EASTERN STATES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
BANGOR, MAINE
OCT. 18, 19, 20, 1974

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

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

BULLETIN NO. 34

JULY, 1975
The 1974 annual meetings of the Eastern States Archeological Federation were held on October 18, 19, and 20, 1974, at the Sheraton Inn in Bangor, Maine. The meetings were hosted by the Robert Abbe Museum and the Maine Archaeological Society with assistance from the University of Maine, Orono, Anthropology Department.

The annual meeting began with a Friday morning session on Prehistory of the Maine-Maritime Provinces Area. After a welcome to those present by E.S.A.F. president, Dr. Maurice Robbins, the session was turned over to David Sanger of the University of Maine at Orono. Chairperson Sanger then introduced the speakers for the morning session. The first paper, given by Dr. Sanger, was entitled The \textit{Setting-Historical and Environmental Background of the Area}. Bruce Bourque of the Maine State Museum then presented a talk on The \textit{Prehistory of Maine}. This was followed by \textit{The Prehistory of Nova Scotia} by Stephen Davis of St. Mary’s University in Halifax and \textit{The Prehistory of New Brunswick} by Christopher Turnbull, Historical Resources Administration of New Brunswick, and David Keneshe, National Museum of Man, Ottawa. H. Brad Myers of Canadian Rock Art Research Associates then presented a talk on \textit{The Kejimkujik Petroglyphs, Nova Scotia}. Dr. James A. Tuck of Memorial University of Newfoundland at St. John’s, closed the morning session with a talk on \textit{Early Cultures in Southern Labrador}.

Friday afternoon was devoted to a trip to the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities in Bar Harbor, Maine. A bus was scheduled for those needing transportation.

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting was opened by President Robbins at 7:13 P.M. in the banquet room of the Sheraton Inn. Since the 1973 \textit{Bulletin} had not been printed, the minutes of the 1973 meeting were read by the recording secretary, Ronald A. Thomas. The motion to accept these minutes as read was made by Dale Kirby and seconded by Don Drago.

Marjorie Gay, corresponding secretary, was called upon for her report:

"Compiling the Directory and keeping it updated is my greatest responsibility. I also have handled various requests for information. Several state societies have sent me their newsletter and other information. I have put these with the records. This year I attempted to mimeograph the Directory myself. It was a rather unprofessional job. My total was 146. There are less than a dozen left. I wish to thank the state societies for sending the information for the Directory. Most have cooperated very well. Some societies omit their membership totals. The request for the name and mailing address of the person to whom the \textit{Bulletins} are to be sent should be reworded. It would be better as the "person to whom remails E.S.A.F. material to the society member." The meeting notices for Alabama went to the secretary who was an extended visit to California.

My records show a total membership of E.S.A.F. as 11,426. This is not entirely accurate as several societies have not sent their 1974 figures. The most recent on record is California. I appreciate the opportunity to have served as your corresponding secretary in these two years. I apologize for the times I was late."
The Michigan Archaeologist
Vol. 1 Nos. 2, 3, 4
Vol. 2 Nos. 2, 3, 4
Vol. 3 Nos. 2, 3, 4
Vol. 4 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 5 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 6 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 7 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 8 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 9 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 10 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 11 Nos. 1, 3, 4
Vol. 12 Nos. 1, 3, 4
Vol. 13 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 14 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 15 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 16 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 17 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 18 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 19 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 20 No. 2
Indexes 2, 4, 5, 6

Bulletin of the Nebraska State Museum
Vol. 2 Nos. 2, 3-8
Vol. 3 Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8
Vol. 4 Nos. 1-4, 6-14
Vol. 5 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 6 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 7 Nos. 1-5
Vol. 8 Nos. 1-5
Vol. 9 Nos. 2-5

The New Hampshire Archaeological Society, Misc. Papers
No. 1

The University Museum, Pennsylvania Archaeologist
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 1930, 1931, 1935 (2 copies), 1965

Pennsylvania Archaeologist
Vol. 3 No. 1 (3 copies)
No. 2 (3 copies)
No. 4
No. 5 (6 copies)
No. 6 (3 copies)
Vol. VIII No. 1
Vol. IX No. 1 (2 copies)
Vol. X No. 1 (2 copies)
Vol. XV No. 1
Vol. XVI No. 1
Vol. XVII No. 1, 3
Vol. XVIII No. 1 & 2
Vol. XIX No. 1-4
Vol. XX No. 1-2
Vol. XXI No. 1-3, 4
Vol. XXII No. 1, 2
Vol. XXIII No. 1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. XXIV No. 1, 2, 3
Vol. XXV No. 1, 2, 3
Vol. XXVI No. 1 (2 copies)
Vol. XXVII No. 1 (2 copies)
Vol. XXVIII No. 1-2
Vol. XXIX No. 2
Vol. XXX No. 2
Vol. XXXI No. 1-3
Vol. XXXII No. 1-4
Vol. XXXIII No. 1 & 3
Vol. XXXV No. 3-4

Journal of the Lower Susquehanna Chapter No. 9 of the Society for Pennsylvania Arch. 1958

Tennessee Archaeologist
Vol. IV No. 1, 2, 4
Vol. V No. 1 & 3
Vol. VI No. 1 & 2
Vol. VII No. 1 & 2
Vol. VIII No. 1 & 3
Vol. IX No. 1 & 2
Vol. X No. 1 & 2
Vol. XI No. 2
Vol. XII No. 1 & 2
Vol. XIII No. 2
Vol. XIV No. 1
Vol. XVII No. 1 & 2
Vol. XIX No. 1
Vol. XX No. 1 & 2
Vol. XXI No. 2
Vol. XXII No. 1 & 2
Vol. XXIII No. 2
Vol. XXIV No. 1 & 2

Tennessee Archaeological Society, Misc. Papers
No. 2

The Arch. Society of Virginia, Quarterly Bulletins
Vol. 2 No. 3-4
Vol. 3 No. 1, 3
Vol. 4 Nos. 1-4
Vol. 5 No. 1, 2, 3, 4
(2 copies)
No. 4 (2 copies)
Vol. VI Nos. 1-4
Vol. VII No. 1
Vol. VIII No. 1 & 2
Vol. IX No. 1
Vol. X No. 1 & 2
Vol. XI No. 2
Vol. XII No. 1 & 2
Vol. XIII No. 2
Vol. XIV No. 1
Vol. XV No. 1
Vol. XVI No. 1
Vol. XVII No. 1 & 2
Vol. XVIII No. 1, 2, 3
Vol. XIX No. 1-4
Vol. XX No. 1, 2 (2 copies)
No. 3, No. 4
(Pl. 1 & 2)
Vol. XXI No. 1, 2
(2 copies), 3
No. 4 (2 copies)
Vol. XXII Nos. 1, 2, 3
(2 copies)
Vol. XXIII No. 1-2
Vol. XXIV No. 1-4
Vol. XXV No. 1, 2, 3
(2 copies)
Vol. XXVI No. 1 (2 copies)
Vol. XXVII No. 1 (2 copies)
Vol. XXVIII No. 1-2
Vol. XXIX No. 2
Vol. XXX No. 1-3
Vol. XXXI No. 2 (2 copies)
Vol. XXXII No. 1-4

West Virginia Archaeological Society Annual Meeting 1965

West Virginia Archaeologist
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No. 3
No. 4 (2 copies)
No. 6
No. 7 (2 copies)
No. 12 (2 copies)
No. 14 (2 copies)
No. 15 (2 copies)
No. 16 (2 copies)
No. 17 (2 copies)
No. 18
No. 19
No. 21

Martha Otto, Bulletin editor, reported that the 1973 Bulletin, due to unfortunate delays, should be in print in November. A report from the Publications Committee was read by Mabel Robbins as follows:

Financial Report of the Publication Committee Nov. 1973 to Sept. 25, 1974:

Received from sales and deposited in the Farmer’s and Merchant’s Bank, Morgantown, West Virginia to the credit of the E.S.A.F.:

Nov. 1973 $ 177.00
Dec. 1973 45.00
Jan. 1974 111.00
March 1974 73.00
March 1974 244.50
April 1974 406.50
April 1974 488.50
April 1974 391.50
April 1974 368.00
May 1974 420.00
May 1974 447.00
June 1974 371.56
July 1974 648.50
August 1974 298.62
Sept. 1974 381.00

$4,889.18

Received in cash Nov. 1973 to Sept. 25, 1974

$294.07 (at November 1973 meeting)
138.00 (by mail)

$432.07

Expended in cash

1.50 - Cash Book
184.10 - Postage Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 and misc.
26.64 - Perma-Stamps
20.00 - Adv. in Popular Archaeology (2 issues)

$268.24


$432.07 Publication Fund

Total receipts from sales of publications Nov. 1973 to Sept. 25, 1974, $5,321.25

On hand Sept. 25, 1974,

510 copies A.E.N.A. Vol. 1, No. 1 @ $3.00 = $1,530.00
1,119 copies A.E.N.A. Vol. 2, No. 1 @ 4.00 = $4,476.00

Vol. 2 No. 1
1,530 advance sale
5,986.00

Dr. Don Dragoo then commented on the phenomenal success of the new publication, Archaeology of Eastern North America, and asked for a motion to commend editor, Lou Brennan. A motion was made by Dale Kirby and seconded by Paul Crethull. It was passed by the Executive Board. Lou Brennan then asked for comments on Volume 2 of A.E.N.A. and requested contributions for Volume 3. He stated that he was particularly interested in articles on the "New Archaeology."

The report from the membership chairman, Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, was read to the Executive Board:

"A request for affiliation with the Federation was received from the Augusta Archaeological Society. This group is affiliated with the Augusta-Richmond County Museum in Georgia. Through correspondence it was determined that the principal interest of the society members was in receiving E.S.A.F. publications. Rather than have two
member societies in Georgia, the Augusta society chose to apply for charter status in the Georgia Archaeological Society. The Georgia Archaeological Society is working to set up a newsletter and rejuvenation of the Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History. No other requests for membership were received.

Your membership chairman has received no requests for advice on recognition between its member societies. No problems of this sort have been called to his attention.

Alice Wellman, publicity chairman, then commented on the newspaper publicity about the sessions. No reports were given by the research chairman on the exhibits chairman.

President Maurice Robbins then opened the Old Business by reporting that the Eastern States Archeological Federation has incorporated in the State of Massachusetts. Incorporators are Alice Wellman, Herbert Kraft, Fred Kinsey, Ronald A. Thomas, Maurice Robbins. The official agent for the corporation is the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. The cost of this process is $10.00 per year. Incorporation will allow the Federation to apply for a non-profit mailing permit thereby saving a considerable amount on mailing costs. A motion, made by Dale Kirby, to approve the action of the president was seconded by Alice Neece. The motion was passed.

The first item discussed under New Business was the annual dues of member societies. After a short discussion a motion was made by Don Dragoo to retain the dues at the present rate. The motion was seconded by Paul Cresthull and passed.

The second item to hold the 1975 meeting was then brought up for action. The invitation from the Ohio Academy of Science and Ohio Historical Society to meet in Columbus was accepted. Martha Otto stated that arrangements have been tentatively made with the Sheraton Inn to hold the meeting of Monday, December 13, 1974, and 14. An invitation was received from the newly-organized Kentucky Archaeological Society to hold the 1976 meeting in Louisville. Further action on this invitation will be taken later.

A discussion then ensued on the definition of membership in the Eastern States Archeological Federation. It was pointed out by Dale Kirby that there are no individual members of the E.S.A.F. and that only societies were actual members. Paul Cresthull suggested that the members of the Federation print on their membership cards that the society is a member of the E.S.A.F. Alice Neece suggested that an explanation of this be published. The discussion continued with a final motion made by Dale Kirby to table the matter. This motion was approved. It was decided to hold an annual meeting in the annual Bulletin and short statement in the flyer announcing Volume 3 of A.E.N.A.

The report from the nomination committee was then called for and passed. Nominations from the floor were called for and there being none moved that it be accepted. The motion was seconded by Howard A. MacCord and passed. Nominations from the floor were called for and there being none it was moved by Michael MacCrate that a vote be cast for the slate presented by the nominating committee, which was seconded by Dr. Maurice Robbins. The motion was adopted.

At that point incoming president, Dr. W. Fred Kinsey III, thanked Dr. Maurice Robbins on behalf of the E.S.A.F. for the fine job he had done as president over the past two years. He then introduced Dr. Charles R. McGimsey III, president of the Society for American Archaeology. Dr. McGimsey then addressed the meeting on the Executive Committee of the Society for American Archaeology. Those topics discussed included the need for registration or certification of professionals, field schools, and institutions; the problem of communications of the Society and between archaeologists and the general public; and the need for planning and action concerning America's threatened archaeological resources. Dr. McGimsey reported that the Executive Committee would be meeting in Mexico City during the A.A.A. meetings to take action on several of these matters.

The meeting continued on Saturday morning at 9:00 A.M. with a session on Viking Influences on the Western Hemisphere chaired by Bergetta Wallace, Carnegie Museum, Natural History, Pittsburgh. Presentations were given by O. G. Landsverk, Landverk Foundation, on Authentic Pre-Columbian Norse Artifacts in the United States; Donald B. Buchanan, Archaeological Society of Virginia, on A Translation of the Spirit Pond Runestones; Edward J. Lenik, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, on The Search for Norse Occupation at Spirit Pond, Maine; Dr. Clairborne W. Thompson, University of Michigan, on Crowing His Own Quoit Runes: The Provincial Humorist and the Rest of the World; Earle Haagen, Harvard University, on The Sagas of Vinland: What Do They Tell Us?; and Bergetta Wallace, Carnegie Museum, on Archaeological Evidence of Vikings in the New World.

A long discussion concerning the authenticity of reported Norse finds in America and on the various approaches used in investigating the problem followed. The attendance of all attending was assured.


The Saturday evening social hour and banquet were held at the University of Maine in Wells Common. The social hour was hosted by the Robert Abe Museum. The dinner speaker was Dr. Carl C. Landberg-Karlovsky, Harvard University, who presented a very interesting and enlightening talk on The Urban Revolution Reconsidered. The speaker and the lobster dinner were well received by the 142 fortunate attendants.

The II meeting of the 1974 meetings of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held on Sunday morning at the Sheraton Inn, Herbert Kraft, Seton Hall University, presided over a General Session. The following persons presented papers: Charles A. Paxton, Rhode Island College, The Project 1974 Summer Program; Charles B. Sargent, University of Maine, Settlement in the Kerrington Marsh; Guy Melling, Robert Abe Museum, The Goddard Site Re-viewed; Edmund K. Swigrat, Sheepsy Valley Archaeological Society, Discovering the 5,000 Year Old History of Indian Prehistory in Western Connecticut; William J. Hanes, Yarmouth Archaeological Society, The Archaeological Concept of Typology; Richard S. White, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Preserving and Collecting Fernal Reams for Archaeological Analysis; Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Archaeological Society of Virginia, The Kiser Site, Chesterfield County, Virginia; James P. Whitall II, New Hampshire Archaeological Society, Megalithic Stone Construction in North Salem, New Hampshire.
Registration for the 1974 meetings totaled 222 from the following 
states and provinces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Societies</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>Maine--Abbe</th>
<th>Maine--Society</th>
<th>Maryland--Inc.</th>
<th>Maryland--Society</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Ontario, Canada</td>
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II Unaffiliated, Non-Member Contingents

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<tr>
<th>Nova Scotia</th>
<th>New Brunswick</th>
<th>Unaffiliated drop-ins</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>

TOTAL: 198 members

Final number at banquet: 142
Tour to Bar Harbor 76

Subsequent to the meeting, President Kinsey announced the following new staff appointments:

Research: Ms. Alice C. Noecker
1117 Par-4 Circle
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

Membership: Dr. James Tuck
Memorial University
St. Johns, Newfoundland Canada

Program: Dr. Bruce Rippeteau
Anthropology Dept.
State University College
Oneonta, New York 13820

Respectfully submitted,
Ronald A. Thomas, recording secretary

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following report was compiled after the November annual meeting.

BALANCE ON HAND, 11/18/74 $6,401.99

RECEIPTS:

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<th>AENA</th>
<th>Sale of Publications</th>
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EXPENDITURES:

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<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</td>
<td>$5,331.69</td>
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While it seems impossible at this time to fully sort out the finances of the last three plus years, I think we now may have paid all outstanding bills and are once again on a solid financial footing.

Respectfully submitted,
Edmund K. Swigart, treasurer
March 1, 1975

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES – 1974


The Society newsletter, Stones and Bones, is mailed monthly throughout the year to the members. It contains eight to ten pages per issue of information on events occurring within and without the State of Alabama. A popular continuing feature is the periodic review of the publications of the other societies which are received through exchange agreements. Brittain Thompson is the editor and Mr. and Mrs. Jerry J. Nielsen are the editorial assistants. In May a special mailing of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Alabama Archaeological Society was sent to the membership.

Special Publication Number 1 of the Alabama Archaeological Society, "Fort Mitchell: An Archaeological Exploration in Russell County, Alabama," by David W. Chase, was received from the printer in February of 1974. One copy was sent free to each 1974 member of the Society with additional copies going for $2.00 each.

The Summer Meeting of the Society was held in Florence, Alabama, on the campus of the University of North Alabama and was hosted by that institution and the Muscle Shoals Chapter of the Society. Speakers were: Charles E. Moore, Regional Indian History; Maureen S.
Maness, Local History; Charles Hubbert, Heat Treatment of Lithic Materials; Casey B. Oakley, Some Archaeological Developments of the Bear Creek Watershed Project; Eugene Futato, Resharpened Projectile Points from 1FR318; Mack Brooms, An Analysis of a Lithic Workshop; H. Dale White, Jeanerette Site in St. Mary Parish; and J. Jenkins, Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, During the Past Year; and Dr. Richard A. Krause, The Clay Sleepy.

The 41st semi-annual meeting was held at the same location on October 5th, Douglas F. Jordan reported on the Woodchuck Knoll site which has a single component of the small semmed quarry point complex. Betty Gerashan reported on Fort Stamford which dates to the American Revolution. Ernest Wiegand reported on both the Athena site and the Rock Rimmon rockshelter. Douglas Jordan reported on the Schwartz site which is a cremation cemetery pertaining to the Watertown Phase. The movie Stop Destroying America’s Past by Stuart Sturwee was shown and was followed by a panel discussion. There was a happy hour and dinner which preceded the guest speaker, Dr. James J. F. Deetz, who is on the faculty of Brown University and is the Archaeological Advisor of the Rhode Island Historic Preservation. He spoke about Historical Archaeology in Southern New England.

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DELAWARE—Wilmer F. Aist reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has two chapters and, as a result of updating the membership list, shows a reduction to 140 active members.

Four public meetings were held during the year. In September, the state archeologist, Ronald A. Thomas, discussed recent excavations in the Delmarva area. In February, Cara L. Wise, Office of State Archeologist, presented a detailed story on the work at the Nassawango Site. In April, Robert Alexander, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, discussed Archaeology of the Southwest. Ms. Betty Karr, Dept. of Anthropology and the University of Delaware, sponsored an Annual Meeting in June on Pottery Identification for Just Plain People.

Four numbers of Inkheda, the Society’s newsletter, were issued. Paper No. 7, Excursions from the Journal of Henry David Thoreau, edited by author P. A. Murray, was also printed.

The highlights in the activities of the Archaeological Society of Delaware during the year was the hosting of the annual meeting of Eastern States Archeological Federation last fall. The responsibility of the meeting planning and all the details associated with the meeting stretched the resources of a small group. To aid other members, the Delaware Society prepared a detailed guide based on the Pennsylvania and Delaware meeting experiences. The guide was forwarded to others who are planning the next semi-annual meeting and should be useful to keep current.

The Delaware Society reluctantly reports that Elwood S. Wilkens, Jr. has found it necessary to relinquish his position as Delaware’s designated representative to ESAF. He represented Delaware at 21 successive meetings, and leaves an impressive list of activities and accomplishments in eastern states archeology.

KENTUCKY—William A. Proas reported on the various activities of the Red River Archaeological Society. At the annual meeting held at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, under the auspices of Dr. Donald E. Janzen, associate director of the Department of Anthropology, it was decided that the Kentucky Archaic Society would be the Association, University of Kentucky, and A. Mullins, president, prepared a detailed guide based on the Pennsylvania and Delaware meeting experiences. The guide was forwarded to others who are planning the next semi-annual meeting and should be useful to keep current.

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KENTUCKY—William A. Proas reported on the various activities of the Red River Archaeological Society. At the annual meeting held at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, under the auspices of Dr. Donald E. Janzen, associate director of the Department of Anthropology, it was decided that the Kentucky Archaic Society would be the Association, University of Kentucky, and A. Mullins, president, prepared a detailed guide based on the Pennsylvania and Delaware meeting experiences. The guide was forwarded to others who are planning the next semi-annual meeting and should be useful to keep current.
in extent with the purpose of preparing a report on the Archaic settlement patterns there.

As we can see, many projects are being carried out by the several local chapters of the Society for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Inc. The Association's next scheduled publication will be available next spring, and we feel that it will be a very important contribution to Kentucky archaeology. It is entitled *Pottery Guide Handbook* and is being prepared by the professional staff of the Kentucky Archaeological Society of Kentucky. Copies of this publication will be made available by mail and also at the next E.S.A.F. meeting.

MAINE—Alice Wellman reported that the Annual Meeting of the Robert Abbe Museum was held July 17, 1974, at the museum. Last year's officers were retained for 1974-75; president, Paul G. Favour, Jr.; clerk, Wendell S. Hadlock; treasurer, Austin W. Carter. Alice N. Wellman, State Archaeologist, reported that the Robert Abbe Museum members were called upon to support the arrangements committee with contributions of money and time.

In the forty years of E.S.A.F. existence, the annual meeting has never been cancelled. The dates and places are clearly established. The only change may be an emphasis on members and guests, and hope their visit is pleasant, informative, and worthwhile. Robert Abbe members Robert G. MacKay and Alice N. Wellman, and Maine Archaeological Society president Marshall Rice and treasurer Jean T. MacKay are the individuals principally responsible for advance planning and local arrangements for the E.S.A.F. meeting. Member David Sanger, University of Maine Department of Anthropology, is charged by program chairman, Herbert C. Kraft, with raising the annual meeting's profile. In his initial report, Mr. Sanger stated that he had been contacted by Mrs. Paul G. Favour, Jr., who continues to serve as full-time summer curator. She is the museum's strong and loyal link with the visiting public which numbered 34,850 for the 46th month season in 1974.

Three new members were elected by the Board of Trustees. Total membership stands at 65.

The museum's budget for the year reflected amounts for a stepped-up publication program, payment for the final diorama in a planned series of four, and anticipated expenses as co-host of the 41st E.S.A.F. Annual Meeting slated for Bangor, Maine, October 18-20. The museum will host the Saturday evening pre-banquet social hour and offer a一条龙服务 to the Abbe Museum. Museum members were called upon to support the arrangements committee with contributions of money and time.

What's New in Maryland Archeology?

As we can see, many projects are being carried out by the several local chapters of the Maryland Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc. The society normally publishes 4 Newsletters and 2 issues of the journal, *Maryland Archeology*, per year. In order to bring the journal up to date, the 1973 volume was published as a double issue, as will be that of 1974. The officers of the society are: president, Reynolds J. Horpel, adult advisor to the Milford Mill High School Chapter, instructed the spring term of the seminar on archeology at Ellicott City, a national landmark, dated to 1830, on the oldest stretch of commercial railroad in the world. Students of the Milford Mill Chapter are participating in this dig as well as working at Ghost Acres and moonlight digs with lanterns at their log cabin site.

The Northeast Chapter continued its long-standing custom of an annual picnic in August at the home of Mrs. Virginia Jones. Nancy Carlile reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, a section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, has two chapters—the Montgomery County Chapter and the Southwestern Chapter. Mrs. Carlile reported that the Montgomery County Chapter was held in Bethesda. Total membership in the society in 1974 was 160.

During the past year the Society, under the direction of the state archaeologist, sponsored a survey in the Hollinsford area of Patapsco State Park to record historic and prehistoric sites within the park. We hope to make this activity a regular event and to cover most of the park land in Maryland.

The fourth annual field meeting was held at the Wessel site in the new Tuckahoe State Park near Easton, Maryland, with the co-sponsorship of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. About 60 people participated over Memorial Day weekend. The site was finally closed in July with many Society members helping long after the scheduled weekend event.

Some members of the Society also helped Stephen Israel with the investigation of the barracks foundations at Fort Frederick, west of Hagerstown during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Bennett completed cataloguing the archeological collections at the Maryland Historical Society during the past year. They have volunteered to do a similar project with the materials at the National Capital Area Archaeological Society, which was published in their recent newsletter histories of the Kanawha Spring site, the location of their 1973 field session, and the Friendsville site, where our 1972 dig was located.

Brother James McPike has continued his exhibits in local libraries, but the pressure of his work at the seminary forced him to resign the chairmanship of the Southwestern Chapter in the spring. Charles Donelson took on the responsibility and made the arrangements for the annual meeting held on October 12, 1974, hosted by the Southwestern Chapter in Bethesda.
The Society revised its rules of procedure to include among its objectives:  
- Developing and presenting prehistoric and historic archaeology.  
- Curbing commercialization of antiquities.  

Other changes included revised procedures for selecting honorary members and election of Society officers. The ESAF resolution on Curbings Commercialization of Antiquities was added to a new section called the History Division.  

The new officers elected for two-year terms in 1975 and 1976 are George Wilcox, president; Barbara Coffe, vice president, and Mary Curry, secretary-treasurer.  

The next session will address Guides for Preservation and Protection of Antiquities. Other dates of procedure meetings will be announced.  

The expanding interest in archaeology has resulted in a sufficient number of new members to overcome normal losses. During the year two double numbers of the Massachusetts Bulletin were published together with one Newsletter.  

Sales from publications and a grant from the Massachusetts Council of Arts and Sciences has resulted in an excellent financial situation. Most of the ten local chapters are active in the field and several interesting site reports were given at the Annual Meeting on October 12.  

The Society museum has been especially active during the year. The number of visitors has increased greatly and conducted tours for school classes and groups of general interest.  

The antiquities legislation sponsored by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society was passed by the General Court and became law on April 1, 1974.  

The following papers were presented in the afternoon session:  

The Seabrook Tidal Marsh Site by Brian Robinson.  

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THE BULLETIN OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY
local site surveys and site registration, and to determine the kinds of collections they had.

For practical reasons, business meetings were held, but on these occasions the business sessions were kept very short to allow for expanded programs and workshops. Special executive board meetings were held at various other times to conduct the Society's business. The proceedings of these sessions were abstracted and published in the archaeological of the East Orange Water Reserve site.

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The January meeting was held at Cook College-Rutgers University. It consisted of elections and a slide illustrated talk on the geology and archaeology of the East Orange Water Reserve site.

The June meeting held at Cook College-Rutgers University, was devoted to a Workshop on Archaeological Sites Registration and Map Reading. Archaeologists, geologists, soil scientists, and cartographers participated. The June meeting, held at Seton Hall University, was an all-day session sponsored with assistance from a National Park Service radiocarbon dating laboratory. It concluded with a three-hour demonstration of fitch flipping and "living archaeology" by Errett Callahan of Virginia Commonwealth University.

The date of the October meeting coincided with the rescheduled E.S.A.F. meeting and was, therefore, postponed. The A.S.N.J. again participated in the Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Academy of Science and continued its affiliation with the League of New Jersey Historical Societies.

A number of major excavations were carried out in several sectors of the state. Herbert C. Kraft of Seton Hall University excavated in both the Assumpink watershed and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Lorraine E. Williams and the New Jersey State Museum excavated and mapped prehistoric and historic sites in the upper Delaware valley. R. Alan Mounier excavated the large site under the auspices of Rider College. Edward S. Rutch and his associates continued their industrial archaeology at the Paterson Locomotive Works, and Edward J. Langle excavated the site at the Van Duyne house. Numerous weekend excavations were also in process at several sites. Progress reports on all of these excavations were presented at various general meetings.

Increased activities, a more exciting Bulletin, additional Newsletters and much hard work on the part of many of our officers and members resulted in a 62% increase in the A.S.N.J. membership. The current enrollment stands at 842 members. The Archaeological Society of New Jersey is working in close cooperation with the Bureau of Archaeology, New Jersey State Museum in order to preserve, record, and, if necessary, help to excavate threatened historic and/or prehistoric sites.

A 30-minute television documentary prepared by the Communications Department of Seton Hall University under a partial grant from New Jersey Educational Television, and entitled Treasures From The Past was broadcast over several TV channels. Designed to focus public attention on the ever-increasing destruction of our archaeological heritage, the film gave equal time to a major prehistoric site in the Tocks Island area, and a large industrial site—a locomotive factory in Paterson. Interviews and voice-over comments provided continuity.

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At the 58th Annual Meeting held at the Rochester Museum and Science Center and St. John Fisher College, Rochester April 19-22 and hosted by Morgan Chapter, the NYSSA Certificate of Merit was awarded to Mrs. Ronald Otto and the Certificate for Meritorious Service was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Behnke and Mrs. Mercein Whitney. The executive committee approved the publication of a Festschrift in honor of Dr. William A. Ritchie, retired state archaeologist.

The program of papers at the annual meeting was as follows:

- Saturday morning, Charles F. Hayes III, chairman: Public Education in Archaeology—Robert Sullivan; A Discussion of the New York Archaeological Council—Dr. Marian E. White; Salvage Archaeological Session, chaired by Fred Plog.
- Saturday afternoon: William S. Cornell, chairman: Nathaniel Rochester Pottery Site—George Hamell; Morganville Pottery Site—Daniel Barber; The Eg1t and Lord Sites, the Historic Component: Unadilla 1753-1778—Franklin Hesse; Ceramics of the Genesee Country—Robert Sullivan; Two Skulls and Some Cufi Material from the Webster Site—William S. Cornell; Archaeological Evidence of Seneca Mysticism—Charles F. Bray.
- Sunday morning, banquet address by Dr. William A. Ritchie, Remberances of a Festschrift.

OHIO—Martha Potter Otto reported that many members of the Section of Anthropology, Ohio Academy of Science, have been conducting a variety of field work and research projects. Al Lee, Baldwin-Wallace College supervised the excavation of a Plano campsite in northern Ohio. James Morley and David Stothers, University of Toledo, were involved with several excavations and surveys in the western Lake Erie basin. Orrin C. Shane of Kent State University directed the investigation of the Heckelman site in Erie County that contained a Late Archaic burial. Orrin C. Shane, State Archaeologist, Ohio Historical Society, directed early Late Archaic excavations in the Susquehanna valley. James Murphy of Western Reserve University investigated late prehistoric and historic occupations in the valley. Daniel Barber, University of Rochester, excavated the Mediterranean. James Murphy of Western Reserve University investigated late prehistoric and historic occupations in the valley. Daniel Barber, University of Rochester, excavated the Mediterranean.

Randy Buchanan (Defiance College) and John White (Youngstown University) have been involved in various historic sites. Buchanan primarily with forts, White, with an early iron furnace near Youngstown. Benjie Keel (Wright State University) directed a field school class in salvaging a site in the Normandy Reservoir in west-central Tennessee. James Adovasio, University of Pittsburgh, finished the second season at Meadowcroft rockshelter, a deeply stratified multi-component site with earliest sequences dating to the Paleo-Indian period. James Murphy of Case Western Reserve University investigated a multicomponent rockshelter and an Adena mound in Gallia County, Ohio. The Miami University field school continued under the direction of Ronald Spiebauer with the examination of a village site in Butler County. Among the Ohio Historical Society’s archaeological activities were further investigations at Mound City in Seip Mound State Memorial, directed by Raymond S. Babbs, and salvage excavations south of Columbus and various environmental survey projects supervised by Marilyn J. Adovasio.

On the national level, the National Register of Historic Places and reviewing a myriad of environmental impact statements, the Historic Preservation Office, has been actively involved with nominating sites to the National Register of Historic Places and reviewing a myriad of environmental impact statements.
In December, we held our annual banquet at the Valhalla Inn. After a very fine meal, we heard the pleasant sight-hearing a very thought-provoking address by W. C. Noble of McMaster University on the relationship between corn horticulture and the size of villages in southern Ontario.

The Annual Meeting of the new year was back in the Archaeology Lab of the University of Toronto. The speaker of the evening was our new president, Charles Garrad. He presented a review of Understanding Early Man in Ontario, which included reading a preliminary report on the EarlyMan Project. In May, '74, Charles was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the Toronto Prehistory Directors Meeting on Saturday evening, Mrs. Helen Wilson was the guest speaker. As the month, please drop in on the meetings. Just call the hosts and Joffre 1. Coe as the dinner speaker. The 1976 meeting will be held late afternoon, Saturday. Saturday, the papers included Flotation Remains from the Faustett Site by Roger W. Moeller, Computer Study of Petroglyph Designs by James L. Swauger, Bob Evans Rock Shelter by James Murphy, The Hill Site by William S. Wilson, and repeated by John Witthoft. The annual dinner held late Saturday afternoon had John Witthoft speaking on New Insights into Archaic Life in Pennsylvania.

The Society published volume 43, nos. 1 and 2 of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Mr. Merle G. W. Buell, Pennsylvania amateur archaeologists consider themselves lucky to have three professionals readily available for help. Dr. Barry Kent, state archaeologist, worked summer at the Strickler site; Field Archaeologist, Ira Sams, worked along the Susquehanna River; and Vance Packard, historical archaeologist, worked at Washington Crossing State Park.

RHODE ISLAND—Edward Cook reported a number of activities of the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island. Since the closing of the Wilcox Brook site in September 1973, the Field Research Committee has been looking for another site suitable for an organized dig. We hope to find a site this summer. It appears that this area is rich in streams and rivers, other areas are also being researched. During the spring, summer, and fall of 1974 and spring of 1975 the Society has been digging at a "temporary site" on the old Sam Franklin farm (now owned by John Koszela). This site borders on Flat River and is located about 1 mile north of Coventry Center. Evidence here is good; it appears to be a primary workshop site with few complete artifacts being found. Of interest is the proliferation of angleite workings; this material generally accompany sites closer to the shore, especially in the southern part of the state. Evidence found indicates occupation by the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and ceramic-Woodland cultures.

Dr. Lawrence W. Lindquist, Dept. of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, was the speaker as the topic being "Mohenjodaro: A City of the Dead." Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month during the winter and early spring. A variety of programs is planned for these meetings to be of general interest to all members. The current meeting of the Society is being held in the belief that all members will benefit from the programs. Several members have had their papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archaological Society of South Carolina, held in Charleston, South Carolina.

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which is considerably higher than the figure of some 160 members last year.

The Society has recently approved a new publication series entitled Occasional Contributed Papers. This series is designed to publish lengthy papers that could not be included in the semi-annual journal, South Carolina Antiquities. Several papers are now in the process of being completed. Mr. David G. Anderson, assistant professor of anthropology in the Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of South Carolina, is presently finishing a 200-page report on the Cal Site in the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. The site, which is a multiple-component site of several small areas, produced a nearly perfect sequence of projectile points and tools that represent Late Paleo-Indian and late Quaternary stages of the coastal plain. In addition to the sequence, we noted that the site has been flooded several times during occupation and that the flooding had accounted for the 30 inches of sediments and small gravel that composed the matrix. Analysis is being conducted on the artifacts and we hope to have a report written in the near future.

In the summer of 1974, the Society members also turned out in response to an endangered historic site located in a proposed highway right-of-way, in York County. According to local records it is the earliest fort constructed in central South Carolina. Although a great deal of work was done, which included the use of a motor grader for removing top soil, the old Congaree Fort could not be located. The attempts to locate the fort disclosed the location of several 18th century homes and related material culture, such as gun flints, wine bottles, animal bone, pipe stems and musket balls. Historic records indicate at least two homes were constructed prior to 1780 and were in the property of a gentleman who lived long after the old fort was abandoned. In spite of all the historic records detailing the fort's location and the later homes that were built on the fort site, absolutely no evidence of the fort itself could be found. Although we have stopped the search, several members of the Institute of Archeology have continued, but with the same results.

In summary, the Society has participated in a number of activities and has expended a great deal of energy on them. Additionally, membership has increased substantially, and we are looking forward to our new publication.

VIRGINIA—Mr. M. D. Kerby reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia suffered some loss of membership during the year, but that its strength was still nearly 1400 members and subscribers, with eighteen local chapters. Fieldwork under the auspices of the Virginia Committee on Historical Resources as in past years, and the following sites were excavated, either completely or in part: Refo site, Mathews County, prehistoric shell-midden; Pennington Gap site, Lee County, prehistoric site; Camden farm, Caroline County, tests of five loci on the farm; Upper Middlesex, Westmoreland County, prehistory in the town; Rakes site, Chesterfield County, stratified prehistoric site; Tousley site, Montgomery County, prehistoric palisaded village site.

Several local chapters of the Society arranged for and conducted excavations at sites in their locale area, including: Gilbert farm, Charlotte County, Appalachian Highlands Chapter; Arrington site, Washington County, Wolf Hills Chapter; Cornellius site, Washington County, Wolf Hills Chapter; Pot rock shelter, Carroll County, Upper New River Chapter; Jeffrey rock shelter, Loudoun County, Northern Virginia Chapter; 18th century house site, Norge, Greater Williamsburg Area Chapter.

Individuals of the Society conducted the following excavations during 1974: Nomini plantation, Westmoreland County, Mrs. Joseph B. Mitchell, Alexandria; Frontier cabin site, Bath County, Mr. Harry Jaeger, Covington; Townsite and fort, Port Royal, Mr. William T. Buchen, Petersburg; Horse Creek site, Amelia County, Mrs. Mrs. Mitchell found at Nomini plantation two wine bottle seals dated 1686, which are the earliest thus far reported for North America. The Trigg site is a Late Woodland village 175 feet across, enclosed by a palisade; the entire site was uncovered using earth-moving equipment. The Kiser site (reported in greater detail in this Bulletin) produced evidence of almost-continuous occupations from Paleo-Indian to historic times, about AD 1600.

The Society's Annual Meeting is set for October 26, 1974, and will be held in Richmond and possibly be held in the atmosphere at the meeting will be Dr. Kenneth Guthrie, University of Tennessee. Local chapters met and conducted their own programs. New officers elected for the 1975-76 biennium are: President, Mr. George E. Schellen, Stephens City; Vice-President, Mrs. M. D. Kerby, Middlesex; Secretary, Mrs. Virginia W. Sherman, Montross; Treasurer, Col. Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Richmond; Editor, Mrs. Lauren Harrison, Hartwood.

Surveys to locate and identify new sites continued through the year. Numerous sites of both historic and prehistoric interest were located and catalogued. The Society continued its efforts to create a state museum system, and was instrumental in obtaining for the Virginia General Assembly $61,970 for each of the next two fiscal years. This act represents the first time that the Virginia General Assembly has appropriated funds specifically marked for archeological research and displays. Work planned for 1975 is expected to continue the intern and expand as new staff members are hired by the State Library.

Archeological work done in Virginia by other agencies continued, and many members of the Archeological Society of Virginia participated in these projects. These were: Thunderbird sites, Warren County; Catholic University of America; Rogers site, Henrico County, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond; Kingsmill Tract sites, James City County, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission; Flowerdew Hundred site, Prince George County, Southside Historic Sites, Inc.; Yorktown Battlefield sites, York County, Southside Historic Sites, Inc.; George Washington Birthplace, Westmoreland County Southside Historic Sites, Inc.; Powhatan creek site, James City County, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Southside Historic Sites, Inc. is a company formed by members of the Archeological Society of Virginia to do contract archeology. Its work is supplemented by students who have taken an active and continuing role in the research. This situation has resulted in a far from complete picture of the prehistory.

The end of the glacial period in this area was about 12,500 BP. From then until 10,000 BP the landscape was a tundra. A dramatic change in flora occurred at 10,000 BP with the introduction of pine, oak, and birch trees. At 5000 BP the pollen record at Moulton Pond indicates many more hardwoods in the forests, a trend which peaked between 3900 and 3500 BP. Thereafter conifers became increasingly common. The history of sea levels in the area is important for an understanding of the river and lake regimes and the anadromous fish. The Gulf of Maine has changed most in this respect and its history must be considered in any reconstruction of the prehistory.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF MAINE PREHISTORY

BRUCE BOURQUE

Continuous human occupation of Maine probably dates from ca. 10,500 B.P. However, archeological data from ca. 10,500 B.P. to ca. 5500 B.P. is extremely scarce, consisting of a single definite and a few possible fluted points and a small number of projectile points which closely resemble Early and Middle Archaic types from the south. From ca. 5500 B.P. to ca. 500 B.P. the earliest dated sites include the Brookfield site (ca. 5300 B.P.) preserves evidence of shell fish and other coastal resource exploitation. Between ca. 4500 B.P. and ca. 3800 B.P., most of Maine and the Maritimes was apparently well populated by a group which fished and hunted in the interior, on the coast, and well off shore. They also buried their dead in "Red Paint" cemeteries. The group was related, technologically at least, to the Laurentian Tradition of New York and southern Ontario, and to the Maritime Archaic Tradition of the Adirondack region. Relationships among these regions have not been satisfactorily defined but are currently under investigation.

From ca. 3700 B.P. a very different cultural pattern emerges with archaeological and possible historic evidence for the Susquehanna Tradition of New York and southern New England. Tool types, burial rituals, and marine resource exploitation changed in a marked way from those which prevailed before 3800 B.P. Possible causes for this sudden shift are under investigation.
The period ca. 3400-2000 B.P. is still virtually unstudied in Maine owing to the recency of intensive archaeological work in the area. Susquehanna Tradition-related cultures appear to have declined after 3400 B.P. and ca. 2500 B.P. to a ca. 2000 B.P. Vinette 1-like ware appeared in small quantities. Following this phase, by ca. 1700 B.P. a thin, hard, well-fired pottery was made, which evolved into more recent types.

By ca. 2000 B.P. we see the apparent establishment of populations who practiced seasonally alternating interior/coastal settlement of a type which persisted basically unchanged into early historic times.

PREHISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA
STEPHEN A. DAVIS

Nova Scotia is the most easterly province of mainland Canada. Its long coastline and the multitudes of lakes and rivers have provided a wide range of environments for prehistoric populations. The province has produced numerous sites, however, very little professional interest has been forthcoming. The history of serious archaeological endeavors began in 1913 when Smith and Winterberg excavated a number of coastal shell-heaps. This effort stood as the only excavation of any consequence until the discovery of the Debert Palaeo-Indian site in the 1960's. The current research activities have been directed toward the Shubenacadie River in central Scotia.

There has been so little professional activity within the province that cultural sequences have been borrowed from outside, and formal defined types have yet to be applied in Nova Scotia. The events as we know them, are best generalized as three periods—Early, Middle, and Late.

The Early Period (11,000-6000 B.P.) is defined by the Debert site which contained the elements of the wide spread Fluted Point Tradition. The Middle Period (6000-3000 B.P.) is the least known in Nova Scotia. The existence of various Archaic groups is verified by the presence of certain diagnostic artifacts found in many of the private collections within the province. The ground stone artifacts represent the Laurentian Tradition and the Maritime Archaic Tradition appear in limited numbers in most collections. The diagnostic projectile points in this period have straight or contracting stems.

The Late Period starts around 3000 years ago and continues until historic contact. This period is best represented by the coastal shell-heaps. A number of new elements appear for the first time in these sites, the most prominent one being ceramics. The ceramic sequence shows the earliest pottery as the best made, with pseudo-scallop and denticulate motifs prominent; cord-marked examples occur late in this area. The projectile points change from the stemmed forms to those with wide corner notching and, near contact, those with narrow corner notching.

The problems associated with Nova Scotia's prehistory are many. The immediate concern is for a detailed regional sequence with special emphasis placed on the Middle Period.

PREHISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
CHRISTOPHER TURNBULL

New Brunswick's prehistory is still largely in the ground but 3 major areas are presently being investigated. David Sanger is studying Passamaquoddy Bay and its hinterland; Chris Turnbull, lower Saint John Basin; and David Keenlyside, the northeast coast. These areas represent a good range of New Brunswick's environments from south coast, to interior, to north coast.

At present, the research is still in progress and there is much to be learned. The earliest periods are very sparsely represented and it is only in the last 4000 years that there is information available from excavated sites. Most of the material excavated relates more specifically to the last 2000 years.

THE KEJIMKUKU PETROGLYPHS
H. BRAD MYERS

Extensive concentrations of petroglyphs (rock carvings) are located about the perimeter of Kejimkujik Lake in Kejimkujik National Park, Nova Scotia. Although the existence of these carvings has been known since 1845, the first official investigations of these unique art forms were not initiated until 1970. In the following year, the author began to map and photograph a series of local concentrations of glyphs located near Fairy Bay while under contract with the Department of Anthropology, Trent University, and the National and Historic Park Branch, Ottawa.

An initial problem was to decide upon the best method of making the now-faint glyphs, which are incised on glacially smoothed and polished slate, sufficiently visible for photography. The faintness of the majority of the glyphs led to several unintentional defacements at the hands of local individuals and seasonal visitors to the park.

After several experiments, it was found that soft carpenters chalk first applied to the fingertips, then rubbed across the petroglyph-bearing slate surfaces, tended to remain in the faint lines of the glyphs. Once revealed, each glyph was painted in, using a fine (000) sable brush and washable tempera paint. The result was a highly visible representation of the glyph, suitable for photography. The units of the same groups of the grid were thoroughly examined with each glyph being photographed and accurately drawn to scale on the accompanying site map.

Additional experimentation using a liquid latex compound, determined that it was possible to obtain an exact negative reproduction of many of the glyphs, which could then be used to produce a series of positive casts suitable for display purposes.

The petroglyphs fall into two main classes: the first, of Indian origin, includes serpents, animals, hands, human and other abstract representations. In this class are several intricate examples of the double-curve motif—a design element common to the northeast. The second class comprises those petroglyphs which were carved by Indian and white men. The majority, dating to between 60 and 200 years ago, represent the art of the last century. Of these carvings, the majority are petroglyphs which were made, without doubt, by early settlers and more recently by the sailors and river drivers who ventured inland to acquire the timber for the active Nova Scotian ship building industry. A few examples of the missionary-inspired Micmac alphabet are also found, some of which accompany dated carvings of porpoise hunting scenes.

During a three-year period, well over 1500 individual petroglyphs have been systematically recorded, thus providing a permanent record of the unknown art of the Red Men of the early and present past.

An archaeological survey conducted during 1972 and 1973 has revealed evidence of prehistoric occupation in at least 17 different areas of the park and confirmed the use of at least one site as early as 3700 years B.P. Future research may be able to suggest relationships between certain of the occupation areas to the petroglyph sites.

EARLY CULTURES IN SOUTHERN LABRADOR
J. TUCK & R. McGHEE

The results of two summer's fieldwork in the Strait of Belle Isle region have shed new light on the initial peopling and subsequent cultural development of southern Labrador. An emergent shoreline has elevated ancient coastal sites to more than 25 metres above sea level. The rocky marine environment has consequently been attractive to man for more than 7500 radiocarbon years. The earliest, but as yet not satisfactorily dated, complexes contain small lanceolate to triangular projectile points, scrapers, bifaces, and pièces équilibres. An interval of evolution is proposed on the basis of sample from a series of small campsites. Complexes similar to the Neville site material from New Hampshire are dated to 7-8000 B.P. Gouges developed during this millennium and ground slate "points", ulus, and adzes are well represented between 6-7000 years ago. A marine-oriented economy is indicated by seal and sea bird bone dated to the seventh millennium B.P. and by a walrus tusk and a true toggle-type harpoon from a burial mound dated 7350 ±40 radiocarbon years ago.

It is suggested that this early maritime adaption is not unique to Labrador but that similar material in Maine and the Maritime Provinces is now inundated by the sea. Moreover, we suspect that these complexes may fill the apparent hiatus on the northeast coast between Palaeo-Indian and Late Archaic and that the roots of this tradition may, in fact, be in the Palaeo-Indian period.

AUTHENTIC PRE-COLUMBIAN NORSE ARTIFACTS IN THE UNITED STATES
O. G. LANDSVERK

The solution of hidden dates and ciphers in Scandinavian runic inscriptions by cryptanalyst Alf Monge', and the assessment of their important historical consequences, has attained considerable proportions since their discovery in 1963. The latest book on the subject is Runic Records of the Norsemen in America by O. G. Landsverk
The circumstances of the discovery of the three Spirit Pond runesones has been discussed elsewhere. There are good arguments for and against the authenticity of the stones and they are certain to remain controversial. Authentic or not, however, there is no doubt that somebody went to a great deal of trouble to carve these stones and it is the opinion of the author that a plaintext message can be derived, particularly from the stone known as SP-3.

**SP-1 (Recto):** This side bears a carving of a map of what appears to be the Atkin Bay-Spirit Pond area with the word HOOP (pronounced "hoo") at upper right. The site is a relatively sheltered cove just to the west of Seguin Island, which was rediscovered by Mr. Monge in 1963. This appears to guarantee that, wherever such cryptography is found, Norsemen were present on that date.

**A TRANSLATION OF THE SPIRIT POND RUNESTONES**

DONAL BUCHANAN

The excavation of these two structures indicated them to be semisubterranean shelters or sod houses of European origin. The fact that the methods of reading secret messages in runic alphabet, then a significant part of the duty of a runologist is the detection of forgeries or falsifications. Though forgeries are not restricted to runology and have been found in many countries at all times, they seem to have been especially common in North America during the last hundred years. Notorious examples are the Kensington stone in Minnesota and the recently found stones at Spirit Pond, Maine. With the help of archaeology, palaeography, linguistics and other related disciplines, the trained runologist can recognize such frauds with relative ease. The fact that the methods of reading secret messages in runic inscriptions which Landseer and Monge practice can be applied equally well to both authentic and fake inscriptions points to a basic flaw in their work. The runologist must be arbitrary in his execution, since it can produce conflicting solutions from the same text. Were it not for the interest of the press and the American public in the "discovery" of America, the work of these two men and the alleged American rune stones would be but a small footnote in the history of runology.

**THE VINLAND SAGAS: WHAT THEY TELL US ABOUT VIKING EXPLORATION**

EINAR HAUEN

Ever since C. C. Rafn's learned, but uncritical compilation of Scandinavian sources relating to the Norse discovery of America, *Antiquitates Americanae*, American scholars have taken a lively interest in the topic. It was made into a challenging issue of American ethnic policy by the post-1865 period. The discovery of a statue of Leif Ericson on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, the placing of a memorial tablet aterry's Landing on the Charles, and the erection of a Viking tower at Norumbega, a Boston suburb. A steady stream of writers have attempted in the last decade to derive from the Icelandic sagas of Vinland, either by close and imaginative analysis of the texts, or by archaeological research along the east coast from
Florida to Labrador. Numerous artifacts have been found, including putative runic inscriptions as far west as Minnesota and Oklahoma. Experts have unanimously rejected all such finds as being either recent forgeries or native objects. The sole exception so far appears to be the Linge Runestone near Farsund, Norway; opposite the Norse Greenland colony; but the finds are thin and suggest little more than temporary habitation. This situation is exactly what the Icelandic sagas lead us to expect. While they confirm without question that Norsemen were here on the northwestern periphery of Norway in the eleventh century, they exclude by their very nature and content the probability of further settlement or continued contact.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN SHENKS FERRY-SUSQUEHANNOCK ARCHAEOLOGY
IRA F. SMITH III

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission solicited a grant from the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company in 1974 to conduct archaeological salvage excavations at several Indian village sites in the Susquehanna River valley, about 25 miles south of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. One site, the Funk site, occupied by the Shenks Ferry Indians during the 15th century A.D. was explored within the framework of a "public archaeology" approach and advertised as "Prehistoric Archaeology: A Participation Game Program." Underlying the program were the following motivations: to share the unique experience of the archaeologist—the "excitement of discovery"—with as many people as possible but in a controlled manner; to impress upon the public the importance of preserving information and the care needed to accomplish this goal; and to make the public aware that archaeology is difficult work at best and not all glamour as so often portrayed. Public sharing and education was a primary objective. A second objective was the salvage of a known Shenks Ferry village site occupied sometime between A.D. 1450 and 1550.

There were three levels of public involvement: (1) A highly trained, paid crew of six college students formed the teaching and working nucleus for the 10-week project; (2) Sixteen high school student members of the Pennsylvania Federation of Junior Historians were selected throughout the state, awarded a stipend, and invited to attend one or the other of two four-week "learn-by-doing" training sessions. One night each week was devoted to lecture, another to laboratory; (3) Community groups were invited to attend and participate, by reservation only, morning or afternoon sessions three days each week for seven weeks. Slide show, artifact exhibits, visitation to a nearby 17th century dig, and supervised excavations were featured.

Despite a heavy educational load, the salvage objective was also achieved. Nearly 50,000 square feet of area was exposed, 425 features recorded and excavated, and several archaeological "surprises" discovered. There were eight large rectangular semisubterranean structures with clay floors—function and cultural affinity as yet unknown—that were unlike anything found in Pennsylvania to date. Three overlapping stockaded Shenks Ferry villages were discovered instead of one, and two intrusive early Shults-Susquehannock cemeteries (c. A.D. 1350-1600) containing several hundred graves were explored. These two cemeteries, two of the three villages, and the eight semisubterranean structures were completed by the year 1600 and are representative of the most intensively researched archaeological areas in Pennsylvania.

Several of the high school students who participated in the program will pursue their research by working with the Commission in the Pennsylvania State Museum (William Penn Memorial Museum). Others are planning slide programs for use by the Pennsylvania Federation of Junior Historians and in high schools throughout the state. Still others are involved in panel discussions and in attempting to generate similar programs with professionals in other parts of Pennsylvania.

A DATED ARCHAIC SEQUENCE FROM THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT
BARRY C. KENT

This study of Archaic cultures in the northern Piedmont, largely southeastern Pennsylvania and portions of adjacent states, began with an attempt to discover projectile point groupings through the analysis of distinctive stemmed projectile point forms. Twelve groups of presumed Archaic points were isolated based upon certain common traits of form which distinguished them from other groups. Following this procedure a stratified Archaic site on Piney Island, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was excavated in the hopes of discovering stratigraphic integrity for some of these groups. The excavations conducted at this site in 1966 demonstrated a vertical separation for six of the original twelve point groups. Subsequently a survey of collections within the northerman Piedmont was undertaken to determine if any of the groups had unique distributional patterns. Definite areas of high concentration were noted for six of the groups.

As a result of these surveys it was determined that several of the original groups were related variants of other groups, and the number of groups was eventually reduced to seven. It became apparent that all of the generalized types had a number of identifiable variants. Some of these variants can be shown to have distinctive areal distributions. It is assumed that the particular forms which can be distinguished in this manner represent actual or specific types of chipped stone points made by a related group of people at a particular time period.

The generalized types were related forms in other areas of the Piedmont and some west of the Appalachians. It is suggested that these related groups represent widely diffused traditions for making certain basic forms. Many actual or specific types were produced locally, but most of them appear to be local expressions of one or the other of the generalized types or traditions.

Recent excavations (1973) at Piney Island produced forms representing all seven generalized types. Carbon 14 dates associated with them suggest the period of 6000 to 4000 B.C. for the earliest forms. This group is characterized by a basically corner-notched oval blade. The remaining sequence of generalized types can be roughly characterized as follows: slightly expanded bases, narrow blade with straight stem, narrow blade with tapered stem, wide blade with tapered stem, wide blade with straight stem, and side-notched forms. The latter group underlies, or is mixed with, Transitional broad spears.

THE NEVILLE SITE: MIDDLE ARCHAIC IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND
DENA DINCAUZE

Above the northeastern limit of the Amoskeag Beds on the Merrimack River in Manchester, New Hampshire, 6 feet of stratified cultural deposits were exposed by salvage excavations in 1968. Below stratified Woodland and Late Archaic materials were 2 feet of deposits which contained abundant cultural remains 6000 to 8000 radiocarbon years old. In these lower levels, three successive cultural complexes have been isolated, distinguished by stylistically different projectile points and by some degree of isolation in thesemblance of associated artifacts. These three complexes—Neville, Stark, and Merrimack—belong to a single evolving cultural tradition. The oldest two complexes, Neville and Stark, share many traits with the coeval Stanly and Morrow Mountain complexes of the southeastern Piedmont region. Associated with the projectile points are flake scrapers and flake knives of old, conservative forms, perforators, choppers, special forms of hammerstones, full-grooved axes, and perforated winged atlatl weights.

The site was a spring fishing camp where spawning salmon were taken in large numbers at the falls. A wide range of maintenance and manufacturing tasks was performed at the site, which was apparently a base camp during fishing seasons. The initial occupation of the site, close to 8000 radiocarbon years ago, was achieved by a community of people who had close cultural ties far to the south. By 6000 C-14 years ago, a regional variant of the parent culture had evolved.

ADAPTATION, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE IN UPPER SUSQUEHANNA PREHISTORY
ROBERT E. FUNK

Since 1971, the writer has been engaged in a major research project concerned with the prehistory of the upper Susquehanna Valley, New York State in collaboration with Bruce E. Rippetoe, director of a field school for the State University of New York College at Oneonta, and assisted by a field school from the State University at Albany. This drainage was selected for several reasons, including its basically rural, hence largely undisturbed, character and its geographic position between the archeologically better-known Hudson valley and Finger Lakes regions.

This paper briefly sets forth our research objectives, strategy, and methodology in the context of certain theoretical considerations. Although concerned with delineating the regional culture history, we are also interested in prehistoric land use and settlement systems, lithic technology, and postglacial environmental change. This framework relates to our view of cultures as adaptive systems, which respond to changes in the natural environment or in neighboring cultures. A selective process is at work whereby an adaptive advantage accrues to some traits or configurations at the expense of others. The changes observed in the archeological record are a result of this evolutionary process.
Hence, we are ultimately interested in explicating and explaining long-term prehistoric culture change. A crucial, and often neglected, requirement for such study is control over the timing factor. In our program we have stressed two major methodological aspects. First is the excavation of stratified flood plain sites, where the individual zones or occupation floors can be discerned by the application of proper excavation techniques and analyzed as the remains of cultural activities which occurred over relatively short time periods. This method also permits the construction of unambiguous culture sequences. Second, we emphasize the extensive use of radiocarbon dating. For example, we have obtained as many as 17 age readings on one site. In conjunction with the excellent stratigraphic data these dates lead to the establishment of well-defined periods of duration for individual cultural phases. These chronologies form the basis for analyzing rates of change in the regional sequence.

Other problems receiving attention include the classification, definition, and naming of regional phases in the light of their differences from, or similarities to, phases reported in other areas; determining whether episodes of change reflect the in situ, diffusion of traits from other regions, or migrations of new peoples into the upper Susquehanna valley; and ascertaining what were the determinants of change.

One fundamental proposition is that culture change is, ultimately, a response to change in the natural environment. An important part of our project involves studies of the preglacial environment with the aid of consultants in paleobotany, Pleistocene geology, fluvial geomorphology, and other disciplines. A crucial test of the proposition would be to demonstrate that episodes of natural environmental change were succeeded, after relatively short intervals, by episodes of cultural change.

PREHISTORIC SITE SURVEY AND SALVAGE IN THE UPPER SCHOHARIE VALLEY, NEW YORK

BETH WELLMAN

In order to fulfill part of the Federal environmental impact statement requirements, the Power Authority of the State of New York agreed to fund prehistoric archeological site survey and excavations in the Breakaben Pumped Storage Project area. The project area is located in eastern New York, in the Schoharie Creek valley. The site survey of the area was designed to sample the three terrain types within the project area: flood plain, hillside terraces, and relatively flat uplands. The results of this survey indicated that the flood plain was more intensively occupied than was expected, with about 2 square miles yielding 30 separate areas of occupation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey was found to be an aid to the survey as it delineated areas of recent alluvial lands, offering an important explanation of site location.

Five important sites were partially excavated in the project area resulting in new information on the late Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland stages, and their relationship to manifestations of these stages in other parts of the same valley and adjacent drainages. The sites are: Baker rockshelter with a Late Woodland occupation; Parslow field and garden, a multicomponent site, with Middle Woodland (Fox Creek) and Late Woodland (Owasco) components; Shaffer, a multicomponent site containing remains of late Middle Archaic (Otter Creek, 4340 B.C. ± 100 years) and Late Archaic (Lamoka, 2390 B.C. ± 100 years) occupations; and the Romagno site, a possible workshop in close proximity to the Shaffer site.

THE GODDARD SITE REVIEWED

GUY MELLGREN

The Goddard site was reported at the E.S.A.F. meeting in November 1964, and the abstract printed in Bulletin #24, in May 1965. It has been excavated annually since that year. The site is on a terrace at Naskapi Point in Blue Hill Bay. It is unique in that it did not contain a shell deposit even though the most recent of the three aboriginal occupations was Woodland. The other cultures are Moorehead and pre-Moorehead. Since 1964, three pits disclosed a total of 16 burials, some of whom may have been victims of the war between the Tarratines under Nulnotanit and the Wawenocks in the west in 1615 to 1617.

All records and artifacts have been given to the new Maine State Museum at Augusta, which in turn provided C-14 dates for charcoal containing a Moorehead ground slate spear, 1860 B.C. ± 130, and a second for charcoal containing two adzes, 350 B.C. ± 120. Continuing interest is shown in an English silver penny of the reign of Stephen the First, 1135 to 1154, and its possible Viking connotation. The Goddard site is contributing valued prehistory to the Northeast.

DISCOVERING 10,000 YEARS OF INDIAN HISTORY IN WESTERN CONNECTICUT

EDMUND K. SWIGART

Knowledge concerning New England Indian prehistory has been largely neglected. Practically nothing is known of western Connecticut Indian prehistory, and no meaningful collections have existed for research. To answer this need, the Shepaug Valley Archaeological Society was formed in May 1971, by a group of area amateurs and professionals. The thrust of the Society's program is fourfold—to do serious, large-scale research in Connecticut; to formulate educational programs about archaeology and Indian prehistory; to develop a publications schedule for both the research and education work of the Society; and to build a unique, modern research center, the American Indian Institute, for the serious study under one roof of a meaningful collection of prehistoric and historic Indian artifacts.

The story of the Society's research program is currently centered in a 200 square mile area of west-central Connecticut, comprising a section of the Housatonic and Shepaug River drainage areas. Over 100 occupied sites have been recorded from this area. Ten have been or are being excavated by over 1000 S.V.A.S. volunteers during the past four years. The Society has surface collections of varying sizes from the other 90 sites. The following occupations have been recorded and will be briefly described: Clovis, Bifurcate, Neville (Stark), Laurentian (including a burial), Sylvan Lake*, Snook Kill* (including a burial and dwelling plans), Susquehanna, Orient* (including dwelling plans), Adena (including a burial), Meadow*, Fox Creek* (Greene), Jack's Reef, Levanna (including burials) and Historic*.

*Indicates cultures C-14 dated by the S.V.A.S.

PLEISTOCENE MAN IN THE AMERICAS

WILLIAM JACK HRANICKY

This paper will discuss the recent discoveries in the New World indicating that man was here on the continent prior to 15,000 years ago. The paper discusses recent skeletal finds in California and Florida, lithic tools found in Mexico with an apparent age of more than 100,000 years, current work on a pre-Paleo-Indian site in Pennsylvania, and dates of 20,000 B.P. from Peru. This paper will illustrate some of the known Paleo-Indian tool inventories and discuss their implications for earlier cultures. Finally, the paper will argue for new terminology concerning New World cultures prior to 10,000 B.C., namely, Pleistocene Man.

THE ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

RICHARD S. WHITE, JR.

In spite of the recent trend towards a more "explicitly scientific" archaeology with emphasis on the deduction and subsequent testing of hypotheses, faunal analysis has remained one of the most difficult activities to deal with in paleoanthropology. In the current situation, the faunal remains are often not of concern in the archaeological work, and therefore are frequently ignored. This is certainly not the case in the current study, where the faunal remains are of paramount importance.

In the current study, the faunal remains from archaeological sites were analyzed to determine the diet of the prehistoric occupants. The analysis involved the examination of the bones and teeth of the animals, as well as the study of the artifacts associated with the faunal remains. The results of the analysis were then compared to the known diet of the animal species to determine the probable diet of the prehistoric occupants.

The faunal remains were analyzed at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, under the direction of Dr. Richard S. White, Jr. The analysis involved the examination of the bones and teeth of the animals, as well as the study of the artifacts associated with the faunal remains. The results of the analysis were then compared to the known diet of the animal species to determine the probable diet of the prehistoric occupants.

The analysis of the faunal remains from the archaeological sites was conducted in a systematic manner. The bones and teeth were carefully examined to determine the age and sex of the animal, as well as the presence of any diseases or injuries. The artifacts associated with the faunal remains were also examined to determine their function and use.

The results of the analysis were then compared to the known diet of the animal species to determine the probable diet of the prehistoric occupants. The analysis showed that the diet of the prehistoric occupants was predominantly based on the consumption of game animals, such as deer and elk. The diet also included a variety of smaller animals, such as rodents and birds. The analysis also showed that the prehistoric occupants had a varied diet, with the consumption of a variety of plants and other foods.

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are not capable of being resolved until the purpose of such quantification is determined. Utilization of a model which views man's use of animal resources as but one subsystem of a larger entity, the subsistence (or economic) system allows the formulation of specific hypotheses, the deduction of test implications, and the use of data to either support or reject the hypotheses. The subsistence system itself can be viewed as a subsystem of the total cultural system, and hypotheses can be formulated and tested on this level also. The specific point to be made here is that once the hypotheses to be tested are explicitly stated, the methods of analysis best suited to those hypotheses and their testing can be selected. The graphic analogy includes the use of experimental archaeology, a situation in which the researcher is often a participant and in which a great deal of control over the course of events is maintained. Rogers' recent study of food and fur procurement systems among a group of Canadian Cree is an excellent example of the value of ethnoarchaeological data. The work presently being conducted by Lewis R. Binford and his students among the Eskimo, along with Binford's experimental work with sheep will both provide much data useful in interpreting faunal remains.

It is suggested that the analysis of faunal remains be made an integral part of the research design and budget of any archaeological project. During such projects, the collection and preparation of comparative material for the subsistence specialist and investigator should be planned as a stated goal, as should data on the identity, distribution, and behavior of living members of extant fauna.

Finally, the data derived from faunal analysis must be tested explicitly stated hypotheses, and, combined with all possible data derived from other research, used in testing ideas about the cultural behavior of man, and particularly his interrelationship with his environment.

THE KISER SITE

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

HOWARD A. MACCORD, SR.

The Kiser site lies on the left (north) bank of the Appomattox River in the city of Petersburg, Virginia. The site occupies a sandy terrace, about 15 feet above normal river level and is subject to frequent flooding. High hills adjoin the site on the north and shield it from prevailing winds and stormy weather. South of the site, the Appomattox River runs over a series of rapids at low tide and is a still pool of brackish water at high tide. The site is located exactly at the present-day head of tidewater, or the Fall Line. Because of this location, fishing, especially during the spring fish-run, was extremely productive and lucrative. This latter characteristic undoubtedly was the major attraction inducing the Indians to use the site.

While the tidal portion of the river was undoubtedly not at its present location in Archaic times, the rapids were still an excellent fishing location. Place fish for the Indians, and the site is located in a sandy soil that sustained much game and produced various and plentiful vegetable foods. The sandy soil made a well-drained campsite for Archaic hunter-gatherers and also provided easily-tilled soil for the gardening needs of the Woodland period. The evidence found demonstrated that Indians had camped on the site from Early Archaic (and possibly Paleo-Indian) times repeatedly up to the historic period. In a 1638 landgrant the site is referred to as "Indian Meadows," indicating that a clearing and possibly corn fields still existed there. The Appomattox Indians who occupied the area continued to live in the vicinity until nearly A.D. 1700.

The land was plowed from early Colonial times until approximately 1920, when a building was built on the site, and only small portions of it were subsequently plowed as a garden. The site had yielded Indian artifacts to collectors after every plowing, and the site was well known locally. In 1964, the Archeological Society of Virginia's Appomattox Chapter tested the site with a series of test trenches, but no formal report was made. In 1974, it was learned that the site was to be severely damaged by construction work. Accordingly, a 10-week long excavation project was carried out there, extending from mid-July to the end of August, averaging about 16% of the total cultural system, and hypotheses can be formulated and tested on this level also. The specific point to be made here is that once the hypotheses to be tested are explicitly stated, the methods of analysis best suited to those hypotheses and their testing can be selected. The graphic analogy includes the use of experimental archaeology, a situation in which the researcher is often a participant and in which a great deal of control over the course of events is maintained. Rogers' recent study of food and fur procurement systems among a group of Canadian Cree is an excellent example of the value of ethnoarchaeological data. The work presently being conducted by Lewis R. Binford and his students among the Eskimo, along with Binford's experimental work with sheep will both provide much data useful in interpreting faunal remains.

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MEGALITHIC STONE CONSTRUCTION

IN NORTH SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

JAMES P. WITTALL

An enigma in New England archeology is an unusual complex of megalithic stonework located on a hilltop plateau of bedrock not far from the town of Salem in Rockingham County. The site is composed of a complex of rambling walls, underground chambers, large standing stones, carvings, and numerous stone artifacts. It does not fit any known pattern of colonial construction, nor anything related to the New England American. It has been suggested that the complex fits all the criteria for a fertility temple constructed by a lithic culture. The foremost problem is the known history of change and destruction. In the 1820's a post-colonial farmer established his farm at the site and modified some of the existing stonework. In the 1850's-1860's extensive stone robbing took place and it is estimated that 60% of the complex was removed. What was left were those elements that could not be hauled away in an oxcart.

The material for construction was quarried right at the site location. Large slabs, from 2 to 50 tons have been quarried by the use of fire and water from the surface bedrock. Drains were carefully laid out in the bedrock, some curved directly into the rock, others built and capped over. Next, chambers were constructed of dry-stone walling, and then capped with massive stone slabs. All facing walls were dressed. In some places the walls were constructed with large standing slabs backed by quarry rubble. Many of these slabs sat in precut trenches. Some slabs have been shaped in such a manner to suggest a ritual significance. At the entrance of many of the chambers a small niche has been constructed. Sockets were dug on the site and the stone was observed in use in the bedrock. About the complex are several small courtyards that are interconnected by narrow passageways which ramble between structures.