 A.D. ± 100 years</td>
<td>Mostly pit derived data; Chance Incised, Deowongo Incised, and Garoga Incised are the diagnostic pottery types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owasco</strong></td>
<td>1310 A.D. ± 120 years</td>
<td>Also pit derived, with Owasco Platted, Kelso Corded or related variants as the diagnostic pottery types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Woodland - Bushkill Complex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>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 data of 40 B.C. ± 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Early Woodland - Meadowood** | Traits for the Meadowood component include 24 Meadowood points and blades mostly of Onondaga chert, a broad flat gorget, Exter- |}

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

Orion-Fishtail Tradition

The radiocarbon date for the Orient component is 810 B.C. ± 100 years and 5 C-14 dates from sites provide a span of nearly 500 years for the Orient phase, extending from 1280 B.C. to 810 B.C. These dates average 157 years, with 5 upper dates for the phase on Long Island. This local Orient provides the principal source of inspiration for similar events in coastal New York and southern New England.

Perikopen - Broadhead Tradition

This is a newly recognized manifestation parallel to Ritchie's Lagoon complex on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and to certain traits of Kraft's Miller Field site data of 780 B.C. ± 100 years. 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. 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. Researchers of this period have determined that Paleo-Indian 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 Debort, Nova Scotia, had an average C-14 age of 8,635 B.C. ± 47 years, and that at Dutchess Quarry Cave, Florida, New York was dated at 10,580 B.C. ± 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 Zierrdt 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. Geologic evidence indicates that the flora and fauna in late Wisconsin times should have been attractive to these presumably cold-adapted peoples. In 1911, Earnest Voll reported finding 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 proboscidians 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. ± 200 years (L-231) and a more recent find near Marshall's Creek, Pennsylvania, close to the Delaware Gap, has been C-14 dated at 10,210 B.C. ± 180 years (L-3929) and 10,070 B.C. ± 180 years (L-3930). The fact that the Paleo Indian was already in the area hunting caribou as early as 10,070 B.C. ± 370 years (L-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. A projectile and 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, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or fractured. They include a wide assortment of types ranging from Clovis to Enterline. Two examples are almost Folsom-like in their configuration, keeled and spurred scrapers as well as heavy duty types. Concave "slug" scrapers or...
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 Breathitt, 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 lizzardlike. 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 stones 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 petroglyphs.

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 birds, 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 Mideiwini 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 Mideiwini 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 decorated 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-twining 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 twining of the cords is particularly noticeable on some cord-marked sherds, on which the impression of the cords has a cris-cross or net-like appearance. When such cris-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 cris-cross cord-marked sherds. When logitudinal tension was applied to the swatch, causing the cords to come together in a scissors effect and to line up in apparent 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 Harlow, 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