

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

No. 34                      July, 1975

*Corresponding Secretary*  
Mrs. Alice Welman  
166 Webster Ave.  
Bangor, Maine 04489

*Editor*  
Martha Potter Otto  
Ohio Historical Society  
Columbus, Ohio 43211

### MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING-1974

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 Archeological 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 Setting-Historical and Environmental Background of the Area*. Bruce Bourque of the Maine State Museum then presented a talk on *The Prehistory of Maine*. This was followed by *The Prehistory of Nova Scotia* by Stephen Davis of St. Mary's University in Halifax and *The Prehistory of New Brunswick* by Christopher Turnbull, Historical Resources Administration of New Brunswick, and David Keenlyside, National Museum of Man, Ottawa. H. Brad Myers of Canadian Rock Art Research Associates then presented a talk on *The Kejimikujik Petroglyphs, Nova Scotia*. Dr. James A. Tuck of Memorial University of Newfoundland at St. John's, closed the morning session with a talk on *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 *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 answered 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 final total was 140. 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 to give the husband's name in case of a married woman is in case the telephone number is needed. I believe the request for the name of the person to whom the *Bulletins* are to be sent should be reworded. It would be better as the "person who remails E.S.A.F. material to the society members." The meeting notices for Alabama went to the secretary who was on 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 and I used the most recent on record.

I appreciate the opportunity to have served as your corresponding secretary these last two years. I apologize for the times I was late."

Dale Kirby then moved that the E.S.A.F. vote Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gay, a debt of gratitude for her work on behalf of E.S.A.F. The motion, seconded by Dr. Drago, was passed.

No report was given by the treasurer, Bettye Broyles, who was unable to attend the meetings. The 1973 report was read from the minutes and was placed on file.

The report from the recording secretary was not read, but is given here in full:

"During the past year, the recording secretary conducted very little business on behalf of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. The duties of mailing out *Bulletins* and bibliographies had been transferred to the circulation manager and all requests were forwarded to Dr. Barnes or Dr. Robbins. Inquiries are still being sent to the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton and have been graciously forwarded to Dover. I have informed them of the new circulation policy.

The recording secretary still has custody of most bibliographies and *Bulletins*. The following list is up to date as of October 18, 1974.

Bulletin 1	8 copies	Bulletin 17	6 copies
Bulletin 2	58 copies	Bulletin 18	11 copies
Bulletin 3	47 copies	Bulletin 19	1 copy
Bulletin 4	63 copies	Bulletin 20	2 copies
Bulletin 5	165 copies	Bulletin 21	5 copies
Bulletin 6	50 copies	Bulletin 22	16 copies
Bulletin 7	24 copies	Bulletin 23	17 copies
Bulletin 8	62 copies	Bulletin 24	7 copies
Bulletin 9	47 copies	Bulletin 25	137 copies
Bulletin 10	22 copies	Bulletin 26	9 copies
Bulletin 11	48 copies	Bulletin 27-28	55 copies
Bulletin 12	46 copies	Bulletin 29	605 copies
Bulletin 13	45 copies	Bulletin 30	8 copies
Bulletin 14	48 copies	Bulletin 31	8 copies
Bulletin 15	46 copies	Bulletin 32	3 copies
Bulletin 16	2 copies		

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD, Vols. I & II: 3,450 copies

The library of the Eastern States Archeological Federation has not yet been brought up to date by member societies. The following includes all publications in the library:

#### Journal of Alabama Archaeology

Vol. 1	Issue 1, 1955
Vol. 2	Issue 1, 1956
Vol. 3	Issues 1, 2, 1957
Vol. 4	Issue 1, 1958
Vol. 7	Nos. 1, 2, 1961
Vol. 9	No. 2, 1963
Vol. 11	No. 1, 1965
Vol. 13	Nos. 1, 2, 1967
Vol. 14	No. 1, 1968
Vol. 15	Nos. 1, 2, 1969
Vol. 16	Nos. 1, 2, 1970
Vol. 17	No. 1, 2, 1971
Vol. 18	Nos. 1, 2, 1972
Vol. 19	Nos. 1, 2, 1973

#### The Archeologist

Vol. XV No. 1

#### Reports of the California Archaeological Survey

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4

#### Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut

Nos. 1, 2,	1953
No. 3	1956
Nos. 4, 5, 6	1962
No. 9	2 copies
No. 22	1948
No. 23	1949
No. 25	1951
No. 26	1952
No. 27	
No. 28	1958
No. 29	1958
No. 30	1960
No. 31	1962
No. 33	
No. 34	1966
No. 35	

#### University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series

Reports 2-5

#### Maine Archeological Society

Vol. 10 Nos. 1-2

#### Massachusetts Archaeological Society

Vol. 3	Nos. 1-4
Vol. 4	Nos. 1-3
Vol. 5	No. 4
Vol. 6	Nos. 1, 3, 4
Vol. 7	Nos. 1 & 4
Vol. 8	Nos. 2, 3, 4
Vol. 9	Nos. 1 & 4
Vol. 10	Nos. 1-4
Vol. 11	Nos. 1 & 2
Vol. 14	No. 4
Vol. 15	No. 1
Vol. 16	Nos. 2 & 4
Vol. 18	Nos. 2 & 3
Vol. 20	Nos. 1, 2 (2 copies) No. 3 (2 copies), 4
Vol. 21	Nos. 1-2, 3, 4
Vol. 22	Nos. 1, 2, 3-4
Vol. 23	Nos. 1, 2, 3-4
Vol. 24	Nos. 2, 3-4
Vol. 32	Nos. 1, 2

#### Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

Vol. 2 No. 1 (2 copies)  
Vol. 7 No. 1

#### Archaeological Society of Md. Misc. Papers

Archaeological Studies  
No. 1, 1973

**The Michigan Archaeologist**

Vol. 1	Nos. 2, 3, 4
Vol. 2	Nos. 2, 3, 4
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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	
Vol. 6	Nos. 1-4
Vol. 7	
Vol. 8	Nos. 1-5
Vol. 9	Nos. 2-5

**The New Hampshire Archaeologist**

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17
Misc. Papers No. 3, 1968

**New York State Arch. Association Handbook**

Vol. 3 1970-1971
------------------

**New York State Museum**

No. 6
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**The University Museum, Pennsylvania**

1916, 1917, 1920 (2 copies), 1930, 1931, 1935 (2 copies), 1965
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**Pennsylvania Archaeologist**

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

Vol. XXXII No. 2 (2 copies)

Vol. XXXIII No. 3  
Vol. XXXV No. 1 & 3  
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. XV	No. 1
Vol. XVII	No. 1 & 2
Vol. XIX	No. 1
Vol. XX	No. 1 & 2
Vol. XXI	No. 1 & 2
Vol. XXII	No. 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	Nos. 1, 2, 3, (2 copies) No. 4 (2 copies)
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Vol. 25	Nos. 1, 2, 3 (2 copies), 4
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Vol. 27	Nos. 1, 2, 4
Vol. 28	Nos. 2, 3

**West Virginia Archaeological Society Annual Meeting 1965****West Virginia Archaeologist**

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**Report of Arch. Investigations**

Nos. 1, 2, 3

**Outdoor West Virginia**August 1969 (2 copies)  
September 1969 (2 copies)

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	405.50
April 1974	488.50
April 1974	391.50
April 1974	368.00
May 1974	439.00
May 1974	447.00
June 1974	371.56
July 1974	648.50
August 1974	298.62
Sept. 1974	381.00
	<u>\$4,889.18</u>

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

Sale of Vol. #1 and #2

\$294.07	(at November 1973 meeting)
138.00	(by mail)
<u>\$432.07</u>	

Expended in cash

1.50	- Cash Book
184.10	- Postage Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 and misc.
26.64	- Perma-Stamps
50.00	- Adv. in <i>Popular Archaeology</i> (2 issues)
<u>\$262.24</u>	
169.83	- Bal. in ch. acct. Att. Trust Co. A.E.N.A.
<u>\$432.07</u>	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 =	<u>\$4,476.00</u>
Vol. 2 No. 1	
Del. 2,519 copies	
1,400 advance sale	
1,119	<u>\$5,986.00</u>

Dr. Don Drago 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 Cresthull. 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 the name selected following reorganization 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 relationships between the Federation and its members. No problems of this sort have been called to his attention."

Alice Wellman, publicity chairman, then commented on the newspaper publicity about the meetings. No reports were given by the research chairman or 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, Robert MacKay, Don Dragoo, 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 Noecker. 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 matter of where 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 on November 13, 14, 15, and 16. 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 member societies print on their membership cards that the society is a member of the E.S.A.F. Alice Noecker 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, however, to have a statement published 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 Chairman Herbert Kraft reported the following slate:

President—W. Fred Kinsey III; President-elect—Ronald A. Thomas; Treasurer—Edmund K. Swigart; Corresponding Secretary—Alice Wellman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Bert Wingerson.

With no further business to discuss, a motion made by Don Dragoo was seconded by Dale Kirby to adjourn the Executive Board Meeting. The motion passed and the meeting was adjourned at 8:05 P.M.

### General Business Meeting

The 1974 General Business Meeting was called to order immediately after the adjournment of the Executive Board Meeting. It was determined that a quorum was present. Douglas Woodward moved that the minutes of the 1973 meeting be dispensed with. The motion was seconded by Dale Kirby, and passed. Don Dragoo then moved that the report of the corresponding secretary be dispensed with. The motion, seconded by Colonel Howard A. MacCord, was passed. The report of the Publication Committee was read and approved on a motion by Don Dragoo and seconded by Dale Kirby.

President Robbins called for Old Business. There being no Old Business to transact, it was decided to go on to the New Business. The announcement was then made that the 1975 meeting would be held in Columbus, Ohio. The call was made for society reports and the following societies responded: Alabama Archaeological Society, Marjorie Gay for David DeJarnette; Archaeological Society of Connecticut, David Thompson; Archaeological Society of Delaware, Wilmer Aist; Georgia Archaeological Society, Dr. Harold Huscher for Frank T. Schnell; Kentucky Archaeological Society, William G. Proasi; Robert Abbe Museum, Alice Wellman; Maine Archaeological Society, Robert MacKay; Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., Paul Cresthull; Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc., Dr. Carol Barnes; Michigan Archaeological Society, Alice Noecker; New Hampshire Archaeological Society, Howard Sargent; Archeological Society of New Jersey, Herb Kraft; New York Archeological Association, Lou Brennan; Ohio Academy of Sciences, Section of Anthropology, Martha Otto; Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc., John Reid; Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Virginia LoPresti; Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc., Louise Basa; Archeological Society of Virginia, Dale Kirby; and West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc., Sigfus Olafson.

At the conclusion of the society reports, the president called for the report from the Nomination Committee. The slate was reported by Herbert Kraft and motion was made by Don Dragoo 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 MacCraken that a vote be cast for the slate. The motion was seconded by Dale Kirby and the slate accepted.

Lou Brennan then called the attention of the meeting to the deaths of two long-time participants. A motion was made to observe a moment of silence in memory of Mr. P. Schuyler Miller and Charles Merritt. The motion passed and a moment of silence was observed.

Doug Woodward then remarked on the fine meeting arrangements and moved that E.S.A.F. give a vote of thanks to the personnel of the Maine organizations for their fine efforts to make the meeting a success. The motion was seconded by Dale Kirby and passed.

There being no further business to transact, President Robbins called for a motion to adjourn. The motion was made by Don Dragoo and seconded by Dale Kirby. Adjournment was at 8:29 P.M.

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 current activities of 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 communication both within the field of archaeology 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 Bergitta Wallace, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh. Presentations were given by O. G. Landsverk, Landsverk 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 *Crooning His Own Quaint Runes: The Professional Runologist and the Rest of the World*; Einar Haugen, Harvard University, on *The Sagas of Vinland: What Do They Tell Us?*; and Bergitta 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 attention of all attending was assured.

The Saturday afternoon session was chaired by Colonel Howard A. MacCord, Sr., archaeologist for the Virginia State Library. Papers were presented by the following: Ira F. Smith III, William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, *Public Involvement in Shenks Ferry-Susquehanna Archaeology*; Barry C. Kent, William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, *A Dated Archaic Sequence from the Northern Piedmont*; Dena F. Dincauze, University of Massachusetts, *The Neville Site: Middle Archaic in Southern New England*; Elizabeth K. Dumont, New York State Archaeological Association, *The Rockleir Site: The Archaic Component*; Robert E. Funk, New York State Museum and Science Service, *Adaptation, Continuity and Change in Upper Susquehanna Prehistory*; Beth Wellman and Karen Hartgen, New York State Museum and Science Service, *Prehistoric Site Survey and Salvage in the Upper Schoharie Valley, New York*.

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 Abbe Museum. The dinner speaker was Dr. Carl C. Lamberg-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 final session 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 Ozzette Archaeological Project in Washington State*; Guy Mellgren, Robert Abbe Museum, *The Goddard Site Revisited*; Edmund K. Swigart, Shepsug Valley Archaeological Society, *Discovering 10,000 Years of Indian Prehistory in Western Connecticut*; William Jack Hranicky, Archaeological Society of Virginia, *Archaeological Concept of Typology*; Richard S. White, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, *Preserving and Collecting Faunal Remains for Archaeological Analysis*; Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Archaeological Society of Virginia, *The Kiser Site, Chesterfield County, Virginia*; James P. Whittall 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:

I *Member Societies*

Alabama	1	New Hampshire	15
Connecticut	8	New Jersey	12
Delaware	12	New York	23
Florida	0	North Carolina	2
Georgia	1	Ohio	1
Kentucky	3	Pennsylvania	20
Maine-Abbe	11	Rhode Island	0
Maine-Society	47	South Carolina	0
Maryland-Inc.	1	Tennessee	0
Maryland-Society	1	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	22	Virginia	8
Michigan	3	West Virginia	1
Mississippi	0	Ontario, Canada	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>198 members</b>		

II *Unaffiliated, Non-Member Contingents*

Nova Scotia	4		
New Brunswick	3		
Unaffiliated drop-ins	17		
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>24 non-members</b>		
Non-paying guests	7		
<b>TOTAL PAID REGISTRATION:</b>	<b>198</b>		
	<b>24</b>		
	<b>222</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>222</b>		
	<b>7</b>		
	<b>229</b>		

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. John's, 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.

<b>BALANCE ON HAND, 11/18/74</b>	<b>\$6,401.99</b>
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>	
<b>AENA:</b>	
Sale of Publications	\$686.00
Uncashed checks	81.00
Freight rebate	134.79
	<u>\$901.79</u>
<b>ESAF:</b>	
Dues	\$651.55
Uncashed checks	127.00
Conference, 1975	277.00
	<u>\$1,055.55</u>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b><u>\$1,957.34</u></b>
	<b>\$8,359.33</b>

## EXPENDITURES:

## AENA:

Vol. 2, #1, printing	\$2,714.26
Freight	77.49
Postage	5.98
Phone	100.00
Storage	100.00
Misc.	2.00
Non-cashable checks	6.00
	<u>\$3,005.73</u>

## ESAF:

Conference, 1975	\$ 311.65
Conference, 1974	16.25
Bulletin #33	1,746.37
Overpayment of dues	62.00
Postage	77.40
Stationery	49.76
Files	26.53
Telephone	4.00
Insurance	25.00
Annual billing	7.00
	<u>\$2,325.96</u>

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$5,331.69**

**BALANCE ON HAND, 3/1/75 \$3,027.64**

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

**ALABAMA**-David DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership totaling 686 for 1974 which is an all-time high for the Society. This total comprises 321 regular, 149 family, 31 associate, 88 institutional, 24 sustaining, 23 joint sustaining, 38 life, 10 joint life, and 2 honorary life members. There are fourteen chapters and one auxiliary group, The Pastfinders of Birmingham.

The *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, edited by David L. DeJarnette, is published semi-annually. The June 1974 issue contained, "Copena Burial Caves," by John A. Walthall and David L. DeJarnette and an Appendix by John A. Walthall; "Cave Springs Site (Mg<sup>65</sup>)," by Thomas F. Moebes; "The Boozer Site (1Ca5) Calhoun County, Alabama," by Eugene L. Grace; "A Ceremonial Tubular Pipe," by William Pendleton; and "Further Study of An Unusual Laminar Ax," by John H. Gustafson. The December 1974 *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* contained, "An Ethnozoological Analysis of the Vertebrate Remains, Little Bear Creek Site (1C<sup>8</sup>)," by Cailup Bowers Curren, Jr.; "Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the Western Middle Tennessee Valley During the Transitional Archaic-Woodland Period," by Ned J. Jenkins; "A Preliminary Report on Four Dugout Canoes from the Gulf Coast," by Noel R. Stowe; "Savage Cave Site," by James W. Cambron; "Infrared Color Photography of the Fort Mims Site, Alabama," by Joseph F. Riccio and Conrad A. Gazzier, and the 1974 membership list.

The Society newsletter, *Stones and Bones*, is mailed monthly throughout the year to the membership. 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*; Carey B. Oakley, *Some Archaeological Developments of the Bear Creek Watershed Project*; Eugene Futato, *Reshaped Projectile Points from 1Fr318*; Mack Brooms, *An Analysis of a Lithic Workshop*; H. Dale White, *Jeopardized Sites in Walker and Winston Counties*; Ned J. Jenkins, *Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, During the Past Year*; and Dr. Richard A. Krause, *The Clay Sleeps*.

The Winter Meeting was held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the campus of the University of Alabama and was sponsored by that institution and the Tuscaloosa Chapter of the Society. Speakers were: Mark Raab, *The Law and the Future For Archaeology in Alabama*; Dr. Richard A. Krause, *A View From the Top of the World: Alaska Archaeology*; David W. Chase, *Chauka: An Alabama Town on White Oak Creek*; Dr. Alfred Guthe, *The Tellico Reservoir Project in Northeast Tennessee*; Kenneth Turner, *Physical Variations Among Prehistoric Populations in the Southeastern United States*; Bruce Bizzoco, *Archaeological Investigations in the Rother L. Harris Reservoir*; Mack Brooms, *Archaeology of the Collier-Boone House*; David W. Chase, *Hammermill Paper Company Survey and the Ivey Knoll Project*; Eugene Futato, *Excavations at TVA's Bellefonte Power Generating Plant Site*; Carey B. Oakley, *Excavations at TVA's Murphy Hill Power Generating Plant Site*; Ned Jenkins, *Archaeological Investigations at Gainsville*; John Martz, *Historic Weeded Site, Twickenham, Alabama*; John O'Hear, *Archaeological Survey for the Soil Conservation Service*; James Parker, *The Jefferson Dormitory Project*; Carlos Solis, *Archaeological Investigations in Baldwin County*; and Read Stowe, *Recent Excavations at the Early 18th Century Site of Port Dauphin*.

CONNECTICUT—David H. Thompson reported that the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, Inc. has a membership of 374.

The 40th annual meeting of the Society was held at Central Connecticut State College in New Britain on April 6, 1974. David H. Thompson reported on the faunal remains from the Binette site. Douglas F. 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 Struener 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 Plimoth Plantations, Inc. He spoke about *Historical Archaeology in Southern New England*.

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 stemmed quartz point complex. Bettie Gershman reported on Fort Stamford which dates to the American Revolution. Ernest Wiegand reported on both the Athena site and the Rock Rimmon rockshelter. David Poirier reported on the winter camp of General Putnam which dates to the American Revolution. Lyent W. Russell reported on the Archaic Burwell-Karako site. A workshop on lithic technology was introduced by a film entitled *Blades and Pressure Flaking* which illustrated the chipping techniques of François Bordes and Don Crabtree. Afterwards the membership went to work with hammerstones and antler flakers on chunks of Norman-skill flint provided by John Palowski. This activity resulted in a lot of flint chips on the floor, a few bloody fingers, but very few authentic projectile points!

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 archaeologist, Ronald A. Thomas, discussed recent excavations in the Delmarva area. In February, Cara L. Wise, Office of State Archaeologist, presented a detailed story on the work at the Nassawango Adena site. In April, Robert Alexander, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, discussed *Archaeology of the Southwest*. Ms. Betty J. Cousins, University of Pennsylvania, spoke at the Annual Meeting in June on *Pottery Identification for Just Plain People*.

Four numbers of *Inksheds*, the Society's newsletter, were issued. Paper No. 7, *Excerpts from the Journal of Henry David Thoreau*, edited by Society member Arthur G. Volkman, was also issued.

The highlight 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 many details in planning and implementing a successful 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 several meetings and should be useful if kept 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. Proasi reported on the various activities of the Kentucky Archaeological Association.

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 Archaeological Association should seek incorporation as a non-profit organization under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Furthermore, it was proposed that K.A.A. after incorporating should seek a tax exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service, in order to obtain the necessary funding for the proper function of the Association. An Incorporation Committee was then appointed by the newly elected president, Mr. Lewis Soule.

The incorporation committee, through hard work and a high degree of dedication, not only accomplished the task it had been appointed to do, but at the same time worked out the merger of the Kentucky Archaeological Society, Inc. (K.A.S. Inc.) and the Kentucky Archaeological Association (K.A.A.). Through this process the K.A.A. Inc., is now among the oldest amateur groups in the country. Its date of incorporation to the State of Kentucky as a non-profit organization is December 13, 1933 and its founder and guiding mentor was the late Dr. William S. Webb. Among some of its past presidents and other elected officials or members were names easily recognized in the field of archaeology—among others were Dr. William Funkhouser, Dr. Charles Snow, Dr. J. B. Griffin, and other names of the same magnitude making a list too long to name here *in toto*.

It is important to emphasize that the K.A.S. Inc. accepted as part of the merger the structure of the K.A.A., although in order to accomplish the incorporation, some changes had to be made. The Executive Committee was changed to a Board of Directors, comprised of the elected officers of the Association, the local chapter presidents, and three trustees.

The process of obtaining the tax exempt status from the I.R.S. has already begun and a favorable response is expected shortly.

We would like to report at this time that a 20% increase in membership was obtained already this year, largely by the creation of two new chapters. They are the Northwestern Archaeological Society in the Henderson-Owensboro area, and the Rolling Fork River Archaeological Society in the central portion of the state. The K.A.A. Inc. has now six local chapters. Aside from the two already mentioned they are: the Louisville Archaeological Society, the Bowling Green Archaeological Society, the Jackson Purchase Archaeological Society, and the Red River Archaeological Society.

At the time this report was written, all of the annual reports of the local chapters had not been received, but we would like to bring to the attention of the members of the E.S.A.F. some of the highlights of our local chapter's projects.

#### *The Louisville Archaeological Society*

Excavations continued until late into the winter at the Durrett site, a rock shelter in Jefferson County. This year marked the sixth continuous year of excavations at this particular site.

The City of Louisville Museum of Natural History is presently being rearranged, and all archaeological materials are undergoing a process of restoration and rearrangement directed by the Louisville chapter.

The Eastern Jefferson County Survey continues as scheduled. A final report is expected early next year.

Excavations at the Wards Mill site have been completed. It is a historic archaeological project carried out at the site of an early grist mill in Jefferson County. The report for this project is now being prepared, and should appear in printed form next year. It will be dedicated to the L.A.S.'s ex-president, Byron Wilson.

#### *The Bowling Green Archaeological Society*

The Bowling Green Archaeological Society has reported that throughout this year it has been working with Western Kentucky University in a laboratory work program being directed by Dr. Jack Schock.

#### *The Red River Archaeological Society*

The Red River Archaeological Society has been working in the area of the presently-controversial Red River Gorge. The work has been carried out by the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, with the cooperation of the Red River Society. This project is under the field direction of Mr. Wess Cowan and Dr. Lathel F. Duffield, director of the Department of Anthropology.

#### *Rolling Fork River Archaeological Society*

This new chapter is a very active one, especially considering the short time that it has existed. William Stafford and A. Mullins, president and vice-president respectively, report that the Society has begun working on an in-depth survey of an area about 22 square miles

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 K.A.A., 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 Department of Anthropology at the University 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 was appointed ESAF representative. Mrs. Paul G. Favour, Jr. 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 4½ 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 ESAF Annual Meeting slated for Bangor, Maine, October 18-20. The museum will host the Saturday evening pre-banquet social hour and offer a round-trip bus tour to the Abbe Museum. Museum members were called upon to support the arrangements committee with contributions of money and time.

In the forty years of ESAF existence, the annual meeting has never been held in Maine. We are delighted to welcome ESAF delegates, 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 ESAF meeting. Member David Sanger, University of Maine Department of Anthropology, is charged by program chairman, Herbert C. Kraft, with organizing a morning session on *Prehistory of the Maine Maritime Provinces Area*. Members from both organizations and University of Maine students will be assisting with all aspects of the meeting.

Brief reports were given by Guy Mellgren on the Goddard site at Blue Hill, Maine, by David Sanger on the Hirundo site, and by C. Gardner Lane on his work cataloguing the museum's library books and photographic record of basketry and other ethnographic material in the museum's collections.

*Bulletin 10*, "Indian Games, Toys, and Pastimes of Maine and the Maritimes" by Edith Favour, illustrated by Alice Dengler, is now on sale. *Bulletin 7*, "Uses of Birch-Bark in the Northeast" by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock has been reprinted. The out-of-print series of *Notes* are being edited and will be brought together under one cover. A general overview of prehistoric occupation in the area as drawn from current archaeological and interdisciplinary research is to be authored by David Sanger of the University of Maine, Department of Anthropology.

Mrs. Favour revamped some exhibits for the 1974 season, but no fieldwork was undertaken by the museum. Robert G. MacKay reported that the Maine Archaeological Society published two issues (no. 1, spring and no. 2, fall) of volume 14 of their journal. In October, the Society co-sponsored the ESAF Annual Meeting with the University of Maine and the Robert Abbe Museum. There were no Society-sponsored excavations this year.

**MARYLAND**—Paul Cresthull reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. has a membership of 156 to date, including all classes. There are 6 chapters including a student chapter at the Milford Mill High School. 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. Hoppel; vice-president, Paul Cresthull; secretary, George N. Numson; and treasurer, Thomas Mayr.

The eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Invitation Inn, Edgewood, on October 12, 1974, with the Harford County Chapter as host. The program included the following papers: *What's New in Maryland Archeology?* by Tyler Bastian; *Excavation and Restoration of the B & O Railroad Station in Fillicott City, Maryland*, by Andrew M. Cascio; *Recent Developments in Delaware Archeology* by Daniel Griffith; and *The Boyer Road Site* by John D. Reynolds.

The ninth Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology was held in Annapolis on April 11, 1974, planned as usual by Mrs. Iris McGillivray. The speakers and their topics were: Dr. John E. Foss, *Soil Interpretations for Archeologists*; Steve Wilke and Gail Thompson, *Current Research on Environmental and Cultural Change in Kent County,*

*Maryland* (5th Annual Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture); Michael W. Robbins, *Maryland's Iron Industry During the Revolutionary War Era*; and Wm. Jack Hranicky, *What is Radiocarbon?*

Our Society joined with the Archeological Society of Maryland, a section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, in co-sponsoring the fourth Annual Memorial Day Weekend Field School, now a regular affair. This dig, under the direction of state archaeologist, Tyler Bastian, and his staff, was held at the Wessel site on Tuckahoe Creek, Caroline County. About 50 members of the 2 societies attended and 14 2-meter squares were opened. The recovered material indicated an Archaic occupation and an extensive Late Woodland occupation with pottery. The Saturday night session of the field school featured talks by Tyler Bastian on digging techniques and by Russel Handsman of American University on a settlement pattern of temporary camps surrounding more permanent base settlements.

The second Indian Artifact Show sponsored by the Midshore Chapter was held in Easton on February 24, 1974, and attracted 400 visitors to see the many collections on display from the eastern shore of Maryland. Tyler Bastian and Paul Cresthull of Maryland and Mrs. Cara Wise of Delaware identified artifacts for the exhibitors and visitors. One unusual specimen was a huge shallow mortar with a 2-foot diameter concavity. The chapter made the local arrangements for the Memorial Day Field School.

The Harford County Chapter has begun investigation of a cellar ruin adjacent to a restored log cabin (the Anderson site) and a good sample of historic material dating to 1790-1820 is being recovered. The chapter assisted Wayne Clark, archaeologist with the Maryland Historical Trust, in checking the Orr steatite quarry, the Husband flint mill (Harford County), and the location of the Charlestown jail in Cecil County, which dates to the Revolutionary War and is slated for reconstruction. The chapter continues to issue a monthly newsletter and a monthly data sheet on archeology.

The Northeast Chapter continued its long-standing custom of an annual picnic in August at the home of Mrs. Virginia Jones.

Reynolds J. Hoppel, adult advisor to the Milford Mill High School Chapter, instructed the spring term of the seminar on archeology at Catonsville Community College. He is acting, with R. Pennington Smith, as co-director of excavations at the B&O Railroad station in 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 Anne Arundel County Archeological Society (a chapter of ASM, Inc.) excavated at the extensive Rose Haven shell midden site (18-AN-279) on a tributary of Herring Bay, Anne Arundel County. The site is mostly Selby Bay material of the Middle Woodland. Fox Creek knives were recovered and most of the pottery (83%) was Mockley Net Impressed. This site was nominated to the National Register by Wayne Clark.

Members of the Lower Delmarva Chapter attended a 6-week seminar given by the Delaware Section of Archeology. They continued work at the Nassawango site which has produced infant burials with numerous copper beads and test pitted at Poplar Hill mansion.

Nancy Carlile reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, a section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, has two chapters—the Central Chapter meeting in Baltimore, and the Southwestern Chapter meeting 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 Hollofield 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 4th annual field session 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 Maryland Academy of Sciences. Mr. Bennett also published in recent newsletter histories of the Kanawha Spring site, the location of our 1973 field session, and the Friendsville site, where our 1972 dig was held.

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 Dawson took on the chairmanship 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 both historical and prehistorical archeology. The new rules include advisory committees to the Board of Directors in the areas of historical researcher, site survey chairperson, editor of publications, and editor of the newsletter. These individuals will be appointed by the president with the approval of the Board and will serve on the Board. Other changes included revised procedures for selecting honorary members and election of Society officers. The ESAF resolution on Curbing Commercialization of Antiquities was added to a new section called "Policies" and incorporated into our rules of procedure.

The new Society officers elected for two-year terms in 1975 and 1976 are George Wilcox, president; Barbara Coffe, vice president, and Mary Curry, secretary-treasurer. William Lynch is chairperson of the Central Chapter and Elaine Huey is chairperson of the Southwestern Chapter.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Carol Barnes reported that, despite an increase in annual dues, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has maintained its membership, ending the year with a total of 1514 members. The expanding interest in archeology 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 civic groups are in great demand.

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

**MICHIGAN**—Alice C. Noecker reports that the Michigan Archaeological Society held its Annual Meeting on Sunday, April 21, 1974, at East Lansing. The Society consists of 605 members and seven active chapters. We publish the *Michigan Archaeologist*, which is now in its 20th volume. Dr. Elizabeth Baldwin remains our editor. A scholarly index of volumes 11-20 is being prepared, and reprints of the best of volumes 1-10, now out of print, are available in *Special Publication No. 1*. *Special Publication No. 2* is still in the planning stage.

At the business meeting, Edward Petteys, River Raisin Chapter, became president of the Society, and the following people were elected to office: Bernard Spencer, Saginaw Valley Chapter, president-elect; Barbara Young, Clinton Valley Chapter, first vice-president; Andrew Vanderbush, River Raisin Chapter, second vice-president; Lorena Martin, Upper Grand Valley Chapter, secretary; Harold Thompson, Saginaw Valley Chapter, treasurer; Lawrence Dorothy, Kalamazoo Valley Chapter, joined George Davis, Wright L. Coffinberry Chapter, and Alastair Weir, Clinton Valley Chapter, as trustees.

The class action lawsuit filed by concerned Indians against the University of Michigan and the Michigan Archaeological Society was dismissed when it was discovered that the University of Michigan was not present and the Michigan Archaeological Society was not yet in existence when burials at the Fort Wayne Military Reservation were excavated. However, the University and the Society agreed to refrain from digging known Indian burials, and to handle salvage materials with respect, returning them to Indians for reburial after suitable study.

During the summer, Dr. Lyle Stone again used a small group of M.A.S. members in his excavations at Fort Michilimackinac and at the nearby Filbert site. Since Dr. Stone has now resigned to establish an archaeological consultation firm at Tempe, Arizona, this program has come to a natural conclusion. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Stone and Dr. David Armour, of the Mackinac State Park Commission for their part in training amateur M.A.S. members in field techniques. We hope that the program can be resumed in the future.

Since the training of amateurs is a vital concern to us, a new program was begun by Dr. James E. Fitting, state archaeologist with the History Division, Michigan Department of State. With a staff of four professionals and graduate students, Dr. Fitting conducted four one-week training sessions at the Young site near Saginaw. It was selected because it was believed to be a low-density site where technique could take precedence over the materials recovered. I personally participated in the first session, and between field work and lectures, the hours were killing, but I would do it again next week if I had the chance. More than fifty trainees opened 22 10' x 10' units, exposing 16 features, recovering 9870 pieces of chipped stone, including 300 identifiable tools. A few short of 1100 pot sherds were found to represent at least six vessels, with almost no rim sherds. Historic material totaling 360 pieces was recovered, mostly .22 shells and broken bottles, leaving little doubt about the recent use of the site. It is hoped that the project will continue next season, with some

beginning sessions and some advanced sessions for this year's participants. Dr. Fitting's services were made available by Dr. Martha Bigelow, of the History Division, and we are grateful for her understanding and cooperation.

Members of the Society are still working with the Michigan Parks Department on the Sanilac petroglyph shelter, and the History Division sent a team of archaeologists headed by Don Weston to the site this summer to see what else could be located before final plans for roads and structures are completed.

Our 18th annual Fall Workshop was held Sunday, October 13, at East Lansing, hosted by the Genesee Chapter. Dr. Fitting, Dr. Arnold Pilling, Wayne State University; Patrick Martin, a Michigan State University graduate student; and Mrs. Ione Rodnick, Genesee Chapter member who teaches at Mott Community College, Flint, presented papers on historic archaeology at St. Ignace, West Indian urban areas, the Filbert site, and trade beads, respectively. During the meeting the Blue Ridge Chapter was officially welcomed to membership.

Historic projects have assumed a more important place in Michigan archaeology because of various bicentennial projects, and we believe that interest in historic archaeology will take its place beside prehistory to make a complete archaeological program for the people of Michigan.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Howard R. Sargent reported that membership in the New Hampshire Archeological Society stands at 167 regular, honorary, and institutional members.

The Annual Meeting was held on September 28 in the New England Center on the campus of the University of New Hampshire. Following the business meeting, a group representing the Union of Vermont and New Hampshire Indians presented its objections to archeological investigations in New Hampshire, especially where burials have been encountered. The group expressed concern over the fact that it had not been notified of intended investigations. Both the outgoing president of the Society, Howard Sargent, and the new president, Eugene D. Winter, expressed their interest in maintaining a dialogue with Native American groups in an effort to achieve mutual understanding of our various objectives and concerns.

The following papers were presented in the afternoon session: *Mystery Hill*, by Robert Stone. Mr. Stone reported on recent investigations at the site in North Salem including the plotting of certain arrangements of rocks that suggest the possibility of the site functioning as an astronomical observatory.

*The Seabrook Tidal Marsh Site* by Brian Robinson. Mr. Robinson reviewed investigations that have revealed data on the stratigraphic and cultural position of sites that exist beneath the tidal marshes.

*The Seabrook Station Site*, by Charles Bolland. Prof. Bolland reported results of his salvage excavation on the grounds of a proposed nuclear power plant. Late Archaic and Woodland components are represented in the site which appears to have been visited repeatedly by rather small groups.

*Two Recently Excavated Sites in Connecticut* by Douglas F. Jordan. Dr. Jordan reported on the excavation of deeply buried Archaic sites in the flood plain of the lower Connecticut valley.

The dinner speaker was Dr. Dena Dincauze who spoke on *The Neville Site at Amoskeag Falls*. Investigations conducted by the late Peter McLane provided the bulk of the data upon which her report was based. The site contains one of the longest cultural sequences yet documented in New England, and provides a particularly useful guide for continuing studies in east central New England.

Field work during the 1974 season was centered largely on the Seabrook Station site in coastal New Hampshire.

**NEW JERSEY**—Herbert C. Kraft reported that the Archaeological Society of New Jersey held its Annual Meeting on January 19, 1974, at which time an entirely new slate of officers was elected. To provide for greater accessibility and efficiency, the headquarters of the A.S.N.J. was subsequently established in expanded facilities at Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey. The "ae" in the Society's name was restored to its original spelling as it appears on the papers of incorporation.

*The Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* has been redesigned on a standard 8½ x 11 inch format. The number of papers and illustrations has been greatly expanded to include prehistoric and historic archaeology, ethnology, and reprints of hard-to-get or obscure articles relating to the Society's interests. Four special sections, each consisting of two entire pages will henceforth be devoted to a projectile point identification, a pottery type identification, an historic item, and a faunal or floral identification. The cover is now illustrated and the table of contents is on the back cover for easy reference. Two *Bulletins* were published. Additionally, the Society issued five *Newsletters* averaging 10 pages each.

The A.S.N.J. constitution and by-laws are being revised and updated. Questionnaires were sent to all members to help determine their program interests, areas of specialization, willingness to cooperate in

local site surveys and site registration, and to determine the kinds of collections they had.

Four regular 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 *Newsletters*.

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 March meeting, also held at Cook College-Rutgers, 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 concerned with prehistoric and historic archaeological methodology. It concluded with a three-hour demonstration of flint chipping and "living archaeology" by Errett Callahan of Virginia Commonwealth University.

The date of the October meeting conflicted 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 surveyed and tested a number of prehistoric and historic sites in the upper Delaware valley. R. Alan Mounier excavated the Lange 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. Lenik supervised the salvage excavations 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 is 462 members. There are three chapters. 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 Communication Arts Department of Seton Hall University under a partial grant from New Jersey Educational Television, and entitled *Treasures From the Past* was broadcast over several t.v. 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. Newspaper releases and special articles prepared by the Society also help to bring news of archaeological interest to the general readership.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that, according to figures compiled by Secretary William F. Ehlers, the New York State Archaeological Association has 1011 members representing 801 paid memberships, a slight decline from last year. Orange County Chapter leads, with 135 memberships and 178 members, followed by Incorporated Long Island, with 107 memberships and 163 members, and Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, with 90 memberships and 104 members. Orange County became an incorporated chapter during the year.

An antiquities bill, the passage of which had seemed only a matter of time two years ago when it passed both houses of the state legislature (only to be mysteriously vetoed by Governor Rockefeller), did not even get out of committee this year. The Bursani Bill, placing restrictions on the removal of prehistoric burials unacceptable to archaeologists, slipped by both houses but was discovered in time for protests to cause its veto. A predicted change in state government in November may—or may not—improve the prospects for favorable laws on archaeology.

The three-issues-per-year NYSAA *Bulletin* published its largest volume ever, 116 pages, the equivalent of a full-sized book. The Chenango Chapter has improved the format and printing of its quarterly journal so that it is now near the level of some state journals. The Orange County Chapter continues the issuance of its newsletter and the new William Beauchamp Chapter has initiated a newsletter. NYSAA secretary Ehlers issued the sixth annual *Informational Handbook*.

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 NYSAA Certificate of Merit was awarded to Mrs. Marilyn Cranwell Stewart 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 Dr. White; *Highway Archaeological Survey in the Genesee and Allegheny Valleys* by S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo, 1972-1973—Neal Trabowitz; *Implications of the Surface Collection from the Claud #1 Site—Pandora Snethkamp*; *The Archaeological Discovery of Williamsburg, A Late 18th Century Settlement on the Genesee River*—Lilita Podsiadlo; *Highway Archaeological Survey in the Upper Susquehanna Valley in New York State* by S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton, 1972-1973—Dolores Elliott; *Archaeological Goals and Salvage Programs*—Fred Plog.

Saturday afternoon, William S. Cornwell, chairman: *Nathaniel Rochester Pottery Site*—George Hamell; *Morganville Pottery Site*—Daniel Barber; *The Egli and Lord Sites, the Historic Component: Unadilla 1753-1778*—Franklin Hesse; *Ceramics of the Genesee Country*—Robert Sullivan; *Two Skulls and Some Coffin Material from the Webster Site*—William S. Cornwell; *Archaeological Evidence of Seneca Mysticism*—Charles F. Wray.

Saturday afternoon, William A. Ritchie, chairman: *The Boehm Rockshelter (COX 39) and the Day Rockshelter (COX 38)*—Thomas Weinman; *The Rocklein Site: A Deeply Stratified Site in the Upper Delaware Valley, N.J.*—Elizabeth A. Dumont; *The Bruce Site: Meadowood Material and Hoaxes in Orsego County*—John Reese; *East Orange Water Reserve Site Number One: Preliminary Report*—Eben Johnson, Leroy Schmidbauer, and Ted Payne; *Late Archaic Through Transitional in the Upper Susquehanna Valley: New Evidence and a Radio Carbon Chronology*—Robert Funk and Bruce Rippeteau; *A C-14 Date from Dogan Point and Two C-14 Dates From Piping Rock*—Louis A. Brennan.

Saturday evening, banquet address by Dr. William A. Ritchie, *Reminiscences of a Prehistorian*.

Sunday morning, Louis A. Brennan, chairman: *Petroglyphs of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands*—John B. Tenney Jr.; *An Economical Intrasite Mapping Technique for Archaeologists*—Gene Sterud and Peter P. Pratt; *Dozens of Radiocarbon Dates and "New" Calendrical Corrections*—Bruce E. Rippeteau; *Sampling in Archaeology, A Non-Technical Discussion*—Marjorie K. Pratt.

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 Metress 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 Early, Middle, and Late Woodland components. Olaf Prufer, Kent State, and Donald Metzger, Akron University, initiated excavations at an early Late Woodland site in Summit County. A crew from the Dayton Museum of Natural History under the supervision of Jay Heilman continued work at the Incinerator site, a Fort Ancient village in Dayton. Jan Whitman of the Tuscarawas Branch of Kent State University worked at the Hunt site, a multicomponent habitation in Belmont County in eastern Ohio.

Randy Buchman (Defiance College) and John White (Youngstown University) have been involved in various historic sites. Buchman primarily with forts, White, with an early iron furnace near Youngstown. Bennie 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 multicomponent 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 Spielbauer with the examination of a village site in Butler County. Among the Ohio Historical Society's archaeological activities were further investigations at Mound City and Seip Mound State Memorial, directed by Raymond S. Baby, and salvage excavations south of Columbus and various environmental survey projects supervised by Martha Potter Otto. Bert C. Drennen, the archaeologist in 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.

ONTARIO—John Reid reported that the November 1973 meeting of the Ontario Archeological Society featured a talk by Mr. Peter Ramsden on the Draper site.

In December, we held our annual banquet at the Valhalla Inn. After a very nice meal we had the pleasure of 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 first 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 Brophy site written by Wm. Rood, University of Waterloo, after which we saw a film entitled *The Hazda*. This film showed a way of life of a typical hunting and gathering society. As January is our Annual Meeting it was our pleasure to present two honorary memberships to our past president, Dr. Howard Savage, and to Mr. J. Allan Blair who at the age of 84 started his archaeological work in 1909 in the Petun area.

Our February speaker was Mrs. Sheila Conway who is the director of the Metaphysics Speakers Bureau. Her topic for the evening was *Metaphysics and Parapsychology Applied to Archaeological Problems*.

In March, Mr. Gary Crawford gave a slide illustrated talk on the salvage operations on the Historic Cherry Hill House of 1807. Also in March, I had the pleasure of representing the O. A. S. at the Canadian Archaeological Association meetings held in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory where the temperature ranged from -60° to zero which brought along the snow but for the first time in a long time we got home on the day we said we would. The meetings were good, with about 40 papers given on all areas of Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The 1975 meetings will be in Thunder Bay, Ontario, and I am sure the O. A. S. will be involved with Lakehead University in the arrangements.

In April, President Charles Garrad gave a slide illustrated talk on his work with the Petuns.

In May, Bill Ross talked about his work in Pickering Township.

There was no spring dig this year. Instead there were summer lab sessions held at Scarborough College. They were held on the first Saturday of the month till September. Also during August we ran a 10-day dig on a site in Simcoe County.

The Fall dig in September was also held there for 2 weekends.

Our September meeting saw Dr. Norman Wagner of Waterloo Lutheran University give a talk to the Society on the Moyer village site of Waterloo County, Ontario.

There is a symposium being held today on the Ontario Iroquois Prehistory.

We now have two chapters with a total membership of 410. If any of the E.S.A.F. membership is in Toronto on the third Wednesday of the month, please drop in on the meetings. Just call the University of Toronto or the Royal Ontario Museum for location.

PENNSYLVANIA—Virginia Lopresti reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a paid-up membership of 950 and 200 of them met at the Holiday Inn, Beaver Falls, April 27 and 28, 1974. The 45th Annual Meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Barry Kent, with the host being Amockwi Chapter #17. At the Board of Directors Meeting on Saturday evening, Mrs. Helen Wilson was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the secretary, Vivien Marshall, who is moving to Florida. Virginia Lopresti, 210 LeFevre Rd., Stockertown, Pa. 18083 was appointed representative to the Eastern States Archeological Federation. The 1975 meeting will be held at East Stroudsburg State College with Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 as hosts and Joffre L. Coe as the dinner speaker. The 1976 meeting will be at California State College, and 1977 meeting at Wilkes-Barre. Because of the increased cost of publishing the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, dues were increased \$1.00 per year.

Twenty-one chapters are registered with the newest one being at the Hill School, Pottstown. The Schuylkill Valley Chapter #21's constitution requires all members be state members also (other chapters require officers only be state members). Nine chapters presented annual reports. Alleghany #1 has 100 members and holds 12 meetings a year. They will have a Monongahela Symposium on November 9 and 10, 1974. They have a quarterly newsletter, *Spoc Speaks*. Southeastern Chapter #2 has 80 members, holds 8 meetings a year, and also publishes a newsletter. Frances Forrester Chapter #11 has 40 paid members, holds 6 meetings a year, and reports the recovery from the 1972 flood is slow. Cuswago Chapter #13 continues exploring the McFate site-36CW1. They have excavated a tusk and three ribs of a mammoth or mastodon in a bog near Conneaut Lake. Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 has 100 paid members, 9 meetings a year, and prints a monthly newsletter. Work is continuing at Clistawaken Indian village site at Martins Creek, and also at Minisink Hills in the Delaware Water Gap area. Elmer Erb is still at the Byrom site. The first log cabin in Bangor, Pennsylvania, is being excavated. Several members worked with the Jacobsburg Historical Society in a 40-vat tannery operated from 1850 to 1890. A second American Indian Exhibit was a success in spite of an ice storm.

Connomoch Chapter #16 has 43 members, 12 meetings a year and continues work on the Haggerty site. Amockwi Chapter #17 has 80 members, 12 meetings a year, and continues work at 36BV9. They held a very successful horse show to help finance the 45th Annual Meeting. They publish a newsletter. Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19 has 25 members, holds 11 meetings a year, and continues excavations at the Foley site. Somerset County Chapter #20 has 106 members, holds 11 meetings a year, and as their contribution reproduced and sold copies of an 1876 *Atlas of Somerset County*. They continued working with Richard George at Gnagey Hill. Mon-Yough Chapter #3 worked with California State College. There was no report for Kinzua Chapter #18.

Because of the gasoline scare, papers were presented on Saturday and Sunday. A tour to 36BV9 took place Saturday morning, followed by the primitive games consisting of throwing spear with an atlatl at a target, hammer throw, fire-building, and judging pots made previous to meeting. Papers presented in the afternoon session included *Perryopolis Pulling Mill Restoration* by John Pharr and *Prehistoric Gnagey Site* by Richard George. On Sunday morning, David Kohler gave a paper on *The Recreational Aspects of Archaeology*, Jacob Grimm discussed the research facilities at Fort Ligonier, and Ted Payne reported on the *Pasqua River Basin Archaeological Survey*. On Sunday afternoon, the papers included *Flotation Remains from the Faucett Site* by Roger W. Moeller, *Computer Study of Petroglyph Designs* by James L. Swauger, *Bob Evans Rock Shelter* by James Murphy, *The Hind Site* by William S. Donaldson, and *The Hoffaker Site* by Charles Sofsky. The Annual Dinner held late Sunday 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*. Members also received the E.S.A.F. *Bulletin*. Pennsylvania amateur archaeologists consider themselves lucky to have three professionals readily available for help. Dr. Barry Kent, state archaeologist, worked summer at the Stricker site; Field Archaeologist, Ira Smith also worked along the Susquehanna at the Schultz Funk site, 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 organizational dig. While a site in the same general area would be ideal, as 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 primarily a workshop site with few complete artifacts being found. Of interest is the proliferation of argillite workings; this material we generally associate with 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. William S. Fowler, research director, completed research on the Wilcox Brook site evidence and has edited an article on the excavation which was published in the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc. *Bulletin* Vol. 36, Nos. 1 and 2, October 1974 and January 1975. At the Wilcox Brook site 12,942 sq. ft. were excavated; 424 recordings of recognizable artifacts were made. Artifacts were found belonging to the Early and Late Archaic cultures as well as the ceramic-Woodland. Of special interest was the radiocarbon date, 3800 ± 100, that was obtained from carbon samples associated with a hearth found in situ on white sand.

These artifacts deserve note as being unusual: 1) Dentate pottery marker of white quartz, having four distinct prongs. 2) Stone pipe bowl of chlorite, well polished. This artifact has been restored to its probable original condition by Dr. Fowler. 3) Bird effigy eccentric. While somewhat problematical regarding its intended use, this felsite artifact is finely chipped and resembles the wings, tail, and beaked head of a bird. It seems likely to have been a fetish rather than a projectile point.

Dr. Lawrence W. Lindquist, Dept. of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, addressed our annual dinner meeting on November 13 and gave an illustrated talk, his subject being "Mohen jo-Daro (Pakistan) 'Mound 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 and their guests. Travelogues, site progress reports, and nature slide presentations have proven to be very popular. The June and September meetings as well as the annual October business meeting are held at the current field site on the second Saturday of the month.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James L. Michie, editor for the Archeological Society of South Carolina, reported that membership within the Society has grown this year to the present figure of 200 members,

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 archeologist with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, is presently finishing a 200-page report on the Cal Smoak site. By working closely with Sammy Lee and Robert Parler, the excavators of the site, Mr. Anderson has been able to compile significant data and cultural meaning for the coastal plain material. The publication is expected to be in press by the fall.

In response to last year's endangered site, the Manning site, the Society members turned out in large numbers for the salvage operation. The site, which is a multi-component clustering of several small areas, produced a nearly perfect sequence of projectile points and tools that represent Late Paleo-Indian and terminates with Late Woodland. 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. 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 moved into the fort location several years after the abandonment. 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 State Library continued 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 village site; Camden farm, Caroline County, tests of five loci on the farm; Wilkerson site, Westmoreland County, prehistoric shell-midden; Kiser site, Chesterfield County, stratified prehistoric site; Trigg site, Montgomery County, prehistoric palisaded village site.

Several local chapters of the Society arranged for and conducted excavations at sites in their local areas, including: Gilbert site, Tazewell County, Appalachian Highlands Chapter; Arrington site, Washington County, Wolf Hills Chapter; Cornelius 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; Townfield site, Port Royal, Mr. William T. Buchanan, Jr., Richmond.

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.

Four issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, totalling 216 pages, were produced and distributed. Four quarterly *Newsletters* were issued. No *Special Publications* were issued in 1974.

The Society's Annual Meeting is set for October 26, 1974, and will be held at Richmond. Feature speaker at the meeting will be Dr. A. K. Guthe, University of Tennessee. Local chapters met and conducted their own programs. New officers elected for the 1975-76 biennium are: President, Mr. George E. Scheulen, Stephens City; Vice-President, Mr. M. D. Kerby, Midlothian; 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 State Library an appropriation of \$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 this pattern 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 privately funded, but with substantial National Park Service contracts. Technical support is rendered by the College of William and Mary, where a modern conservation laboratory is maintained to support the projects.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS — 1974

### INTRODUCTION TO THE MAINE-MARITIMES AREA: THE INDIANS, RESEARCH HISTORY, AND PALEO-ECOLOGY

DAVID SANGER

The Maine-Maritimes area was inhabited in the early 1600's by the Micmac, Etchemin, and Pennacook Indians, all Algonkian speakers at a hunting and gathering subsistence stage. Research into the prehistory of the area began in the 19th century but it is only recently that local universities and government agencies 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, archaeological 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.

The earliest dated occupation in the state, at the Turner Farm 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 Atlantic provinces. 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 affinities, and possibly genetic origins, lying in the Susquehanna Tradition of New York and southern New England. Tool types, burial ritual, 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 I-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 Wintenberg excavated a number of coastal shell-heaps. This effort stood as the only excavation of any consequence until the discovery of the Debert Paleo-Indian site in the 1960's. The current research activities have been directed toward the Shubenacadie River in central Nova 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 assemblages representing 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 dentate 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 KEJIMKUIK PETROGLYPHS

H. BRAD MYERS

Extensive concentrations of petroglyphs (rock carvings) are located about the perimeter of Kejimikujik Lake in Kejimikujik 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 one of the 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 had 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 carpenter's 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 established metre 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 man alike during the historic period up to our provisional cut-off point of 1900. The majority of these carvings are in the forms of individual and family names, and are almost always accompanied by the names of a nearby community and the date of the carving. There are also numerous examples of 18th and 19th century sailing vessels which were carved, no doubt, by the 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 this legacy from the distant and more recent 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 rich marine environment of the region has apparently been attractive to man for more than 7500 radiocarbon years. The earliest, but as yet not satisfactorily dated, complexes contain small lanoplate to triangular projectile points, scrapers, bifaces, and *pièces esquillées*. An in-place evolution is proposed on the basis of samples 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 7530 ± 140 radiocarbon years ago.

It is suggested that this early maritime adaptation 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 Paleo-Indian and Late Archaic and that the roots of this tradition may, in fact, be in the Paleo-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

(Twayne Publishers, Inc., 70 Liberty Street, Boston, 1974). Many of these dated and ciphered inscriptions are scattered over large areas in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. As a result they exert a potent historical impact on the pre-Columbian history of white man in America.

These 18 dated cryptograms are scattered from Scandinavia across the North Atlantic, wherever Norsemen fared, to Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island by way of the medieval Norse colonies in Greenland and to such distant and hitherto unexpected places as Oklahoma, Illinois, and Minnesota. In the United States the dates range from A.D. 1009 to 1362.

There is ample evidence to prove that it was members of the Norse clergy who fostered and maintained this rather bizarre art, apparently for its intellectual stimulation. It was a policy of the Roman Catholic Church to, whenever possible, assign a priest to accompany a dangerous expedition. This custom explains the presence of such dated and ciphered inscriptions in the United States. It was the northeastern portion of this country which they first discovered and named Vinland. The 18 dates are clustered so that it is probable that only three priests account for all of the cryptographic inscriptions.

These hidden dates and ciphers could not have been forged because such cryptography had been totally forgotten over five centuries when it 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 circumstances of the discovery of the three Spirit Pond runestones 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 Atkins Bay-Spirit Pond area with the word HOOP (Hop—"a sheltered bay"—Karlsefni's name for his campsite during the winter of 1010-1011) under Spirit Pond. Below that: VINLAND:1011 (the numerals are pentathic, but the date is rendered according to the Arabic system—as are all the dates on these stones). On the right under what may be Seguin Island is: TUGA:TVAU:TAGH (possibly: "ten-twice days"; more correct would be TVI:TUG:DAG if "twenty days" is meant) and an arrow pointing out to sea. Under this is the word JAK (the *j* rune here is seen only on the Kensington stone; this word may mean "broken ice").

*SP-1 (Verso):* On this side are a number of pictographs which would seem to reflect what the carver observed in Vinland (to some extent borne out by the sagas), and some mysterious markings which may be tally-marks. At the top is a single line of runes: MILTIAKI. This word makes no sense in Old Norse unless we read it MILDÍ AGI ("Gentle Sea"). Alf Monge's suggestion that it is an anagram for LITI A MIK ("Beheld by Me") is a good one. It has been said that the Norse did not use anagrams in their runic inscriptions, but it is not so. At least one example exists of an unquestioned authentic inscription which can demonstrate anagrams, the Skanela stone in Sweden.

*SP-2:* This stone bears a short inscription which, so far, had defeated all attempts at translation: NORKSLOLK SLA:K. It may be an anagram or some form of simple substitution cryptogram which the Norse are known to have used.

*SP-3 (Recto and Verso):* This stone bears a sixteen-line inscription with 10 lines on recto and 6 on verso. The translation will probably undergo changes as more research is completed, but at present this is my reading: "We declare to Odin! Those (yellers?) struck 17 dead. We ask praise for them, the heroes. Year 1010: Detachment gleaming the landing place. 12; journeying West, 12; North, 10. Let us tell of the youth, Woodsman (?) Haakon. (He) found a goodly wilderness towards the West by a bathing-place (?) delivering (to us) an enormous world. We ask praise (for him). Year, 1011: The livestock got loose. At sea without food, suffering, sailing ships, we ((have not)) enough pumps to work the ship(s) against the sea. 17, battle-smitten, going joyously to death. We ask praise for them, the heroes. Year: 1011." Certain of the runic characters are over-lined with dashes. The meaning of these markings can only be speculated upon at this point.

## THE SEARCH FOR NORSE OCCUPATION AT SPIRIT POND, MAINE

EDWARD J. LENIK

The New England Antiquities Research Association, in cooperation with the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation, conducted

archaeological excavations at Spirit Pond, Phippsburg, Maine. This work was prompted by the discovery, in 1971, of three small stones bearing runic or Norse inscriptions. The purpose of the excavations was to uncover evidence of Norse settlement and exploration in the Spirit Pond area, and thus support the authenticity of the three runestones.

Four sites bordering Spirit Pond were surveyed and excavated in the period between 1972 and 1974. The first site was a long stone wall located along the west shore below the outlet of the pond which had a surface appearance of being a possible structure or foundation. The excavations here established that this stonework was part of a long "yankee" wall, probably of late colonial construction.

Site number two was a shell heap and rectangular depression along the west shore adjacent to the area where the runestones were found. The excavations at this site uncovered Indian pottery of the Middle Woodland period, Late Archaic projectile points, as well as some early 19th century colonial pottery.

The third site excavated was in the immediate area of the spot where the three runestones were found. This area proved to be completely devoid of cultural material.

The major excavation effort was devoted to site number 4 which consisted of two horseshoe-shaped earth mounds with depressions in their centers. These man-made structures measured 32 feet long by 21 feet wide and 20 feet long by 19 feet wide respectively, and were located side by side at the edge of the bank with their open ends facing the pond. The excavation of these two structures indicated them to be semisubterranean shelters or sod houses of European origin. Evidence was found of Indian occupation as well as 17th and 18th century colonial occupation. However, the intensity of occupation in these primitive shelters appears to be in the third quarter of the 18th century.

No evidence of Norse occupation or exploration was uncovered in the 1972-1974 excavations at Spirit Pond. However, the archaeological work has established a 6500 year cultural history for the Spirit Pond area.

## "CROONING HIS OWN QUAINT RUNES": THE PROFESSIONAL RUNOLOGIST AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

CLAIBORNE W. THOMPSON

If runology is the collection, preservation, restoration, study, classification, interpretation, and publication of inscriptions written in the runic alphabet, then a significant part of the duty of a runologist is the detection of forgeries or fabrications. 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 Landsverk and Monge practice can be applied equally well to both authentic and fake inscriptions points to a basic flaw in their work. Moreover, their "cryptanalysis" is arbitrary in its 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 HAUGEN

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 politics by the popular little book entitled *America Not Discovered by Columbus*, authored by a young professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Wisconsin, R. B. Anderson, in 1874. Interest among eastern brahmins, stimulated by the enthusiasm of the world-famous Norwegian violinist Ole Bull, led to the erection of a statue of Leif Ericson on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, the placing of a memorial tablet at Gerry's Landing on the Charles, and the erection of a Viking tower at Norumbega, a Boston suburb. A steady stream of writings had attempted to pinpoint the locales described in the Icelandic sagas of Vinland, either by close and imaginative analysis of the texts, or by archaeological research along the eastern seaboard 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 Ingstad site on the northern tip of Newfoundland, 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 east coast of North America in the eleventh century, they exclude by their very nature and contents 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 Group Participation and Education 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 archaeological 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 semesters. 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 Shultz-Susquehannock cemeteries (c. A.D. 1550-1600) containing several hundred graves were explored. These two cemeteries, two of the three villages, and the eight semisubterranean structures were completely unknown and unexpected in one of the most intensely researched archaeological areas in Pennsylvania.

Several of the high school students who participated in the program will pursue their research by working with the collections 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 grouping through the analysis of distinctive clusters of traits. 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 northern 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 studies 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 (the seven groups) all have 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 ovate 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 Falls on the Merrimack River in Manchester, New Hampshire, 6 feet of stratified cultural debris was 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 contrasts in the assemblages of associated artifacts. The 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 anadromous fish 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. Rippeteau, 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 seeking data on subsistence and settlement systems, lithic technology, and postglacial environmental change. This program 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 time 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 such mechanisms as *in situ* evolution, diffusion of traits from other regions, or migrations of new peoples into the upper Susquehanna valley; and ascertaining what were the determinants of change.

Our 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 postglacial 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 Breakabeen 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 locales.

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; Shafer, also a multicomponent station containing remains of late Middle Archaic (Otter Creek, 4340 B.C.  $\pm$  100 years) and Late Archaic (Lamoka, 2390 B.C.  $\pm$  100 years) occupations; and the Romagnoli site, a possible workshop in close proximity to the Shafer site.

### THE OZETTE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

CHARLES A. PAXTON

Two relatively new techniques for the recovery of archaeological data are being used with considerable success at the Ozette archaeological site in Washington State. The first, micro-stratigraphic analysis, provides an effective means for maintaining rigid control over complex stratigraphic sequences and additionally provides a useful visual illustration of culture change through time. The second technique involves the use of water as an excavation tool. Ozette is unique insofar as almost all normally perishable materials have been remarkably preserved in the ground. Water archaeology has proven to be the only effective means of recovering these fragile materials without damaging them. Both techniques will be illustrated with slides taken during the summer of 1974.

### 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 Naskeag 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 Nulnonanit and the Wawenocks to 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.  $\pm$  130, and a second for charcoal containing two adzes, 350 B.C.  $\pm$  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 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), Meadowood\*, 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 an inductive pursuit in which explanations are expected to emerge from the data. Arguments concerning the best or most accurate method of quantifying faunal data

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 determined.

One possible source for hypotheses lies in ethnographic analogy; note that analogy itself does not constitute an explanation. Ethnographic 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 ethnographic 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 materials for the modern vertebrates and invertebrates ought to be 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 used to test explicitly stated hypotheses, and, combined with all possible data derived from archaeological research, be 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 Colonial Heights, directly opposite the center of the city of Petersburg, Virginia. The site occupies most of 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-runs, was extremely easy and productive. 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 place for taking fish. In addition to this food source, the surrounding hills sustained much game and produced various and plentiful vegetal 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 September. An average of eight volunteers per day excavated a total of 235 five-foot squares (5875 square feet) to a depth of over 2 feet, with some pit features even deeper. Detailed analyses of the materials and data are in progress and will eventually be published in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The finds can be roughly summarized though.

One hundred and eighty-one features were found in the current work. Of these 66 were classed as refuse-filled storage pits; 53 were stone formations termed hearths; 47 were small smudge fire pits; 8 were caches; 4 were deliberate graves; two were designated as clamshells; and

one was a burial of a dog interred in the sand outside a pit. This dog was in addition to five others found in refuse-filled pits. Three storage pits had been used as graves, making a total of seven human burials found. The smudge fire pits were usually from 0.7 to 1.5 feet across, with a median of about 0.9 foot, and a usual depth of 0.8 foot. These pits usually contained considerable charcoal, often identifiable as charred hickory nut shells. Presumably these pits were used in the smoke-curing of hides. The eight caches were usually a carefully-buried cluster of stone artifacts, or a cluster (obviously deliberately buried) of raw materials, such as quartzite or jasper of good flaking quality. The clamshells were pockets of burned and opened clamshells (fresh-water mussels), usually with nothing else associated.

The human burials included one cremation found at a depth of 1.9 feet in the alluvium, with no visible pit outlines. This deposit underlay a level containing only LeCroy points, and it seems safe to classify it as an Early Archaic cremation. The other burials were bones buried in well-marked pits. Two were complete skeletons, a child and an adult male. The other four burials were incomplete skeletons, in one instance being only a mandible in a refuse pit. These four may represent burials deliberately taken up by the Indians for re-burial after the flesh had completely decayed. There were no modern disturbances to account for the incompleteness.

Artifacts found were primarily projectile points, although knives, scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones were found in most levels. Point types were identified as: Palmer, Big Sandy, Kirk, LeCroy, Stanly, Kanawha, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax, Savannah River, Potts, Piscataway, Yarkin, Madison, and Clarksville. From the Woodland period pits were also recovered many pottery fragments and occasional pieces of clay tobacco pipes. The pottery wares present were: Ware Plain, Stony Creek, Albemarle, and Chickahominy, with many sherds of the latter found to carry rather elaborate design motifs, indicating a Late Prehistoric time level. Three artifacts of European copper, obviously worked by Indians were the only evidence of contact with Europeans. No glass beads were found, although much sifting of the sand was done. Occasionally tools were fashioned from animal bones, or from shells.

The refuse found in the pits demonstrates that the Woodland period occupants of the site were hunting-gathering-fishing peoples who supplemented these foods with the produce of their gardens, usually maize. No trace was found of wigwams, except for a few random postmolds which could not be fitted into a pattern. While the identity of the earlier inhabitants of the site may never be known, it can safely be assumed that the Late Woodland Indians were the Appomattox tribe and their immediate ancestors.

### MEGALITHIC STONE CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

JAMES P. WITTALL

An enigma in New England archaeology is an unusual complex of megalithic stonework located on a hilltop plateau of bedrock not far from the Spicket River in North Salem, New Hampshire. 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 Amerindian. 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 carved 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 pre-cut niches. Large slabs have hauling and leveling notches. 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. Scattered about the site are various cutouts of an undetermined use in the bedrock. About the complex are several small courtyards that are interconnected by narrow passageways which ramble between structures.

Beyond the central complex of structures, walls ramble across a 10-acre area. Constructed of slabs and megalithic boulders, they contrast sharply with the post-colonial repairs in many of the walls.