MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING — 1973

The 1973 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on November 2, 3, and 4, 1973, in Newark, Delaware. It was hosted by the Archaeological Society of Delaware and was held at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge and at the John M. Clayton Hall for Continuing Education at the University of Delaware.

The meetings began with the Friday morning session at 8:45 A.M. Maurice Robbins, ESAF president, introduced Norman A. Nielson, president of the host society. Welcoming remarks on behalf of the University of Delaware were made by Dr. L. Leon Campbell, provost and dean for academic affairs. Mr. Nielson then introduced John Witthoff, chairman of the morning session.

The morning's papers began with a report by Dr. Ben C. McCary, on The Williamston Site: A Progress Report on the Excavation. Richard C. Regensburg then initiated a symposium on The Terminal Archaic with a paper entitled Social Structure of the Savich Farm Site Cemetery through its Re-Depoited Cremations and Grave Associations. It was followed by Preliminary Report of an Analysis of the Savich Farm Cremations by Douglas H. Ubelaker. Elmer T. Ehrb then continued with The Deeply Stratified Byram Site and Its Contribution to Archaeology. The final paper of the morning session was A Review of the Points from the Kenon-Cripin Site by Francine Weiss and Deborah Odell.

The Friday afternoon session was titled Scientific Applications in Archaeology and was chaired by Ronald A. Thomas. The first paper was X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of Some of the Savich Farm Point Material by Mary Ellen Didier, Alan M. Gaines, Douglas Purvis, and Susan Whitten. A combined paper was then presented by Ronald A. Thomas and James Blackman on The Section of Archaeology Lithic Notebooks. It was followed by Application of Neutron-Activation Analysis to a Study of Prehistoric Steatite Artifacts and Source Material by Al Luckenbach. Thomas Meyers continued with The University of Michigan Project in Neutron-Activation Analysis. The next paper of the afternoon was Obtaining Instrumental and Chemical Methods of Site Survey and Testing in the Allegheny and Genesee Valleys. Dr. J. Norman Emerson continued with a paper entitled Intuitive Archaeology: A Psychick Approach. The last paper of the afternoon was Soil Interpretation for Archaeologists by Dr. John E. Foss.

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting was called to order at 7:40 P.M. on November 2, 1973, by President Maurice Robbins at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Newark, Delaware. The treasurer's report was given by Bettye J. Broyles. The balance as of November 1972 was reported by Bettye J. Broyles as $3,134.35. Deposits made during 1973 totaled $4,534.08 and cash on hand totals $445.07. The 1973 debits totaled $3,600.08 and an unpaid bill remaining totals $2,598.70. The balance in the treasury of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation as of November 2, 1973, is $1,914.72.

It was then reported that the first issue of Archaeology of Eastern North America has been published and has already brought in receipts of $3,200.00. An inventory of 1500 copies above and beyond those already sold is being maintained. The printing costs for this publication from Braun-Brunsfeld of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was $2,598.70.

Reports from the two secretaries and the chairmen were deferred. Since Old Business remained to be discussed the President then called for New Business. The first order of business was the resignation of Bettye J. Broyles as treasurer. After a discussion it was decided to defer action on this matter until Dr. Robbins was able to find a temporary replacement. (Ms. Broyles was later convinced to rescind her resignation).

The invitation for the 1974 meeting was then discussed. A motion was made by Martha Schiek and seconded by Dale Kirby to accept the invitation from the Robert Abbe Museum of Bar Harbor and the Maine Archaeological Society (assisted by the University of Maine Department of Anthropology) to hold the meeting in Southern Maine on October 17-20, 1974. The motion was accepted. A tentative invitation to meet in Columbus, Ohio, in 1975 was offered by Martha Otto.

President Robbins then called for a discussion on the By-Laws which were necessitated by the institution of a new Publications Committee. The president presented several changes and the votes were taken. President Robbins then related that presently the committee was retaining some cash on hand for miscellaneous expenses and suggested that this be made policy. It was decided that the Publication Committee be authorized to deposit checks received from members and associations. A related discussion on the possibility of incorporating to qualify for non-profit mailing status resulted in no action.

A request from Microfilming Corporation of America (made in 1972) to include the bulletin in the microfilm series was discussed. It was moved by President Robbins and seconded by Martha Otto that Dr. Robbins be authorized to negotiate with Microfilming Corporation of America and to act on this matter. The motion was passed.

After a discussion on the distribution of annual bulletins to member societies it was decided that an extra 500 copies beyond the number of reported members in each particular year are to be published and sold to societies needing extra copies. The Bulletin editor, Martha Otto, is to act as the distributing agent. Copies will still be sold at a price of $1.00 to the general public.

The call for research papers by research chairman, Martha Schiek, was made and by many members and discussed. The motion was passed. A motion to act as the distributing agent. Copies will still be sold at a price of $1.00 to the general public.

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The following appointments were made by President Robbins: Nomination Committee Chairman, Herbert Kraft; Program Chairman for the 1974 meeting, Herbert Kraft; Publicity Chairman, Alice Wellman; Exhibits Chairman, Robert G. MacKay; Publication Committee Chairman, Maurice Robbins; Circulation Manager, Carol Barnes; Publication Committee Secretary, Mabel A. Robbins; A.E.N.A. Editor, Louis A. Brennan; Bulletin Editor, Martha Otto; Membership Chairman, Ted Guthrie.

There being no further business to bring before the Executive Meeting it was adjourned at 8:54 P.M.

General Business Meeting

The General Business Meeting was called to order at 9:05 P.M. on November 2, 1973 at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Newark, Delaware, by President Maurice Robbins.

The first report from the correspondence secretary, Majorie Gay, concerned the following matters: E.S.A.F. directories have been sent out and should be in the hands of the members; stationery has been printed and is available to any officers or staff chairman through Mrs. Gay; attempts to reach the Quebec society resulted in the news that it is no longer in existence, attempts are apparently being made to revive the organization; total costs incurred by the corresponding secretary were approximately $6,000. Dale Kirby of the Archaeological Society of Ohio called for a show of appreciation for Mrs. Gay's work as corresponding secretary.

The treasurer's report was read by Bettye Broyles as given during the Executive Board Meeting.

President Robbins then related the situation with the Publications Committee and the newly published Archaeology of Eastern North America.
America. The resignation of Bettye Broyles as treasurer was also reported to the general membership. The resignation of the Maine organizations to hold the 1974 meeting in their state was announced as was the invitation from the Ohio group to host the 1975 meetings.

President Robbins then called the recording secretary, Ronald A. Thomas, to read the minutes of the Executive Board meeting. A motion was made that they be accepted. The motion was passed.

The first order of Old Business was the resolution accepted at the 1972 meetings on the standardization of Antiquities. Colonel Howard A. MacCord asked how many member societies had also accepted the resolution and a count was made. Many societies had either accepted the resolution or had brought it up for action. President Robbins then brought up the matter of his proposed changes in the By-Laws. After a discussion on various details the proposed amendments were accepted as follows:

ARTICLE 5 shall be amended to read as follows:

The five elected officers, the appointed Staff Chairman, the two (2) Editors, and the Representatives (one from each member society) shall comprise the Executive Board. (The rest of Article 5 shall remain as in the present By-Laws.)

ARTICLE 6 shall be amended to read as follows:

The President of the Federation shall appoint six (6) Staff Chairman at the Annual Meeting. The Publication Chairman, a Research, and Membership Chairman to serve concurrently with the President the Program Chairman, Exhibits Chairman and Publicity Chairman shall be appointed annually. (The rest of the Article shall remain in the present By-Laws.)

ARTICLE 7 shall be amended to read as follows:

A. The Editor of A.E.N.A. shall edit the annual publication. He shall, with the approval of the Publication Committee, submit an annual budget to the Executive Committee for approval and submission to the Annual Meeting. The Editor of the annual Bulletin shall edit the Bulletin and all other publications of the Federation and serve as advisor to the Editors of member societies.

b-e-f shall remain as in the present By-Laws.

G. A Publication Committee shall be appointed by the President to serve concurrently with him. This committee shall consist of a Chairman (Staff Chairman), Secretary, Treasurer, Circulation Manager, and the two Editors pro tem, and any additional members deemed desirable by the President and the Executive Board.

President Robbins then called for a motion to change the E.S.A.F. fiscal year from a November to November year to the calendar year. A motion was made, seconded, and approved.

Society reports were then called for by President Robbins. It was suggested by Colonel MacCord that they be as concise as possible. The following society reports were given: Alabama by Marjorie Gay for Dr. L. Edward F. Heite on The Forgotten Landmarks, and by Bud Wilson, Industrial Archaeology. A panel discussion was then held on The Seventeenth-Century Settler and His House.

The Saturday afternoon session was held jointly with the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Edward Hinterler was presiding. The first paper was by Christian F. Feest on Southeastern Algonquian Culture: Definition and Internal Variation. John L. Ludlow then presented a paper on the Excavations on Bennett's Point, Maryland (18-QX-25). Dr. Norman F. Gamble then followed with a paper on Archaeology of Flowerdew Hundred Plantation, Virginia. It was followed by The Industrial Archaeology of Patterson, New Jersey by Edward Rutsch. Dr. Charles McGimsey presented a paper on Archaeological Certification for Amateurs, followed by the last paper of the day presented by Paul L. Sidell on Understanding The Past.

The Saturday evening banquet and social hour was held in the main dining room of John M. Clayton Hall. The speaker of the evening was Jackson W. ("Smokey") Moore of the National Park Service who spoke on The Role of the National Park Service in Archaeology.

The final session was held on Sunday morning. It was opened by Cara L. Wise who spoke on The Nazawango Adena Site. Louise Bue then spoke on The Boucher Site in Highgate, Vt. Key Hole, Ping Pong Paddles, or Turtle Pit, was the title of the next paper given by Ira F. Smith III. Mary C. Sawyer then presented a paper entitled The Indian Mound Site (7NC-D36): A Middle Archaic Poplar Island Phase Site in New Castle County, Delaware. Louis A. Brennan then spoke on Early Twentieth Century at the Pens Point. The final paper of the 1973 meetings was presented by John Wonderly on Archaeology at Milford High School, Delaware.

The total registration at the 1973 meeting was 286 with the following states represented.

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Respectfully submitted,
Ronald A. Thomas
Recording Secretary

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES — 1973

ALABAMA—Mrs. Marjorie Gay reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership totaling 640 for 1973 which is an all-time high for the Society. This total is made of 317 regular, 118 family, 28 associate, 81 institutional, 28 sustaining, 19 joint sustaining, 37 life, 10 joint life, and 2 honorary life members. There are fourteen chapters and one very active auxiliary group, The Pastfinders of Birmingham.

The Alabama Archaeological Society emblem, designed by William Pendleton of Muscle Shoals, was adopted by the Society and now appears on all Society stationery.

Mrs. Marjorie Gay, of the East Alabama Chapter, is correspondence secretary for the Eastern States Archeological Federation.


The Society newsletter, Stones and Bones, is mailed monthly throughout the year to the membership. Each issue contains 8 to 10 pages of information on events occurring within the state of Alabama. A popular continuing feature is the periodic review of the publications of other societies which are received through exchange agreements. Britain Thompson is the editor and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Harris are editorial assistants.
DELWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins reported that the membership of the Archaeological Society of Delaware is 156 and that there are two chapters of the Society. The speakers for the year and their programs were: Gail T. Robinson, Marmo Man; Marshall Becker, Recent Excavations at Tikal; Edwin C. Buxbaum, Shamans and hallucinogens; Robert A. Thomas, Demopolis: a second millennium and two films, 4-Butte 1: A Lesson in Archaeology, and Snaketown. The Caleb Pusey House program is now in its 126th year and the Iron Hill Museum is receiving its usual support.

The salvage excavation of the Bennett's Point site, 18-Qu-28, has been closed in accordance with the wishes of the new owners of the property. The excavation of this site, under the direction of John L. Ludlow, uncovered the foundation of a house believed to be that of Richard B. Mitchell, America's first millionaire, and the site is considered one of the most significant archaeological finds to date in Florida. The burial was found at a depth of 60 feet in the spring and has been determined to be 10,000 years old.

The Florida Anthropological Society published and distributed four issues of the Florida Anthropologist this year.

The Florida Anthropological Society reported that the Annual Meeting was held in St. Augustine on 17 and 18 March 1973. The meeting had the largest attendance in the history of the Society: 188 members and guests attended. The technical papers were outstanding and were more representative of the purpose of the Society than those of past meetings.

Dr. John Griffin, program chairman, did an excellent job of planning the meeting and selecting the papers. His selection of papers gave almost equal time to prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, cultural anthropology, and physical anthropology. In the past, more emphasis has been on archaeology rather than anthropology.

Dr. W. A. Cockrell's paper on the underwater recovery of a burial from warm mineral springs (Florida) described one of the most significant archaeological finds to date in Florida. The burial was found at a depth of 60 feet in the spring and has been determined to be 10,000 years old.

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The Society has seven chapters, and all are active and are producing their own newsletters. Each of the chapters issues local publications of their activities.

A new Constitution and By-Laws has been drafted and will be presented to the membership at the Annual Meeting. The proposed Constitution and By-Laws will provide for mailed ballot rather than a vote of the members present at the Annual Meeting. Also, to broaden the representation of the Board of Directors, it is proposed that each chapter will be represented on the Board.

The Society's next meeting (annual) is scheduled to be held in Jacksonville, Florida, 15-17 March 1974.

KENTUCKY—Vernon W. White, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Archaeological Association, reports that ESAI's newest member is growing. There are now four chapters, the Bowling Green, the Louisville, the Red River, and the Jackson Purchase Archaeological Society. The third Annual Meeting was held on March 31, 1973, at Louisville. The program included the following papers: Public Archaeology and the Role of the Non-Professional by Joseph E. Granger; Salvage Excavation at Eagle Creek Reservoir by Roger Allen; Historic Archaeological Techniques and Anthropology by Joseph Benthal; An Archaeological Overview in the Land Between the Lakes by Jack D. Nance; Site Surveying: Identifying Surface Features and Methods of Cataloging by Louis and Rolland Soule; The Old Bone Returns by William Bass; Lucas Mammoth Site by Charles Oldham; Developing an Archaeological Program for the Northern Kentucky Region by John Mori.
The Eighth Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology was held in Annapolis, Maryland, on April 7, 1973. The continued success and quality of these symposia are a tribute to the programming by Mrs. Iris McGillivray, former president of ASM. The morning speakers were Dr. Douglas H. Ubelaker, Population Reconstruction From Maryland Upper Woodland Shell Middens, and Selby Vitelli, The Crofton Mystery Tunnels. Methods in the Bahamas Islands. The afternoon speakers were Karen D. Vitelli, Excavations at the Branch Cove, Greece, John L. Ludlow, The Search for Home of Richard Bennett III (1657-1749), and W. Fred Kimsey III, Prehistoric Chronology, Settlement, and Adaptation in the Delaware Valley.

The Milford Mills High School Chapter carried on a regular program of work on the construction of the local chapter's field project. The second meeting of the new Delmarva Archaeological Society was held at the Milford Mills High School. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Witthoft, president, and John Reynolds, recording secretary. The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

The Lower Delmarva Chapter as host. In the morning sessions, Reynolds Inc. has a membership of 50,000 for the May 31 to October 15 period. A tape recorded talk was used on busiest days to save the attendants' vocal cords.


Robert MacKay of The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc., reported that the group held two meetings with speakers in the spring and fall. A few members attended a week's excavation at Hinumber under the supervision of the University of Maine's Department of Anthropology. The Society did not conduct any other field work.

MARYLAND-Nancy Carille reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, a section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, has held several meetings and field trips. The Crestrull Chapter meeting in Baltimore and the Southwestern Chapter meeting in Bethesda. Total membership in the Society as of October 1973 is 156.

Each chapter holds regular monthly meetings and the Society publishes a newsletter. The Society's annual meeting was held at Johns Hopkins University on October 20, 1973. Dr. Christian Feest and Mr. John Witthoft spoke on the relationship of archeology and ethnology in Maryland and the Indians of Chesapeake Bay, respectively. Membership membership was presented to Mr. William B. Marye of Baltimore for his contributions to archeology in Maryland, especially his work and research on the Indians of the contact period.

The Society sponsors an annual field session together with the Maryland Archeological Society in sponsoring an excavation at a site near Point of Rocks on Memorial Day weekend. Because of bad weather, testing of the site is continuing.

Society members assist the state archeologist on excavations throughout the state and assist in reporting new archeological sites to them as part of a continuing effort to build a central file on sites in Maryland.

Mr. Charles Dawson of the Society supervised an excavation in Rockville of a site reported to be Hungerford Tavern. The dig was conducted at the request of the Rockville Historical Society with their members doing most of the excavation. Results indicate that it is unlikely that the foundation is Hungerford Tavern but instead the foundation of a building dating to the late 18th century, possibly as much as 50 years too recent for Hungerford Tavern.

Individual efforts include the cataloguing of the archeological collections of the Maryland Historical Society by Mr. Carroll Bennett and arranging for exhibits of local Indian artifacts in public libraries by Brother James McPike.

The Society adopted the resolution entitled Curbing Commercialism of Antiquities.

Paul Cresthull reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., has a membership of 205 to date, including all classes. There are six chapters, including a student chapter at the Milford Mill High School. The Society publishes four newsletters and two issues of the Journal per year although the Journal is behind schedule. The officers of the society are Dr. James Hunt, president; Mr. John Witthoft, vice-president; Dr. Paul Cresthull; recording secretary, George Nunsen; and treasurer, Thomas Mayr.

The 10th Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Maryland, on October 13, 1973, with the Lower Delmarva Chapter as host. In the morning sessions, Reynolds Horpke spoke on Introduction of Archeology Into the Curriculum of Baltimore County Schools, Paul Cresthull presented slides on the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., under the direction of the state archeologist, Mr. Tyler Bastian. The 1973 field season was held at the Franchti Cave, Greece, John L. Ludlow, The Search for Home of Richard Bennett III (1657-1749), and W. Fred Kimsey III, Prehistoric Chronology, Settlement, and Adaptation in the Delaware Valley.

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Mississippi Archaeological Association has a current membership of 170, which is a sharp decline from last year. Approximately half of the members are designated as being "At Large," not affiliated with any particular chapter. There are several active chapters located throughout the state and attempts are being made to activate new chapters or revive old ones. Two of the meetings held in 1972 were held in Philadelphia, and the annual meeting was held in October in Biloxi. The Newsletter has been revamped and will be issued under the editorship of Dr. Samuel B. McGahey, state archaeologist with the Department of Archives and History. An advertising campaign is being undertaken to reinvigorate the old and create new columns. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia, and the Association hopes to use this method of communication to renew interest.

The Gulf Coast Chapter worked during the year under permit from the Florida State Archaeological Society at the state site of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. The members sorted and classified materials and a report was made to the state. Through this work, the members secured a better understanding of the Early Woodland Period on the Gulf Coast. Up-dating site cards is continuing and a report regarding the work at the earthworks fortification in Hancock County has been made to the Department of Archives and History. In the fall of 1973, the Department of Archives and History had a chain link fence constructed along the northern boundary of the earthworks for preservation of this site which has been declared a State Archaeological Landmark.

The North Delta Chapter of Clarksdale were instrumental in helping to preserve a few precious artifacts from a mound which was destroyed near Clarksdale. The mound, recorded as the Bobo site by Phillip Phillips, James A. Ford, and James Griffin in an archaeology book, was reportedly a small one. It was destroyed to furnish dirt for use in constructing a shopping center. Destroying Indian mounds in the Delta region is a familiar story. There are hundreds of them, and although the mounds may not be culated at the planting season, the usual reason for destruction is that it is a lot less trouble than preserving it would be.

The ninth Annual Meeting held in Biloxi was attended by members from throughout the state. Papers were presented on the following subjects: The Hancock, Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers as Acculturated Routes by Mr. Harold A. Huscher, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia; The Wheeler Series Pottery and its Position in Southeastern Prehistory, a paper prepared by Ed Jenkins, Department of Anthropology of University of Alabama, and read by J. Mark Williams of the Gulf Coast Chapter; Excavation of Big Oak Island, talk and slide presentation given by Dr. H. J. Richard Shinkels, Department of Anthropology, Louisiana State University, New Orleans Campus; Comments on Mississippian Occupation of East Central Mississippi, discussion by Richard A. Marshall, Department of Anthropology, Mississippi State University; and Survey of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Jim Atkinson, Mississippi State University Department of Anthropology; The Search for Fort Mauperas, by Sam McGahey, state archaeologist, Mississippi Department of Archives and History. President of the Mississippi Archaeological Association for the year 1972 was Dr. R. H. Ray Williams, and Dr. R. H. Ray Williams, Jr. of Clarksdale is northern vice-president, and James Bruseth of Slidell, Louisiana, is southern vice-president. Mary G. Neumeier of Biloxi is secretary-treasurer. Newly-elected to the Board of Advisors were: Budd Wilson, archeologist for the Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental Protection, and C. H. Stone, Jr., Louis Fernandez, Ira Fowler, Donald DeMetz, Charles Satchfield, G. A. Mahoney, Jr., and Bunky Barner, for three-year terms starting in 1973. Dr. R. H. Ray Williams, Jr., of Clarksdale, is northern vice-president, and James Bruseth of Slidell, Louisiana, is southern vice-president. Mary G. Neumeier of Biloxi is secretary-treasurer. Newly-elected to the Board of Advisors were: Budd Wilson, archeologist for the Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental Protection, and C. H. Stone, Jr., Louis Fernandez, Ira Fowler, Donald DeMetz, Charles Satchfield, G. A. Mahoney, Jr., and Bunky Barner, for three-year terms starting in 1973; one-year term, Miss J. V. Caldwell and Mrs. Clapham Edwards, Mr. Rufus Malone; two-year term, Burt Jaeger. The chairman of the Board of Advisors is Jack Dempsey of the Capitol Chapter, Jackson, and chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Sites is Charles Satchfield, Gulfport.

NEW JERSEY—Dr. Janet S. Pollack reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a membership of 310. The Society has two active chapters representing the northern (Shongum) and central (Unami) portions of the state.

Four regular meetings were held during the year. The Annual Meeting in January was held at Rutgers University, the Society's headquarters in New Brunswick. Two slide-illustrated papers were presented: Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Maurice River Tidewater Area by R. Alan Mound and The Maurice River Shell Tool Complex by Perry Breet.

The March meeting was held at Glassboro State College in Glassboro and the following papers were presented: Historical Sites Archaeology by Budd Wilson, archeologist for the Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental Protection, and An Archaeological Overview of the Oldman-Raccoon Creek Drainage Area by Charles M. Wilke, Harrison Township Historical Society. Lawrence Atkinson represented the National Park Service from Washington, D.C. and Wilfred Husted, representing the National Park Service from Philadelphia, attended this meeting.

MISSISSIPPI—Mary G. Neumeier, state secretary, reported that the Mississippi Archeological Association has a current membership of...
The May meeting was held at Kearny Cottage and Perch Amboy High School in Perch Amboy. Dr. Ethel Beiselein of Lehman College of the City University of New York gave a slide-illustrated talk on her recent visit to Egyptian sites and Aaron J. Massopust of Perch Amboy High School reported on archaeological investigations at the Proprietary House in Perch Amboy.

The October meeting was held at the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton. Alan M. Lobenfeld spoke on the Memorial University of Newfoundland's excavations at the Port au Choix site and Margaret Caesar of the New Jersey State Museum spoke on the Charles A. Philhower exhibit. The Philhower collection is on loan to the State Museum from Rutgers University.

The Society participated once again in the annual meeting of the New Jersey Academy of Science, held in March at Monmouth College. The morning session was devoted entirely to archeology, and a special session of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held in the afternoon. Herbert C. North, Seton Hall University and Dr. John Cotter of the University of Pennsylvania were the morning speakers.

During the past year the Society published an issue of the News Letter and an issue of the Bulletin. A projectile point handbook is still in preparation.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that the enrollment of the New York State Archeological Association this year passed the 1000 mark for the first time. The enrollment as of October 1 of this year was 1054, representing 850 memberships. Of the total, 954 are chapter members, 57 are members at large, and 43 are institutional. The Association now consists of 13 chapters, mid-Hudson having again become active, and two new chapters having been added; they are the William M. Beaucamp chapter of Syracuse and the Franklin M. Hough chapter of Utica.

The Association's principal activity is the Annual Meeting. The 57th annual meeting was held in 1973 in Newburgh, April 6-8, with Orange County chapter, the largest in the state, as host. The papers delivered at the three general sessions were as follows:

Early and Middle Woodland Occupation at Schuyler Flats, R. Arthur Johnson; Where was Otisino? Preliminary Report of the Comfort Site Excavations, Dolores Elliott; Where They Have Trod: Archaeological Sites in the West Point Region, George W. W. Anderson; Evidence for Continuity in the Prehistoric Iroquois of Jefferson County, New York, Earl R. Sidel; The Late Woodland Period in the Upper Delaware Valley, New Jersey and its Relationship to New York State, Herbert C. Kniff; Prehistoric Iroquois Population Shifts, Marian E. White; The Old Fort Site: A Preliminary Analysis of a Multi-Component Archaic Occupation near Walkill, New York, Leonard Eisenberg; In the Footsteps of the Vikings, Edward Lenik; Bear Swamp II: A Late Archaic Campsite in Southeastern Massachusetts, Carol Barnes; A War of 1812 Redoubt near Plattsburg, New York, Mark Cohen; The Pottery of the Piping Rock Site, Louis A. Brennan; A New Look at Fitz, Marilyn Stewart; Arrowhead Casino: An Archaic Site at Saratoga Lake, New York, Donald F. Clarke; Dutch and War Pipes, John McCashion; The Sugar Loaf Mastodon, Elizabeth Dumont.

The dinner address was delivered by Dr. Maurice Robbins, president of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, on the topic Ceremonial Mound near Mount Gilead.

The annual registration was held on Saturday, August 4 at Warren Wilson College in Swannanoa. Dr. Ayers told of his field work in Binghampton.

The Monocacy site, Frederick County, Maryland, was the subject of a presentation on the Watauga River. Dr. Ayers told of the complications created by a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts on the same site. Dr. Joffre Coe gave a fascinating account of the seven-year history of excavations at the Warren Wilson College on the Swannanoa River. There were discussions of other sites in the region giving examples of the problems relating to Archaic settlement patterns and environmental adaptations between being made by the very mobile social units which seem to be characteristic of that cultural stage.

Of particular interest is the continuing investigation by Peter Thomas (UMass) of the Squakheug village in Hinsdale. A brief report on the progress of that study was presented. Dr. Paul Norbeck (1973) gave a useful comparative study with work being projected by the Society on the Pencook fort site in Concord.

The Monacoy site, Frederick County, Maryland, was the subject of a presentation by Dr. Harward Ayers. It was a fascinating story, emphasized with slides, from site discovery to the discovery of Arbarch artifacts. It was an excellent lesson in the necessity for professional analysis in determining the archaeological significance of field discoveries.

Phil Parkinson from Raleigh announced a new project of the Society, a North Carolina Paleo-Indian fluted point survey. He described the different types of fluted points and how they could be identified, announced the formation of an examining committee, and emphasized that the results of the survey could provide important and heretofore unknown data on the earliest inhabitants of North Carolina. A no-sale, no-trade exhibit of artifacts was held and some excellent material was on display, including several outstanding fluted points. The meeting ended with an election of officers for 1974. Charles Carey of Morganton was re-elected president for the second year, along with C. R. Harwood of Asheville, vice-president; Phil Parkinson, Raleigh, secretary; and Larry Clark, Morganton, editor for the second year. Ernest Martin of Stateville and Tucker Littleton of Swansboro were elected as new members of the Executive Board.

Volumes XXXI and XXXII of the Eastern States Archaeological Bulletin Studies were issued during the year. One more volume will be forthcoming and will include an initial report of the North Carolina fluted point survey.

OHIO—Martha Potter Otto reported that Section I (Anthropology) of the Ohio Academy of Science met during the Academy's Annual Meeting in April 1973, but did not carry out any other organized activities during the year, various members were quite busy with field work.

Ohio Historical Society and members of the Division of Archaeology staff were involved in several field projects. Raymond S. Baby, curator,
continued his long-range studies at the Seip Earthworks complex and Mound City Group National Monument, both in Ross County, in each instance in concert with Mrs. M. Kapches. At Seip he excavated house patterns, but while the structures at Mound City were channel houses, the post hole pattern at Seip apparently represented a craft house.

Martha Metress and members of the Ohio Archaeological Research Club directed an excavation to salvage a site threatened by gravel operations. With a volunteer crew of high school students and local amateur archaeologists, she discovered a number of incomplete burials, several of which had been disturbed either historically or prehistorically. Artifacts from the site indicate the presence of Archdea and Adena components.

Bert C. Drennen, assistant curator, and a small crew worked in the Alum Creek Reservoir Area, Delaware County. They uncovered the posthole pattern of an Early Adena house that had not been covered with a mound, and the pattern of a second structure that may have been a summer shelter since it did not have solid walls. The group also investigated a mound beneath which were five empty pits. These features may very well have been temporary graves from which the bodies were later exhumed and possibly cremated.

University of Toledo: David M. Stothers and members of the Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Club, Inc., surveyed the north shore of the Maumee River, discovering 18 sites, most of which are Archdea. During the spring, summer, and early fall, an Early Woodland camp, a Palaeo-Indian site, a Middle Woodland site, and a Middle to Late Woodland mound were examined. Stothers, Dr. James Metress, and members of the T.A.A.R.C. traveled by boat to the islands off the Lake Erie shore in November, locating five sites of the late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland period. Many of these projects have been reported in greater detail in the T.A.A.R.C.'s Bulletin.

University of Western Ontario: John Reid reported the following activities for the 1972-73 season. The numerous activities of the University of Western Ontario—Journey through Time: A Paleolithic Perspective. Dayton Museum of Natural History: Jay Heilman, curator of archaeology, continued the excavation at the Draper site (33—My—57) and worked primarily on the Early Adena house that was found. The site is a stockaded site about 400 feet in diameter. The houses are placed immediately inside the stockade and probably faced out onto the central plaza which probably had a structure in the center of it. Between the plaza and the houses existed a ring of trash pits and burials. The trashpits are generally closer to the houses and the burials are usually peripheral to the plaza. Burials also occurred within the house floors, usually within the wall foundations. The pottery from the site is predominantly girt tempered (92.4%), although mica (5.0%) and shell (2.5%) also occur.

March, 1973 - Mr. T. A. Yarborough: Archaeological Fieldwork on the Oregon Trail Project.
June, 1973 - There was no monthly meeting held in June. Instead, we held a "Spring Dig" at the Draper site (approx. 450) in Pickering, Ontario. This site, along with the White site (approx. 1450), was the subject of an object salvage project in its second summer. The field director for the project was Paul Rickey, who is also coordinating the analysis of the statemen excavated. During June, Mrs. M. Capches directed a salvage project at the Riseborough site (approx. 1450) in the Metropolitan Toronto area.
July - Dr. H. Savage, Society president, received a grant to salvage the Cherry Hill site (approx. 1807-1925) in Mississauga, Ontario. The house was moved from the site by the contractors and middens were excavated by O.A.S. members under the direction of Mr. Gary Crawford. The multi-component project was assisted by the field schools of all three campuses of the University of Toronto, and ran until mid-August.
September, 1973 saw the start of a new season with a film on excavation techniques. It was discovered that field methods to prepare members for "Fall Dig" which was held on Sept. 29 and 30 on the Draper site. The line-up of tentative speakers for October, November, and December were Dr. Walter Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum, Mr. Peter Ramsden of the University of Toronto, and Dr. William Noble of McMaster University. We are looking forward to hearing from all of them.

Our publications programme was very productive this year with Ontario Archaeology nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 sent out by the end of September, and nos. 21 and 22 promised by the end of November. Notes, a monthly newsletter, took a new look and a new theme early in 1973 with the addition of book reviews and short research articles of 5 or 6 pages.

Our membership is still unchanged from the last report of 340 to 350. We did, however, present a charter to the Ottawa Chapter in May.

Pennsylvania— Vivian Marshall reported that the highlight of the last year was the Pennsylvania Annual State Meeting which was held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on April 27-28, 1973. The Executive Committee meeting convened at the Penn Harris Motor Inn on Friday evening with President Elmer Fehr directing the proceedings of this, the 44th Annual Meeting. Following the reports of the officers and committee chairmen, an election was held to choose a new editor for the Pennsylvania Archaeologist: Dr. Donald Michael, director of the Center for Prehistoric and Historic Site Archaeology, California State College, California, Pennsylvania, was elected to this office. He is also a member of the newest chapter in the Society, Mon-Yough Chapter #3.

The Executive Committee voted to back Southeastern Chapter #2's efforts to combat "not-holders" using a name similar to their's to cause much discredit to Southeastern Chapter (and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology) and, if necessary, to resort to legal action. The General Business sessions were conducted at the Penn Museum, Philadelphia, in an air-conditioned facility. Following persons were chosen: Dr. Barry Kent, president; Richard L. George, first vice-president; Elmer Erb, second vice-president; Vivien Marshall, secretary, Ray Washlaski, treasurer; Peggy Fields and Vera Jane Huffman, directors.

The members were reminded that the 45th Annual State Meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn located at the Beaver Falls Exit of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, hosted by the Amockwi Chapter #17. The meeting place is located in the western part of Pennsylvania in Beaver County. The dates for this meeting are April 26, 27, and 28, 1974. Detailed reports of the two preceding meetings will be in the Archaeological Newsletter directed by Dr. Don Dragoo.

Ira Smith III and Vivian Packard coordinated the concurrent morning sessions I and II, during which the following papers were given:

Session I: Excavations at the Griswold Site (36 Er 62) by William Engelbrecht: A Late Prehistoric Farming Village in the Monongahela Valley: Campbell Farm Site by William Johnson: Earthrings and Other Late Woodland Sites in Crawford County by Carl K. Burkett, Jr.: and Salvage Excavations at a Monongahela Village in Western Maryland by Tyler Bixtian.


Session IV: Research at the Taylor Burying Ground Site by Marshall J. Becker; Excavations by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission at Valley Forge by Vanoc Packard: button's of Hancock's Manor by Jacob Grimm: and Research and Reconstruction of a Nineteenth Century Log Slide by David Kohler.

Following the dinner, held at the Motor Inn, the recipients of the Society awards were honored by Bob Griffin for his efforts to combat the absence of Phil Walters, chairman of the Awards Committee. The recipient of the J. Alden Mason Award was Dr. James L. Swauger. The Archey Awards were received by Dr. Paul Stewart (of the Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19): The Kramer Award for the Outstanding Archaeological Publication (Chapter #2), and John Pharr, Jr. (of the Allegheny Chapter #1).

The speaker for the evening was James L. Swauger, associate director at Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He screened slides and spoke on, "Pebble Rock Shelter.

Because of a misunderstanding, the office of editor of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist was not filled until the April 1973 State Meeting. P. Schuyler Miller was appointed to write that issue, Volume 42, number 4, was completed and printed. Its publication has been held up pending the completion of a 10-year cumulative index covering volumes 33 to 42 to be included in this issue. The new editor, Dr. Michael, will then be responsible for Volume 43 and forward.
Information concerning publication of articles can be obtained by writing Dr. Ronald L. Michael, Director, Center for Prehistoric and Historic Site Archaeology, California State College, California, Pennsylvania 15419. The first issue of Volume 43 should be out by early 1974.

The membership receives the following publications: The Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Archaeological Newsletter, and the ESAF Bulletin.

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology does not sponsor any archeological excavations so the individual chapters carry them out where possible. There are 20 chapters in the SPA and its membership numbers 890 at the present time. The Allegheny Chapter #1 reports that the following members are in the field: Ed Dlutowski is at 36 Bt 43; Ms. Verna Cowin is continuing the work at Murphy's Bottom; John Pharr, Jr. is still working at Ferrypolus; Ms. Peggy Fields (and a number of others from the chapter) are at the historic "Hannastown" site; Ray Washalski (although not living in the Pittsburgh area at the present time) is working with a group of Junior Historians in the Lancaster area; William Johnson directed a field school at California State College during the summer of 1973.

This past year, Southeastern Chapter #2 has had most of their activities centered on involvement of school and college age children in their chapter. Excavations are reported at the Kitt site (Brandywine Battlefield Park), in the Cheltenham area, in Collegeville, in Philadelphia in the area east of the Head House Market and at the site of the Walnut Street Prison. This chapter held a seminar at the University of Pennsylvania.

The newest chapter in the SPA, Mon-Yough Chapter #3, reports a very active first year: excavations at 36 Fa 77; Armory site; a Monongahela site; field surveying and new site recording and interesting new finds at the Whirlpool site. Bob Mognet, has photographed and recorded all the covered bridges in the Chartiers valley.

Work continues on Zimmerman site reports the Lanape Chapter #12. From the Frances Dorrance Chapter #11 secretary, Carol Ann Sad-Lucki, comes this information. The excavations at 36 Lu 29 were started in April. The chapter members suffered severe losses from the devastating 1972 hurricane. It took them a while before they could get straightened around to having meetings again. With sorrow, they report the death of Miss Frances Dorrance (January 6, 1973), their beloved pioneer member, whose ardent, life-long dedication to archeology will always serve our Society as a great source of inspiration.

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Demanding the attention of the Amockwi Chapter #17's members is the planning and work involved in the Chapter's hosting the Annual Meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology set for April 26-27, and 28, 1974, at the Holiday Inn, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. Chapter members continue to excavate at 36 Bv 9.

Kenzua Chapter #18 reports: Jim Herbrütt excavated and then wrote up the Split Rock Shelter; Stan Lants, under the auspices of the Seneca Nation and with the aid of Indian students, excavated the Vanetta site at Salamanca, located within the boundaries of the Seneca Indian reservation. They honored Stan by accepting him into the tribe in the Beaver Clan. His Indian name is "Big River."

A busy year was reported by the Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19. Mr. and Mrs. James Hennes are in charge of the dig at the R. T. Foley site, 36 Gr 52. Jim Randolph, Bob Carneal, Bertram Waychoff, Melvin Houser, and Alan A. O'Brien are a group who have been working at the site. Paul St. the Art Museum, Waynesburg, the Newark Earthworks, Ohio, and the Green County Historical Museum.

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Issue number 4 of the Anthropological Series of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, entitled, "A Delaware Indian Symposium" was published this year. The Commission has carried on extensive work. Ira Smith, III, is into his third of a continuing five-year study of the Archaic sites along the Delaware River. Billy E. Smith was on three Clemsons Island sites. Barry Kent was working at a stratified Archaic site on Piney Island in the lower Susquehanna valley. Vince Puckard was at the Valley Forge excavations. At the Museum, proper, the Anthropological Gallery is nearing completion, at which time it will be opened to the public.

The Anthropological Center (Section of Man) of the Carnegie Museum, located in Meridan, had five salvage excavations underway this year. William S. Stump's work at the Department of War and Erie counties, Richard George worked on two sites in Armstrong and Somerset counties. Dr. Don Drago is at the late-starting (because of having to wait until the water is lowered) dig in the Kinzua valley.

RHODE ISLAND—Edward D. Cook of the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island reported that after three seasons of digging at the Wilcox Brook site at the juncture of this seasonal stream with Flat River in the town of Coventry, Kent County, the site was closed on Saturday, September 22, 1973. A group of dedicated members dug regularly from June to September on Saturdays while some members were also able to continue excavations during the middle of the week. As the summer progressed it became increasingly clear that the peripheral area of culture at the Wilcox Brook site was being worked. Dr. William S. Fowler, research director, notes that the hilly terrain with its eroded nature and Early man but with some evidence of occupation by ceramic Woodland cultures as well. Artfact type has been more important than stratigraphy in evaluating the cultures at this site. The stratigraphy in many areas has been destroyed, although the area is not unusual to find evidence of that the area has been cultivated during historical times. Mr. Harry Chace assisted Dr. Fowler at the digging sessions.

As long as the weather is favorable for field activity, members will explore and test other undeveloped areas along Flat River which the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has had permission to utilize for archaeological study. It is hoped that a site will be found for excavation and study before next spring.

The Institute of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley, will be our guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting which will be held the early part of November. Meetings are held monthly during the winter and spring on the evening of the second Tuesday. The June and September meetings as well as the annual October meeting are held at the current field site on the second Saturday of the month.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James L. Michie, Archeological Society of South Carolina, reported that membership within the Society has grown this year to the present figure of 152 members in contrast to last year's count of 119. This increase is believed to be due to last year's promotion of a Monthly Newsletter, Papers and Profiles, that serves as a medium of communication, and the change in format of the semi-annual publication, South Carolina Antiquities, which published contributed papers concerning the archeology of the state and related areas. In addition to the Society's own publication, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, has played an important role by publishing news of the Society in their monthly publication, The Notebook.

During the early months of the year, Sammy Lee and Robert Parler of Orangeburg initiated an excavation on the property of Cal Smoak near the town of Branchville. The site, which is multicomponent and has demonstrated an occupational depth of 36 inches, has produced a sequence of projectile points and tools that range from about 8,000 B.C. until as recent as A.D. 600. This site demonstrates that the lower Coastal Plain varies archeologically in respect to the Fall Line and Piedmont regions and that it has undergone phases of cataloging and analysis, and will be published in the near future.

The excavations brought about considerable interest within the Society and many members participated in the activities, which served to further the appreciation of scientific archeology. It should be mentioned that Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, with the University of South Carolina, presented Sammy with the distinguished annual award of the Archaeologist of the Year, for the competence displayed during the project.

Lately, interest has been aroused in excavating portions of a newly-found site, presently under cultivation. The Society plans to begin work on the area, located a few miles south of Columbia. The site is large covering an extent of some 40 acres and is characterized by small clusters of occupations ranging from Clovis to remains of historic settlements. One such cluster has produced a number of early tools and a few Clovis-like projectile points. Another area, about 200 feet away, contains a well-defined cluster of Dalton points and related tools.
Mary met and held a variety of programs and activities. Field work was undertaken to determine the limits of this 1794-1807 trading and renewal archeology, City of Hampton—Deep Bottom site, Henrico County—Summer School, Va. Commonwealth University.

A study was initiated of a series of Indian pictographs on Paint Lick Mountain, Tazewell County. Members of the Society, headed by Mr. L. Dale Collins of Pembroke, are seeking out and recording all the paintings they can find and seeking ways to display them. The project (Operation Pictograph) is co-sponsored with the Virginia State Library and the Science Museum of Virginia.

The Society held its Annual Dinner and Business Meeting in Richmond on October 6, 1973. The feature speaker for the occasion was Mr. Herbert L. Kraft of Seton Hall University, New Jersey, who reported on the Plenge site and its place in eastern Paleo-Indian studies. Attendance at the meeting was 134 persons. At the meeting, Dr. Ben C. McCary was elected to Honorary Membership in partial recognition of his more than 25 years of service to the Society and to Virginia archeology. At the meeting, the Society adopted the ESIF resolution: Curbing Commercialization of Antiquities.

Four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin were published with a total of 240 pages, comprising Volume 27 of the series. Also published were two Special Publications. Number 3 was a Virginia Handbook for American Archeology, and Number 4 was the Index to Volumes 21 to 25 of the Quarterly Bulletin.

The Society continued its efforts to establish in Virginia a modern state museum; some progress was made.

Work planned for 1974 will follow the same patterns set in 1973 and in previous years.

WEST VIRGINIA—Daniel B. Fowler reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has been affiliated with the Virginia Archeological Society with the addition of a newly-organized chapter in the Bluefield, West Virginia area. The latest chapter is also affiliated with the Virginia Archeological Society and has been named the Appalachian Highlands Chapter. A site survey committee has been active, and has already located several previously unreported rock shelters and village sites in this important area of the state.

The Kanawha Valley Chapter has continued its salvage efforts at the Harwood site. Items recovered include projectile points, sandstone bowls, copper bracelets, choppers, and axes, in addition to several charcoal samples.

The Upper Monongahela Chapter has continued its search for early pottery sites in the area. The Chapter has met regularly with speakers familiarizing members with archeological sites and studies in neighboring states.

The Society submitted a charcoal sample to the Geochronology Laboratory of the University of Georgia. The sample was recovered in 1969 from the Amos Power Plant site in a level which contained sérated, corner-notched points which have been dubbed Amos Points. The date determined for the sample was 5800 ± 135 B. C. Plans are underway to submit an additional sample for further verification of this date.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS — 1973

THE WILLIAMSON SITE: A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION

BEN C. McCARY

A Paleo-Indian site was discovered on the Williamson farm located about 4½ miles east of Dinwiddie, Virginia, during the summer of 1972. The site covers about 55 acres of the cultivated land, and an undetermined number of acres of woodland.

It seems rather well established now that the chert used by the Paleo-Indians was obtained on the slopes lying on both sides of Little Cattail Creek which runs along the northern border of the Williamson farm.

Certain parts of the site have high concentrations or "hot spots" of cores, flakes, fluted points, end scrapers, and side scrapers. During most of the 12 weeks of excavation, the project has produced at least 150 and possibly 175 fluted points, approximately 800 to 1000 end scrapers, 600 to 800 side scrapers, and other tools in smaller numbers including knives, awls, gravers, spokeshaves, choppers, wedges, drills, hammerstones, and probably abraders and smudges.

Joe Benthall and Ben McCary began an excavation on the farm in March, 1972, and continued it until late fall. Bad weather plagued them to such an extent that only one 10-foot square and approximately three-fourths of another were completed.
McCary continued the work in 1973, and, with good weather on the weekdays and volunteer help, he has been able to extend the total excavation to six squares completed and several others in the process of being opened.

The four natural zones or strata that Benthall and McCary found in the first square continue to show up in the five additional squares. The first two zones consist of small, narrow zone of dark gray sandy loam, extend to a depth of approximately 1.0 to 1.1 foot. The third zone is about 1 foot in depth and seems to be the undisturbed Paleo-Indian stratum. The fourth zone consists of a yellowish-red firm, coarse, clayey argillaceous sand which has not yielded any artifacts. Two upthrusts of red argillaceous soil of Zone 4, found rather high in Zone 3, might represent the results of tree-throws.

Artifacts are scattered through the first three zones, but the third zone has produced by far the largest concentration. There is also definite clustering of flakes and other chert artifacts in various depths of the third zone.

The artifacts recovered to date from Zone 3 consist of several thousand flakes, twelve cores, three quartzite pebble hammerstones, five utilized flakes, one end scraper, one blade, three side scrapers, one broken preform, one crude fluted point, and probably one anvil.

Unfortunately we have not found any recognizable Hearths, but several charcoal samples have been collected from Zone 2 and only two small samples from Zone 3. No radiocarbon dates have yet been obtained.

The Paleo-Indians at the Williamson site very distinctly preferred cherty material. In the six completed 10-foot squares less than a half dozen quartzite flakes have been recovered.

No trace of bone has been found in the excavation. Furthermore, it has not been clearly established that charred nutshell fragments are present in the charcoal samples collected in Zone 3 from the second square excavated. A highly trained botanist recently examined the samples under high magnification and found no evidence of charred nutshell fragments. Further examinations will be made.

The few finds which possibly suggest that the lithic materials were heated to improve the flaking quality have been several brown or red flakes showing pot-lid fractures. The continuing excavation might yield more evidence of thermal alterations.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF AN ANALYSIS OF THE SAVICH FARM SITE CREMATIONS

DOUGLAS A. UBELAKER

An analysis is currently being conducted on the human skeletal remains recovered from the Savich Farm site cremations. The analysis attempts to determine the number of individuals and skeletal parts represented, the sex, age at death, the degree of flesh decomposition at the time of cremation, and the temperature of the cremation fire. Data on the fire temperature results from a microscopic analysis of the bone fragments.

SEVERAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SAVICH FARM CEMETERY

R. A. REGENSBURG

The Savich Farm site is located approximately 15 miles due east of Philadelphia along a tributary of the southwest branch of the Rancocas Creek. The site is 4 miles from the famous Koens-Crispin site excavated by Hawkes and Linton in 1915 and later by the New Jersey State Museum in the 1930's. The two sites are on the Rancocas drainage system.

The excavation of 22,675 square feet has revealed over 300 features of primarily two time periods: Terminal Archaic with C-14 dates of 1796 ± 59 (P-1779), 1690 ± 67 (P-1780), 1981 ± 65 (P-1784); Late Woodland with C-14 dates of 1325 ± 33 (P-1777) and 1325 ± 48 (P-1779). The tests were run by University of Pennsylvania using a half-life of 30,000 years.

The center of interest in the Terminal Archaic period is the cemetery having 52 redeposited cremated remains in 39 graves along with grave furniture of atlatl weights, points, adzes, axes, whetstones, flaking hammers, and even cremated bird bone beads as personal ornaments.

The cemetery shows an elaborate but not rigid burial custom during this Koens-Crispin Phase of the Terminal Archaic. I have tried to interpret the burial patterns by carefully observing burial depths and their relationship of one to the other. First, we can vaguely see the same pattern that Hawkes and Linton had noticed. They felt that these features were in rows and the closest group to the supposed central fire was of greatest importance. The Savich Farm site cemetery had a large refuse pit of the same size but the richest caches are not necessarily next to this pit. The second method of interpretation is the use of mound groups, usually 2 or 4 containers buried near each other at the same depth—probably taking place at the same ceremony.

Another highlight was orientation of a north-south axis in the graves both in the deposits of incinerated bone and grave furniture. The most rigid in orientation was the alignment of the drilled hole in the atlatl weights and the alignment of the Savannah River Tradition style of points called the Koens-Crispin type. The 20 atlatl weights, along with many points and other tools added up to 17 caches which was very similar to the Koens-Crispin site of 21 atlatl weights and 17 caches. The multiple of 2 was used extensively at both site cemeteries. The fact that at both sites the grave furniture consisted of mint condition tools, used tools, and discarded or broken artifacts points out that they were not completely wasteful and there would seem to be an implication that definite roles show up in grave furniture selection. Several graves at both sites had nothing but pairs of fossil shell casts buried with the deposits. No comment. Over half of the deposited remains had no associated artifacts but there were minute amounts of red ochre with these graves.

The 7 years of work on the Savich Farm site could not have been possible without John Witthoft of University of Pennsylvania, Ron Thomas, state archeologist of Delaware, a number of societies and many friends, and, of course, the wonderful Savich family who allowed us to excavate on their property and thus adding a tremendous contribution to the archeology of this region.

THE DEEPLY STRATIFIED BYRAM SITE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

ELMER T. ERB

The Byram site was discovered in 1966 and exploratory excavations started the same year and continued yearly.

The depth of occupation continues to the 13-foot level, ranging from the early Late Woodland to the Late Archaic period. Due to this extreme depth, it has less intrusive disturbance from the later occupants and, with its high productivity of material, it is one of the best comparative sites in the East. Some of the levels are well separated with diagnostic material while other levels have mixed components. These mixed levels produce both named and un-named types of diagnostic material, therefore placing the un-named material in a known time period and a time sequence.

The site has produced a restorable Marcey Creek type pot (without lug), with other types of pottery which appear to be slightly earlier. From the evidence obtained, this early pottery is associated with the Orient Fishtail phase which appears to cover several cultural and time periods, with diagnostic material remaining during each phase. The earliest phase is associated with the stone bowl and may or may not be associated with the ceramic industry.

There is a definite break between the earliest Orient phase and the Broad Point tradition. There is also a definite break between the Broad Point tradition and the true Koens-Crispin point, throwing more light on Kirtsey's discoveries at the Miller Field site.

The now-named Fox Creek and Lagoon points were first discovered at the site in the early stages of the excavations and coincide with Kirlsey's findings at the Faucett site and in the upper Delaware. Besides these well-known types of points Byram has produced coexisting un-named types.

The site is producing good evidence of the Piedmont-Laurentian migration theory now being projected. The Byram site is proving, without a shadow of doubt, that local lithic materials, argillite, were used throughout the total time span, with an occasional preference for the siliceous material.

Is it possible that a closer examination of the point types made from one type of lithic material, with the variances when made from another material, using the same manufacturing technique and with the quantity of material of each, from the site, that a migration pattern can be established? Future work at Byram by comparison of the work done by Kinsley and Kraft in the Tocks Island area and Richie and Funk in New York and neighboring areas.
The red seepage layers at Byram are telling a story, but more information must be obtained before proper interpretation can be made. The site is adding much information on the stratification of these early occupations, thus showing that they must be observed and studied entirely differently from the later Woodland periods. Through the courtesy of W. Fred Kinsey of the North Museum of Franklin and Marshall College, four carbon dates have been obtained and range from 2210 B.C. to A.D. 602, with a date of 1830 B.C. for the Koons-Crispin phase.

Besides the archaeological information obtained from Byram, it shows the engineering developments introduced to overcome some of the problems encountered in this type of excavation and how it is accomplished with a very limited amount of funds.

A RE-EVALUATION OF THE POINTS FROM THE KOONS-CRISPIN SITE
FRANCINE WEISS AND DEBORAH ODELL

Several hundred points from the Koons-Crispin site (excavated in 1915) near Medford, New Jersey, have been re-examined in an attempt to re-evaluate what the term Koons-Crispin point actually means in relation to the archaeology of the area. A selection of Late Archaic points was subjected to X-ray diffraction in order to characterize and identify their materials. The results have been compared with Dr. F. B. Van Houten's study on the Triassic argillites in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York to discern if any general areas can be suggested as probable sources of material for these artifacts. Comparisons have also been made with similar studies on the Savich Farm site material. These types of analyses represent only the beginning of a more meaningful understanding of the preferences for lithic materials during the Late Archaic period in New Jersey.

X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE SAVICH FARM POINT MATERIAL
MARY ELLEN DIDIER, ET. AL.

Archeologists often "identify" lithic materials on the basis of superficial observations of weathered surfaces that frequently bear little resemblance to the unweathered inner core of the material. Late Archaic point material from the Savich Farm site, Marlton, New Jersey, was first segregated into a number of categories on the basis of such attributes as color, texture, and presence or absence of veination. Then, standard X-ray diffraction analysis was applied to a number of specimens from each category. The majority of material has been identified as analcime-rich Lockatong argillite of the Triassic Newark Basin. While the mineralogical or lithic material most closely resembles that of the Jacob's Creek outcrop material, the closest outcrop source of lithic materials to the Savich Farm, not enough geological or archeological research has been done to conclude that this particular outcrop is the probable source of the Savich material. Archeologists must properly characterize and identify their materials. Only then can artifacts between sites be described, compared, and evaluated. Subjects such as sources of materials, culture contact, and trade cannot be approached without such basic analyses.

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS OF SOAPSTONE ARTIFACTS
ALVIN H. LUCKENBACH

For the past 18 months, the author has conducted a study of the application of neutron activation analysis to the location of the geological sources of prehistoric soapstone artifacts in the eastern Piedmont area. In terms of identifying the source deposits of artifacts, the rare earth elements (atomic numbers 57 through 71) have provided the greatest promise. The concentrations measured are normalized by dividing the rare earth concentrations found in chondritic meteorites to eliminate the characteristic even-odd effect of the abundance of the rare earth elements. The results were then plotted against atomic number with the exception of europium. The slope of the curve from the lightest to heaviest rare earth element and the extent of the europium anomaly have each been found to be consistent for a given quarry and differ significantly from other quarries. When characterized by this method, artifacts from habitation sites in the Shenandoah Valley show strong evidence of having originated in the Piedmont area quarries nearest the most accessible routes through the mountains.

Due to the ease with which soapstone could be carved by stone tools, it was quarried quite extensively in aboriginal times for the manufacture of such items as bowls, beads, pipes, and effigies which were apparently traded over great distances. This project's future work will center on the application of this technique to a wider geographical range of samples in order to obtain quantitative and distributional information on the movement of this material between sources on the eastern Piedmont and the Ohio and Mississippi drainage systems—information which should prove of vital importance in understanding the economic and cultural systems of the prehistoric groups in this region.

INSTRUMENTAL AND CHEMICAL METHODS OF SITE SURVEY AND TESTING IN THE ALLEGHENY AND GENESSEE RIVER VALLEYS
NEAL L. TRUBOWITZ

In eastern North America heavy vegetation, river sedimentation, and other geological factors often make the detection and testing of archaeological sites more a matter of luck or accident than the result of systematic survey or scientific instrumental and chemical technology. In order to find better methods of site detection, the Archaeological Survey of the State University of New York at Buffalo has tried various instrumental and chemical means of surveying for archaeological sites in highway corridors running through the Genesee and Allegheny river valleys in New York State. These methods include infrared and black and white aerial photography, phosphate tests, soil probing, and magnetometry. None of the techniques or equipment used has thus far proven to be consistently or predictably effective for the discovery of sites or the delimitation of features within sites. However, further experimentation along the lines discussed in the paper hold promise for both the discovery of sites and the delimitation of features within sites in eastern North America. The paper deals primarily with the theory and results of the techniques rather than detailed instructions of their operation. Further technical observations that were made in these particular studies are offered.

A brief description of the geological and vegetational characteristics of the Allegheny and Genessee river valleys is offered to show that similar survey problems are posed throughout eastern North America.

In the East, topographical conditions and vegetation have frustrated most attempts at using high altitude vertical aerial photographs for the location of archaeological sites. Sometimes earth rings, mounds, or effigy and geometric constructions are visible, but the majority of prehistoric sites remain hidden on these photographs.

Theoretically, cultural disturbances that pattern the relationships of soil and vegetation will be revealed on infrared film because it will record differential light reflections from objects as well as contrast heat differences between them. Crops growing at different rates or under varying conditions due to subsurface archaeological alterations will give off different amounts of heat which are translated into distinctive false colors on the film. Black and white film is taken in association with the color infrared film as an aid in interpretation. Our photographic flight was made in May before leaf buds had opened over portions of the Genesee Valley. All photographs were low level oblique angle with the camera set at different times of the year in order to determine the effectiveness of the technique. The results of the flight and the normal ground survey are presented as advance information on the terrain to be covered.

Phosphate testing is based on the ability of phosphates derived from excreta, cadavers, refuse, and bone decomposition to resist leaching and
provide evidence of anthropic soil development. A short summary of this rapid and simple survey method and problems in its use is followed by presentation and application to various sites in our testing program. Initial results have been encouraging overall.

Soil probes have proven effective in defining the areal distribution of known sites, but have not accounted for the discovery of new sites by themselves due to problems of portability, power sources, and depth range.

The proton magnetometer can detect various kinds of archaeological material through its measurement of anomalies in the earth's magnetic field. A discussion of the two processes through which this process is accomplished, thermoremanent magnetization and induced magnetism, is given.

It is shown that there are problems involved in the utilization of any of the methods discussed in the paper, and more experimentation and testing is required to fulfill any promise of success they hold. All these instrumental and chemical methods should be regarded as complementary survey techniques. Where one method is weak, another is strong; magnetometry can be highly effective in locating special cultural features, while phosphate tests can delimit a more extensive general occupation area.

The geological and vegetational characteristics of eastern North America make survey a difficult and expensive task. In order to have any confidence in the effectiveness of their surveys archaeologists here will need to take advantage of every existing survey methodology. Otherwise, the testing of hypotheses will be compromised by samples biased in favor of sites or settlement patterns that are readily located by surface inspection, and predictions of the environmental impact on archaeological resources of construction projects, such as highways, dams, and housing developments, will be a matter of uninformed speculation rather than scientifically-sound theory and methods of data collection.

INTUITIVE ARCHAEOLOGY: A PSYCHIC APPROACH
J. NORMAN EMERSON

Intuition has been described as "the immediate learning or knowing of something without the conscious use of reasoning." This paper describes a new approach to archaeological research in which the author has received information about archaeological sites and artifacts from a psychic associate who appears to "know without the conscious use of reasoning." In actual fact, the whole research program defies reason and the usual concept of the rational man. The ultimate implications of this alliance of archaeology and parapsychology are, to say the least, thought-provoking.

SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS
JOHN E. FOSS

Soil interpretations, coupled with geologic information, can be invaluable for archaeologists working on age relationships, erosion patterns, and the general stratigraphy of a site. Soils are the result of various weathering reactions influenced by climate, organisms, topography, and geologic material over a period of time. These reactions result in natural horizons in soil, and these pedogenic horizons (e.g. A1, A2, A3, B2) need to be distinguished from cultural or geologic layers for correct interpretation of an archeological site. Techniques commonly used to characterize soils are: (1) detailed morphological studies; (2) chemical analyses for diagnostic constituents or changes in chemical content such as Ca, Mg, or Al; and (3) physical analyses to determine particle size and lithologic discontinuities in profiles; (4) mineralogical analyses; and (5) augering methods to evaluate soil profiles prior to excavation.

Combining characteristics of soil permits evaluation of the age relationships of soils and landscapes and the general stratigraphy of an area. Chemical analyses, such as those completed on kitchen middens in Maryland, provide evidence on intensity of occupation of an area as well as modification of soils by activities of Paleo-Indians. Archeological investigations, on the other hand, have provided soil scientists with a wealth of dating information (by C14 dates and cultural evidence) of recent sediments along flood plains. This information has aided in evaluating the rate of soil-forming processes. Combining the disciplines of archeology, geology, and soil science in archeological investigations in Maryland and Virginia has been a stimulating and rewarding experience for all participating scientists.

DOCUMENTED SUBDIVISIONS OF THE DELAWARES
WILLIAM A. HUNTER

The familiar threefold division of the Delaware Indians into Unami, Unalachtigo, and Munsee derives from David Zeisberger's "History of the Northern American Indians," written in Germany in 1779, and published in English translation in 1910. Zeisberger's tripartite concept was first popularized, however, in John Heckewelder's "Account of the History... of the Indian Nations..." published in 1819 and again in 1823. Heckewelder's insistence that his division was presaged by the equating these three Nationen (so Zeisberger called them) with the three Hauptstaemme (principal lineages) of Tortoise, Turkey, and Wolf described elsewhere in Zeisberger's work.

The validity of Zeisberger's statement, as of 1780, is not in question; but the divisional names he uses do not appear in the earliest records, for example Pennsylvania official documents and Moravian Mission records, which use a variety of other designations for the groups and aggregations that acted jointly in dealing with outsiders, for example in selling land to white colonists or sending embassies to the Iroquois. In such negotiations the group was officially represented by a "king" or designated spokesman; identification of these "kings" is one clue to the politically functional subgroups. The present survey of these groups omits early New Jersey group names, which soon disappeared from the records, and with some exceptions, the Minisink or Munsee, whom the Moravians consistently distinguished from the Indians they called Delaware.

It is clear that the Delaware River did not originally mark a boundary between Delaware Indian subdivisions; however expanding European settlement on the lower river created a geographical separation between the bands in southern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware and the communities farther upstream and in New Jersey. Some of these Indians went early to the Ohio, first as hunters, then as settlers; but by 1713 these bands previously identifiable in southern Pennsylvania had achieved a measure of confidence under the designation of Schuylkill Indians and recognized Allumpees (Sassoon) as their "king." By 1718 these Indians had sold all their Pennsylvania lands except a part of present Berks County; when it too was sold in 1732, the Indians settled there as tenants at Shamokin (Sunbury), and they became known as Shamokin Indians or Delaware of Shamokin. Allumpees' death in 1747 and the French and Indian War in 1755 occasioned further dispersal of these people; they retained their group identity, however, and shortly became generally known as Unami—a name first documented in 1757, when Teedyuscung (originally from New Jersey) used it in formal council and defined the Unami as "a distinct Tribe of Delaware Indians." Alonapees was formerly the King of that Tribe.

On the middle reaches of the Delaware River, Indian groups on both sides of the stream remained in close contact. The prevailing population drift was from east to west, with "Jersey Indians" repeatedly attempting of the portions they had gained in the present Northampton and northern Bucks counties. Some of these Indians moved on to the upper Susquehanna, as Iroquois tenants, well before the loss of all their Pennsylvania land by the "Walking Purchase" ratified by the Indians in 1737. The records of a general assembly held at Philadelphia in 1742 made a distinction between the "Delawares of Shamokin," headed by Sassoonan, and the "Delawares from the Forks" (present Northampton County), represented by four named chiefs & several others. Having little occasion for unified action after that date, these Jersey or Forks Indians fell short of the group identification achieved by the Schuylkill or Unami Delawares. (The "kingship" claimed by Teedyuscung in 1756 had a very uncertain basis.) Their drift toward the Ohio was, like that of the Unami, accelerated by the French and Indian War.

The name Unalachtigo, later applied to at least some of these Indians as early as 1759 and first documented in 1764 in a letter from Zeisberger that the middle reaches of the Allegheny River were populated wholly by the Munsee, except a few Unami, the latter, "as also the Wunakaltikoks further west, and these 3 nations constitute the whole Delaware Nation." In 1785 a later Moravian document identifies three individual Indians as "Wunalkitikoku." One of them was a son of Teedyuscung, and at least one of the others was also of New Jersey origin.

Zeisberger's 1769 statement about the constituency of the "Delaware Nation" must be revised, and his "Delaware Nation" to which he refers in both instances appears to have been created by the Unami Delawares under the leadership of "King" Newcomer (Netwatwees), an outstanding figure among the Delawares of southeastern Pennsylvania and the Unami of the lower Ohio. For some time after the French and Indian War, he headed a move to unite (or reunite) all the scattered Delaware bands into a single body. Helped by the convergence of Delaware groups into the country west of the Allegheny and by a concomitant nativist revival, Newcomer's attempt attained considerable if not complete success.
The Delawares' northern neighbors, the Munsee, had in the meantime exchanged lands and political allegiances with the Iroquois. Dislocated early from their home on the upper Delaware, their main body had formed new settlements first on the upper Susquehanna and later (after Pontiac's War) on the upper Allegheny. In general their ties with the Iroquois were closer than those of the neighboring tribes, and their relationship with the Moravian missionaries had had little success among the Munsee until 1736, when Zeisberger baptized the leader and some other members of a pacifist Munsee sect seated on the Susquehanna. Encouraged by this success, Zeisberger next established a mission at the Munsee towns on the Allegheny. The convert then traveled to Philadelphia and other neighboring towns of mixed composition, and removed with them to the new "Delaware Nation" then centered on the Tuscarawas River. This Munsee community preserved the term "Nation" clearly had a special interest for Zeisberger, but it should be noted that it included only part of the Munsee people, and that the mission groups also included Indians of miscellaneous origin other than Delaware and Munsee.

THE DELAWARE BIG HOUSE CEREMONY IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

IVES GODDARD

The Delaware Big House Ceremony is an annual harvest ceremony consisting largely of vision recitals by older men. Several scholars have argued that it was aboriginal, but that it reflects the combination within the historical period of various earlier rituals. In this view the emergence of the Big House as the major annual tribal ceremony is connected with the consolidation of the Delaware into a single political unit during the second half of the eighteenth century, and in effect would have replaced an earlier Green Corn Ceremony of a general eastern North American type. A reexamination of the seventeenth-century descriptions of Delaware ceremonies, however, reveals many features found in the later Big House, and the dates given for the major ceremony suggest strongly that a harvest ceremony was involved, rather than a Green Corn Ceremony. It appears, then, that at least since the seventeenth century a harvest ceremony very like the later Big House has been a major part of Delaware ritual, while Green Corn observances have been minor. (There is also intermittent evidence for a similar ceremony at planting time.)

The consolidation of the Delaware into a tribe resulted in the combining of the earlier series of local ceremonies into a single ceremony of many days' duration at a single location, and at times other minor rituals were added. Also, there were some cosmetic innovations in the nineteenth century that seem to reflect the influence of Christian church services. However, these historical changes apparently had little effect on how the ceremony was actually organized and run, and involved virtually no alterations of religious content. In brief, the continuities in the Big House Ceremony through time seem more impressive than the innovations.

SOUTHEASTERN ALGONQUIAN CULTURE: DEFINITION AND INTERNAL VARIATION

CHRISTIAN F. FEEST

When Frank G. Speck first defined southeastern Algonquian culture in 1924, next to no reliable archeological data were available for this area, and ethnohistorical research was likewise in its infancy. Reviewing the ethnohistorical information that is available today on the Algonquian groups of coastal North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, it becomes possible both to arrive at a more correct definition of southeastern Algonquian culture, and to follow up comments on subregional variations. Given the limitations of the ethnohistorical data, further contributions to the study of regional cultural differences and their possible correlation with socio-political units can be expected from archeological research. Another important question is the relative significance of northeastern heritage and southeastern influence for the southeastern Algonquians. While the archeological record so far reveals little evidence for southeastern influences, the latter have been heavily stressed in previous ethnographic interpretations.

EXCAVATIONS ON BENNETT'S POINT, MARYLAND (18-Qu-28)

JOHN L. HUDLOW

Bennett's Point, Maryland, is located on the "Eastern Shore" between the Wye River and Annapolis. The Point is undoubtedly named after Richard Bennett III (b-1667) who lived on the property from about 1698 until his death on October 11, 1749. He was the grandson of Richard Bennett I (r-1675), governor of Virginia from 1633 until 1655. He was probably educated in England and practiced law in Maryland in the late 17th century. He operated a store on the property in conjunction with what is thought to be a very successful trading business. In his funeral notice, printed in the Maryland Gazette, it is stated: "He was supposed to be the Richest Man on the Continent". He is buried on the property in what appears to be a small burial plot, but it has been shown by test trenching to be part of an extensive cemetery in which there was probably a Catholic chapel built over the graves of Richard Bennett and his wife. Richard Bennett left no issue and after his death his tradition faded away. There has been little interest in him and little written about him.

In an effort to establish the location and nature of his house, test excavations were carried out between 1966 and 1970 without definitely locating the house. When the property was purchased by a developer in late 1972, salvage excavations were done until June 1973. The work was restricted to the area of the bank of the Wye River. The structure may have been one of the secondary buildings on the plantation. The objects of the investigation were to define the nature of the structure and its role and importance during Richard Bennett's life. Archival research has revealed no structures in the area; except Augustine Herrman's map of 1673 indicates two houses on the point, one of which probably represents the house whose foundations were excavated.

Remains of two structures, possibly a single 22 by 80 foot dwelling at one time, were partially exposed. Occupation was probably from approximately 1670 to 1780, when the house burned. The foundations have been altered by building, robbing, and plowing, and the remains are difficult to interpret. At the time of construction, the building may have been used for storage or as a farmer's house, as suggested by the tool remains (shovel, hammer head, hoe, sickles, and grindstone) found on the charred floor. In Richard Bennett's time his store could have occupied part of the structure. This is hypothetical, but based on records of other stores in the area being on the water's edge.

The work uncovered a central, H-shaped chimney foundation with two brick and stone hearths and the base of a stairway to a second floor. The most interesting features were two pits immediately in front of each of the hearths. The pits are rectangular in cross-section and range in size from 28 by 35.5 inches to 36.5 by 43 inches. These are 24 to 32 inches in depth below the hearths. One pair of pits has bottoms composed of smooth limestone slabs supplemented by bricks; the sides are plastered. The other two are entirely of brick construction and have cruder plastered walls. It suggests that the two sets were built at different times. No mortar was used in the bottoms, indicating that liquid-tightness was not necessary for the pits' intended use, which was probably food storage.

Another unusual feature was a 10 by 11 inch cavity made by laying three courses of brick on the top edges of a smooth, horizontally-placed limestone slab. This structure is located adjacent to the interior face of a foundation wall and appears to have been under the floor board, although a wooden cover may have been used. The function of this feature is unknown. It may have served as a "safe" or repository for valuables.

In addition to fragments of 17th and 18th century ceramics, bottles, stemware, jewelry, tobacco pipes, hardware, buttons, and farm implements, the following unusual artifacts were found during all of the excavations on the site: a mid-18th century bottle complete with contents which smell like cider, a Roman sestertius of the Emperor Nero, an oval glass sash, and pipe-stem fragments (1740-1760 context) which are remarkable in that they have white spots resulting from a dark painted (unglazed) background.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FLOWERDEW HUNDRED PLANTATION, VIRGINIA

NORMAN F. BARKA

Thirty-five early 17th century archaeological sites have been located on FlowerdeW Hundred, a large early 16th century and 17th century plantation. Recent archaeological excavations have begun to uncover...
the remains of the earliest colonial settlement: a substantial, well-preserved house foundation dating to the c. 1620's which may have been a cruck house; a probable large fort structure where numerous early gun parts, cannonballs, armor, etc. have been unearthed; portions of the extensive palisade, which apparently surrounded the plantation and was many thousands of feet in length in each direction; etc. In addition to these structural remains, thousands of early 17th century artifacts from England, Germany, Italy, Holland, Spain, and China have been found.

Based on the historical and archaeological information already at hand, it can be stated that Flowerdew Hundred will be one of the most important and informative 17th century archaeological sites yet investigated in the New World.

THE ARKANSAS CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FOR LAY ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CHARLES R. McGIMSEY

The Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society jointly have designed and implemented a program of training in field archeology which is available to any Society member. The certification program provides a regular, programmed series of test excavation units and other experience leading to various levels of certification, first in either laboratory techniques, site surveying techniques, or field excavation. A person becoming fully certified in all three of these areas can proceed to become certified as an archeological technician and as a field archeologist. Anyone attaining the later level, which would require several years of effort, will have had the equivalent of five to six college level courses in archeological field techniques and several hundred hours of programmed and supervised field experience, as well as the experience of designing, executing, and reporting upon a major field project. The program already is paying major dividends both in terms of providing desired training to Society members and in providing the state with well trained individuals far in excess of that which could be provided by the Survey alone, thus greatly increasing the state's capability of protecting and preserving its archeological resources.

UNDERSTANDING THE PAST

EARL R. SIDLER

A study made to reconstruct the aboriginal forest cover of Jefferson County, New York, indicates the presence of certain natural resources and features which may have made this area a highly desirable location for aboriginal occupation. It also suggests that similar studies be made in other areas to determine the extent to which European exploitation has changed the ecology to obscure the reasons for aboriginal occupation.

THE NASSAWANGO ADENA SITE

CARA L. WISE

The Nassawango Adena site is located in northwestern Worcester County, Maryland, not far from Salisbury, on Nassawango Creek. It was discovered in March 1973, after the site had been cleared by bulldozing. Excavations were sponsored by the Maryland Geological Survey and the Lower Delmarva Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. Seventeen features were located and excavated. Four contained burials. Feature 1 contained cremated bone, loose copper beads, burned soil, and ash fill covering the partially disintegrated skeleton of an uncremated child burial with a necklace of roughly graduated copper beads ranging in size from 2 mm. to 5 mm. in length, and a copper pendant. In Feature 8 the fill contained, in addition to the cremated bone and loose copper beads, a copper paint cup and a broken banded slate pendant. Under this fill was the tightly flexed and partially disintegrated skeleton of a second child apparently buried in a fabric bag packed with bark and a fibrous substance resembling Spanish moss. Accompanying the burial was a very long double-stranded necklace of copper beads. Fragments of the badly decayed fabric bag were recovered. A third burial feature contained only cremated bone, loose copper beads, burned soil, and ash, while a fourth was almost completely destroyed by a pothunter. Five other features were fire hearths. One is of particular interest because it appears to have been used to manufacture red ochre from the locally available bog iron. Red ochre was found in the burial features. Eight poorly defined features, rarely containing artifacts, were tentatively identified as storage pits. Although the excavated material has not been analyzed, four major occupations have been identified on the basis of surface collections. Indications of a fifth occupation, a Late Archaic manifestation, were also apparent in the excavated material. The latest habitation at the site is attributable to the Late Woodland Slaughter Creek Phase, characterized by triangular points, shell tempered Townsend Series pottery, and roulette decorated pipes. Preceding that was a late Middle Woodland Webb Phase occupation, with Jack's Reef Corner Notched and Jack's Reef Pentagonal points as well as lanceolate knives. The pottery belonging to this period has not been identified. The early Middle Woodland was represented by a Selby Bay phase occupation, with Mockley Ware pottery and Fox Creek points of rhyolite and argillite. Probably associated with the burials is an Early Woodland occupation characterized by crushed quartz tempered, cordmarked pottery, generalized side notched points, and Rossville-like points. Crushed quartz tempered, cordmarked potsherds were found at significant depths in three of the four burial features. Carbon samples have been obtained from the three major burial features and should provide significant information about the Adena manifestation at the Nassawango site.

THE BOUCHER SITE: AN ADENA-RELATED BURIAL GROUND IN HIGHGATE, VERMONT

LOUISE A. BASA

After a brief account of the conditions under which this salvage project was conducted, a preliminary description of the features and their contents will be given. The site contained 55 definite burials (37 with unburned human skeletal remains and 18 cremations) and 20 related deposits which contained no recognizable traces of bone or were removed in blocks of earth and have at present not yet been excavated. A selected portion of these features, their construction and their contents will be presented stressing the importance of in situ relationships.

KEYHOLES, PING PONG PADDLES, OR TURTLE PITS

IRA F. SMITH III

Regional archaeologists in the northeast and in Pennsylvania have become accustomed to dealing with the limited variety of "immovable artifacts" encountered most frequently in their floodplain excavations: refuse and storage pits, burials, village trenches, ditches, postmolds, rock piles, etc. Information gathered in the last six years from various excavations conducted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (William Penn Memorial Museum), and also from sites explored by others in western Pennsylvania, has demonstrated the significance of a different and unique kind of feature tentatively referred to as a "semisubterranean structure." The purpose of this paper is to describe in general terms the more than 30 late Woodland semisubterranean structures that have been discovered in eastern Pennsylvania, discuss their cultural and spatial relationships, explore their role in the archaeological community, and interpret their function.

There are three basic elements to the semisubterranean structure: first, the elongated, subrectangular to rectangular-shaped body, which is the largest, second deepest, postmold-enclosed portion of the complex; next, the firepit, which is deeper, smaller, packed with fire-cracked rocks, and has no encircling postmolds; and, finally, the tunnel, which consists of two parallel lines of postmolds connecting the firepit to the body.

Semisubterranean structures of this nature have a restricted distribution in the northern part of the state. They are unquestionably associated with early Susquehannock sites (ca. A.D. 1500-1550), but not later ones, and with at least the later sites of the Wyoming Valley
culture (ca. A. D. 1450-1550). Indications are not so clear with regard to the earlier Shanks Ferry and Clemsons Island cultures. Structures have been found on three Clemsons Island sites in context with a single component of the Late Woodland Phase of the area. These are shown to represent activity areas occupying specific locations within the site that are peripheral to the living and food storage areas. Additionally, it is demonstrated that not all structures at any one site are contemporaneous. Relatively comparable archaeological examples have been uncovered by Carnegie Museum archaeologists in the Kinzua River valley of northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York State. Semi-subterranean structures designated "turtle pits" in this area, are reported from various proto-Iroquoian sites spanning the time from A. D. 900 to 1400. Further afield, but more similar than "turtle pits," are the so-called "keyhole" structures at the Hatchery West site in the Carlyle Reservoir of Illinois that are thought to date to the Late Woodland La Motte culture around A. D. 300 to 500. Keyholes, Ping Pong Paddles, or Turtle Pits, are strange designations for functioning architectural units in a primitive community. Keyholes have been interpreted by Binford as winter domiciles for nuclear families; turtle pits, Dragoo believes, were used to store corn and other collectible foods; ping pong paddles, the terminology used by one associate to describe the units in eastern Pennsylvania, have been discussed only as semi-subterranean structures. Ethnographic comparisons and the various characteristics of the structures themselves suggest that the Late Woodland semi-subterranean structures in eastern Pennsylvania were of a different nature than those at Poplar Island in the Susquehanna valley. The local sandstone, quartzite, and shale cobbles (a popular lithic material of the Middle Archaic of the Susquehanna valley), a popular lithic material of the Middle Archaic of the Susquehanna valley, the local sandstone, quartzite, and shale cobbles from the stream beds were preferred for anvils, hammers, etc. Only one complete projectile point was recovered, but it is diagnostic for Poplar Island (a variant of the Madison "founders" type). The thin character of the blade, with a single concave edge, of the rock that allowed the interesting observation that many hammers in the workshop area were standing on their working ends as they had been left by their users. Most of the Indian dirt from the living floors and the workshops was floated to remove the mass of rootlets and soil. All materials retained on an 18 mesh screen were examined under 10X magnification and all lithic material showing fractures for other use was saved for analysis. Among these specimens, Wirth identified some crop cobs of the passenger pigeon.

THE "INDIAN MOUND" SITE, 7 NC-D-36: A MIDDLE ARCHAIC-POLPARR ISLAND PHASE SITE IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

MARY C. SAWYER AND WILMER F. AIST

Investigation of an 1888 historical account of an "Indian mound" near Red Lion, New Castle County, Delaware, led to the discovery of a site on fastland 5-6 feet higher than the adjoining swampy head of a branch of the Red Lion Creek, but not a mound. A descendant of the 1888 first occurrence of the site, to describe the units in eastern Pennsylvania, have been discussed only as semi-subterranean structures. Ethnographic comparisons and the various characteristics of the structures themselves suggest that the Late Woodland semi-subterranean structures in eastern Pennsylvania were of a different nature than those at Poplar Island in the Susquehanna valley. The local sandstone, quartzite, and shale cobbles (a popular lithic material of the Susquehanna valley), the local sandstone, quartzite, and shale cobbles from the stream beds were preferred for anvils, hammers, etc. Only one complete projectile point was recovered, but it is diagnostic for Poplar Island (a variant of the Madison "founders" type). The thin character of the blade, with a single concave edge, of the rock that allowed the interesting observation that many hammers in the workshop area were standing on their working ends as they had been left by their users. Most of the Indian dirt from the living floors and the workshops was floated to remove the mass of rootlets and soil. All materials retained on an 18 mesh screen were examined under 10X magnification and all lithic material showing fractures for other use was saved for analysis. Among these specimens, Wirth identified some crop cobs of the passenger pigeon.
I have previously reported on the Dogan locus, a deep, extensive, and wholly Archaic midden of oyster shell. It has provided four dates at the 5000 C-14 year level, of which three are relevant to triangle points. One of these dates is 5155 C-14 years and is a stop date forward for a side-notched point of generalized Archaic pattern. About 20 feet away a date of 5075 C-14 years was obtained from shell in which lay a cluster of three stemmed points not of the Taconic tradition, since one of them had basal ears. Between these two dated occurrences lay an Archaic campsite which yielded points of many kinds, but mainly triangles that could be assigned to three types, a Beekman type, a large narrow triangle, and the approximately equalateral Hunterbrook triangle.

The third dated occurrence was a cluster of notched blade points, one of which was a classic Vosburg, one of which was a side-notched point like that dated at 5155 C-14 years and another of which was Otter Creek-like. These points were associated with a hearth. But, rather than date the hearth charcoal which was full of roothairs, we used as dating material a shell lying directly on top of two notched points. The age was 5095 C-14 years. At the level of the assemblage was a small Beekman narrow isosceles triangle.

The evidence presented here is by no means all we have excavated in support of the existence during the Archaic of a tradition of triangle points; it is merely the strongest and clearest. The tradition, which I call the Shattemuc, includes other types at other but still untested time levels. When the whole triangle story is unfolded I believe triangles will be seen to have begun as an evolution from Paleo-hunter fluted lanceolates and to extend uninterrupted into Woodland times. Meanwhile it would be rash to make chronological and cultural judgments by the triangle shape of a point alone. Provenience data must accompany any identification for cultural or chronological purposes.