EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

COLUMBUS, OHIO NOV. 14, 15, 16, 1975

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA NOV. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1976

ALABAMA       NEW JERSEY
CONNECTICUT   NEW YORK
DELaware      NORTH CAROLINA
FLORIDA       OHIO
GEORGIA       ONTARIO, CANADA
KENTUCKY      PENNSYLVANIA
MAINE (2)      RHODE ISLAND
MARYLAND      SOUTH CAROLINA
MASSACHUSETTS TENNESSEE
MICHIGAN      VERMONT
MISSISSIPPI   VIRGINIA
NEW HAMPSHIRE WEST VIRGINIA

BULLETIN NOS. 35, 36

SEPTEMBER, 1977
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—1975

The 1975 meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held on November 14, 15, and 16, 1975, in Columbus, Ohio. Meetings were held at the Sheraton-Columbus Inn and the Ohio Historical Center.

The meeting opened on Friday morning at 9:00 A.M. at the Sheraton-Columbus Inn with a welcome by President Fred Kinsey. The morning session, chaired by William Gardner of Catholic University, was a review of archeological research in various states. The following papers were presented: Ohio by David Brose; Connecticut by Fred Warren; David Thompson and Ned Swigart; Virginia by Howard MacCord; Tennessee by Joseph Benthall; Pennsylvania by Ira Smith; Maryland by Alice Noller; New Jersey by Ted Payne; New York by Louis Brennan and Neil Trubowitz; Maryland by Paul Cresthull; Alabama by Marjorie Gay; Delaware by Wilmer Aist; Kentucky by Joe Granger and Ontario by John Reid. A presentation on the "Grant Programs for Archaeology in the Division of Grants of the National Park Service" was made by Mark Barnes, Grants Division, NPS. Eretta Calahan followed with a paper on the "Famunk Project—An experiment in Living Archaeology."

The afternoon session, chaired by Nomi Greber, was concerned with the Bicentennial and Archaeology. The following papers were given: "Contributions of Prehistoric Archaeology" by James Griffin; "Contributions of Historical Archaeology" by Robert Schleier; "The Role of Professional Societies" by William E. King; "The Role of Amateur Societies" by Elizabeth Dumont; "The Role of Professional Programs in Archaeology" by Willard Noller; "The Role of Public Involvement in Excavation" by Ira Smith; "The Role of Private Interest in Ned Swigart; "The Effect of the Bicentennial on Delaware Archaeology" by Cara Wise; "The Van Dyne House and Bicentennial Studies" by Edward Lemko; and "Identifying with Blast Furnaces in the Bicentennial" by John White.

Following the session 2 films were shown. "The Big Dig" was shown by Jack Hranicky, and a film concerning the accreditation program of the Arkansas Archaeological Society was presented by Charles R. McGimsey.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board Meeting was called to order on Friday evening at 7:30 P.M., November 14, 1975, by President Fred Kinsey at the Sheraton-Columbus Inn in Columbus, Ohio.

The reading of the minutes of the 1974 meeting were deferred since they will be printed in Bulletin No. 2.

Corresponding secretary, Alice Wellman, reported that the new directory of officers of the Federation and the state societies has been printed and distributed. She stressed the difficulty of keeping it current and urged all member societies to send changes of officers and addresses as soon as possible. The present membership in the ESAF totals 11,590 members excluding the figures from Georgia which were not available.

The treasurer, Ned Swigart, reported a balance of $4,037.95 as of November 1, 1975. Evaluation of financial records revealed that while the publication AENA was solvent, the Federation is currently operating at a deficit. The treasurer recommended that we consider the following alternatives: 1) that we cut back on services by not printing the Bulletin No. 35 or that we print it in a different form or sell it; and 2) that we double the present dues structure to put the Federation on a sound financial basis.

In the absence of the membership chairman, Dr. James Tuck, his report was given by Alice Noecker. He reported that membership applications had been received from the American Indian Ethnological Institute, Washington, Connecticut, and the Virgin Islands Archaeological Society, Inc., St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. He recommended that both societies be accepted as members.

The President, Fred Kinsey, announced that Dr. Don Drago has been appointed chairman of the Nominating Committee. He will be assisted by Louis Dumont preparing a slate of officers of the election to be held at the annual meeting in 1976. Dr. William Engelbrecht was appointed Program Chairman for the next annual meeting.

It was recommended by President Kinsey that the Archives be moved from the Bronson Museum in Massachusetts to the Section of Archaeology in Delaware under the supervision of Ronald Thomas and that our thanks be extended to Maurice Robbins and Michael McCracken for their great help in handling the sales of AENA.

There being no Old Business, President Kinsey proceeded to New Business. The first item discussed was the update of the Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard. Dr. Roger Moeller reported that volume 3 is in preparation. At present there are 4,000 references with the predicted size to be 15,000 entries by subject matter. The emphasis will be prehistoric archaeology. Since the cost of publication cannot be met by the Federation, several sources are being explored, but it is expected that the Wenner-Gren Foundation will provide a grant for this purpose. Following a discussion it was moved by Ron Thomas and seconded by Ned Swingart that the Federation be authorized to accept and act as what will be the treasurer of such a fund and to act to insure the publication of the volume. The motion passed.

Next item was presented a motion to double the present dues. The motion was seconded by Louis Brennan, who suggested that the funds from AENA be kept separate from those of the Federation and that it be put on a self-sustaining basis. Following a discussion the motion was passed.

As a means of improving service and increasing efficiency in the Federation and the sales of AENA, it was recommended by President Kinsey that we incorporate in Delaware where the business office will be located. The motion was made by Louis Brennan, seconded by Dale Kirby, and passed.

Alice Noller moved that 2 new classifications of membership be instituted to meet needs not filled by the present By-Laws. The non-voting categories will be member-at-large and institutional, with dues to be determined by the Executive Committee. The motion was seconded by Ned SWigart and passed.

A motion to accept the American Indian Archaeological Institute and the Virgin Island Archaeological Society, Inc. as members of the Federation was made by Alice Noecker, seconded by Floyd Painter, and passed.

Since the Kentucky Society has withdrawn its offer to host the annual meeting in 1976, Virginia has offered to act as host. David Kirby will serve as local arrangement chairman. It was moved by Louis Brennan and seconded by Herbert Kraft that we accept the offer of the Virginia Society to host the annual meeting in Virginia in 1976 on the weekend of November 20. The motion carried.

Louis Brennan moved that we express our appreciation and thanks to Maurice Robbins and Michael McCracken for their dedicated effort in handling the sale of Archaeology of Eastern North America. The motion was seconded by Herbert Kraft and passed.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 8:50 P.M.

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The General Business Meeting was called to order at 9:00 P.M. by President Kinsey following the Executive Board Meeting at the Sheraton-Columbus Inn.

The minutes of the Executive Board Meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Robert Wingerson, and accepted.

Louis Brennan urged the members of ESAF to promote the sale of the Federation's journal AENA to insure the financial health of the organization. Some $5,000 of these publications are in inventory, and it is the obligation of members to make these available for sale. It is hoped by the AENA editor, Louis Brennan, that the liquidation of some of these assets will enable the publication of a special volume in honor of Errett Calahan in addition to volume 4, No. 1. All further financial reports and orders will be handled by the ESAF business office at the Island Field Museum in Delaware. A discussion followed concerning the means of distribution, publicity, flyers, and discounts to State Societies.

Report of the Secretary of the State Societies was called for by President Kinsey. The following reports were submitted: Alabama by Marjorie Gay; Connecticut by David Thompson; Delaware by William Aist; Kentucky by Errett Calahan; Maryland by Alice Wellman; the Maine Archaeological Society by Robert MacKay; Maryland Arche-
The session was adjourned at 1:45 P.M.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES - 1975

ALABAMA by David L. DeJarnette

The Annual Summer Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society was held at the site of an unreported excavation near Selma on July 19, 1975. Dr. C. Roger Nance, University of Alabama, project director for the excavations, hosted the meeting.

The Annual Winter meeting was held November 22 and 23, 1975, in the State Capitol in Montgomery. The meeting was hosted by the Fort Toulouse Foundation. Dr. James B. Griffin was the principal speaker.


Membership--Total membership for 1975 was 615, in 8 membership categories, in 42 states, and 5 foreign countries. There are 7 active chapters and the Birmingham Women's Auxiliary.

CONNECTICUT by David H. Thompson

The Archaeological Society of Connecticut, Inc., is about to publish Bulletin 39 which will contain articles by Dona Dinauz (Charles River Ceramics), David Thompson (The Hinsel site), Lynd Russell (Scatuck Rockshelter), and David Poier (Certain Historic Artifacts in the Bull Collection).

The fall meeting of the society was held on November 8th at Central Connecticut State College, New Britain. William Alpern discussed the ethnohistory of the Pootatuck Indians from the 1600's to the present day. Fred Warner discussed Fort Griswold, New London, where he conducted exploratory excavations. The following members of the New Haven Chapter presented a series of papers which will eventually be published as a report on the Grannis Island site: Maurice Willson (projectile point typology); John Defelice (pitted stones); David H. Thompson (Oriental stoneware); and Richard Q. Bourne
The biggest news from Maryland is the merger of the 2 state societies which will be effective on December 6, 1975. At that meeting, the 153 individuals and institutions that make up the membership of the Maryland Archaeological Society will blend with the 1,100 members of the Maryland Historical Society, directed the cleaning and cataloging of recovered materials in a field laboratory at the site. A preliminary report on this productive site will be published by the State Geological Survey with Bastian as editor.

The Tenth Annual Spring Workshop, sponsored by the Midshore Chapter, was held in Cambridge on March 9, 1975, and attracted hundreds of visitors to all the collections on display from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Various digs were carried out by individual chapters. Our high school student affiliate, the Middler Mill Chapter, now represents 3 high schools in the Baltimore area. Because of the merger, we will be busy in the coming months, studying new policies and making revisions in our By-Laws.

MICHIGAN by Alice Nocerko

The Michigan Archaeological Society held its Annual Meeting at the Student Union, Michigan State University, April 13, 1975, with President Edward M. Fettys presiding. Nine chapters of the society made their annual reports. The following people were elected to join Trustees Alastair M. Wein and Lawrence Dorothy as officers: Barbara Young, President-Elect; Andrew L. Vanderbusch, First Vice President; Frederick Wolfe, Second Vice President; Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Secretary; Harold W. Thompson, Treasurer; Alice C. Nocerko, Trustee. Bernard Spencer was introduced as the next president of the society. In the course of the several papers were presented. The Michigan Archaeological Society publishes The Michigan Archaeologist, which is now in Volume 21. No. 1 has been mailed and the summer issue is now in the press. The society members are urged to keep up-to-date if our chartered purpose is to be fulfilled.

With the resignation of Dr. James E. Fitting from the History Division of the Department of State, came another change in our field training program. However, through the cooperation of the Chippewa Nature Center, Midland, a one-week field school was conducted, with approximately 52 society members participating. Fel Brunett was instrumental in setting up the program, and we thank him and the Chippewa Nature Center because we believe that field skills must be kept up-to-date if our chartered purpose is to be fulfilled.

On September 28, 1975, the Southwest Chapter was our host for the 19th Annual Fall Workshop. The morning session was at Wamego High School. Luncheon was at Berrien Springs, where the afternoon session was conducted in and around the 1838 Berrien Springs Courthouse with a theme of "Aspects of Historic Preservation and Historic Archaeology." The Courthouse, now in the process of restoration, is intended to be a museum, and a grant from the National Park Service has permitted 6 weekends of archaeological excavation in an attempt to locate the first jail and other structures. A portion of the property has been used for relocation of the oldest known 2-story log house in Michigan, which is also undergoing restoration.

The Michigan Archaeological Society has a membership of about 734 individuals and institutions. It is experiencing the same sort of financial strain as E.S.A.F., with the constantly increasing cost of publication. However, it is hoped that publication costs can be met for a while longer without public assistance.

NEW YORK by Louis A. Brennan

The New York State Archaeological Association has a total membership of 950 representing 1,061 members who receive publications. This total is up from last year's membership of 947. The membership dues may bring the total to over 1,100 which was, in 1973, our previous high.

NYSAA held its 59th annual meeting at Norwich on April 18-20, with Dr. Lawrence C. Changnon, Jr., of Binghamton, as host. The annual meeting and the publication of The Bulletin are the 2 regularly sponsored activities of the NYSAA. Guest speaker at the banquet on Saturday, April 19, was Dr. James Adovasio, Director, Archaeological Research, University of Pittsburgh, who reported on 2 year's work at the Meadowcroft

(pottery). The after dinner speaker was Robert E. Funk, New York state archaeologist, who discussed his recent research in the Upper Susquehanna River Valley.

The Albert Morgan Chapter has been excavating the Long Knoll site and is preparing reports on the Holister and Ferry sites. The Shepaug Valley Archaeological Society dedicated the American Indian Institute on October 11. Dr. Ralph W. Davis has been appointed director, and Dr. Roger W. Moeller is the research chief and curator. The Society has a membership of 350.

DELAWARE by Wilmer Aist

This past year will be remembered as one of transition in the history of the Delaware Archaeological Society. After a period of how to streamline the society's operations, a new constitution was drafted, and adopted last February. Five public meetings were held during the year. The speakers and their topics were: Dr. Dennis Stanford, "Excavations at the Jones-Miller Hell-Gap site in Northeastern Colorado," Russell G. Handsman, "Archaeological Sites as Information Systems Contributing to the Growth of a science of Material Culture," Cara L. Wise, "The Intrigue of the Past and Desert Dwelling of the Shoshone in the West and Northeast;" and Ross M. Kimmell, "Historical and Archaeological Research in Maryland State Parks.

The Maryland Archaeological Society held its 26th Annual Fall Workshop in October, sponsored by the Society of Maryland in co-sponsoring the Fifth Annual Memorial Weekend Field School. It was held at Abell's Wharf on Preston Bay, an estuary of the Potomac River in St. Mary's County. The session had 3 separate projects. Dr. M. David E. Lewis, staff archaeologist for the St. Mary's City Commission directed excavation of the 18th century component; Tyler Bastian, state archaeologist, directed excavation of the prehistoric components which included a shell midden; and George Miller, Laboratory Curator and Conservator at St. Mary's, directed the cleaning and cataloging of recovered materials in a field laboratory at the site. A preliminary report on this productive site will be published by the State Geological Survey with Bastian as editor.

The Third Annual Indian Artifact Show, sponsored by the Middler Mill Chapter, was held in Cambridge on March 9, 1975, and attracted hundreds of visitors to all the collections on display from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Various digs were carried out by individual chapters. Our high school student affiliate, the Middler Mill Chapter, now represents 3 high schools in the Baltimore area. Because of the merger, we will be busy in the coming months, studying new policies and making revisions in our By-Laws.

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Rockshelter, Avella, PA. A C-14 date of approximately 15,000 years was obtained on charcoal from the rockshelter with industrial material, and dates of about 20,000 and 30,000 years were obtained on strata with charcoal, probably cultural. The program of papers was:


The 3 scheduled numbers of The Bulletin were:
The Publication Committee, under Robert F. Angerson, will include in 1976 a festschrift in honor of Dr. William A. Ritchie, retired New York State archaeologist. It is edited by Charles F. Hayes III and Dr. Robert E. Funk, present state archaeologist. The 1976 issue has been in progress for the past 16 months of publishing its quarterly "Bulletin" devoted to chapter research papers. Auringer-Seeley and William Beauchamp chapters are publishing periodical newsletters.

-the society will issue a monthly newsletter to the state chapters.

All active chapters have excavation projects underway.

NORTH CAROLINA by Phil Perkinson
The Archaeological Society of North Carolina activities for 1975 began with a spring meeting on April 4 at Appalachian State University. Only 44 people attended. Cold, distant, and the unusually high winds were partially to blame for the low attendance. Dr. Bill Gardner, Catholic University, gave a slide presentation on his dig at the Tennessee State University; Paper 3 was presented by Prof. Robert E. Funck, now state archaeologist. The Chenango Chapter is currently in its 16th year of publishing its quarterly Southern Indian Studies (SIS)

THE SYMPOSIUM was a great success.

The following paper was presented:

-Dave Newlands, Royal Ontario Museum; his topic was "The Archaeology of Ontario Earthenware Pottery".

December's banquet speaker was W. A. Russell, Ministry of Culture and Recreation; his topic was "Archaeological Resource Management or "A Day in the Life of a Desk-Bound Archaeologist." January's meeting was the kick-off of our 25th year. The speaker for the evening was J. M. Emerson; his topic was entitled "A Forward Look at the Past." In his talk he reviewed 24 years of the society and made some predictions for the future.

February's speaker was our new president, Dr. Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum. His topic was "Ontario Archaeology; a Canadian perspective," as the title says it will look at the heritage of Ontario.

The March meeting's speaker was Tom Kenyon and his topic was "Nineteenth Century Homestead and Millsites on the Lower Grand River." Also during March, Bill 176 or the Ontario Heritage Act 1974 had been read and was passed as law. This means that in Ontario you now will have to be licensed. Furthermore, a penalty of $1,000 per day will be levied for illegally digging and a $1,000 fine will be levied against developers who knowingly destroy a site. The Foundation not only licenses archaeology, it controls destruction of historic buildings, and as the title says it will look at the heritage of Ontario.

The April meeting's speaker was Prof. Roy Wright, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto; his topic was "Southern Ontario Linguistics Geography of the Contact Period."

The next meeting was held at the Technical Institute, Rockmount, and proved to be a tremendous success. One hundred and four persons attended this meeting which proved to be the second largest attendance on record. Frederick Cooper, Nashville, welcomed everybody to the new Nash Tech facilities. Dr. Roy Dickens, Georgia State University, discussed the Pitsah Phase in South Appalachian prehistory. Dr. Dickens presented a program, beautifully illustrated with slides, of artifacts associated with the Pitsah Phase excavations at the Warren Wilson site. Prof. Joffre Coe, Director of the Research Laboratories of the American Museum of Natural History, presented the final discussion of the meeting. Dr. Yarnell reviewed the importance of prehistoric botany and its position in dating and gaining the overall picture of an archaeological site. Officers for 1976 in its 25th year included: President: Robert Bowes who is the Director, Planning and Research Branch, Heritage Conservation Division, Ministry of Culture and Recreation. He spoke on the functioning of his branch and the way in which the new antiquities legislation will be implemented.

September's speaker was Prof. William Finlayson; his topic was "Initial Reflections on the Salvage Excavation of the Draper Site, Pickering Township, Ontario."

The October meeting again took the form of a one-day Symposium entitled "Ontario Pre-Iroquois Prehistory." It was held in the McLean Planetarium, Auditorium on Saturday, October 25th. The following is a list of speakers and their topics: Peter Storck, R.O.M., "Early Man and Glacial Lake Algonquin in Ontario"; J. H. Mac Andrew, R.O.M., "Cultural Aspects of the Grand River Valley"; Dr. J. M. Emerson, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, "A Summary of Archiac Distributions in Bronte Creek Provincial Park"; David Roberts, O.A.S., "Experiments in the Production of Polished Stone Tools and Their Functional Capabilities"; William Donaldson, O.A.S., "The Hind Site (ADHK-1): A Progress Summary"; Howard Savage, R.O.M./U of T, "Preservation of Human and Plant Tissue by Copper Contact in a Late Archaic Site in Southern Ontario"; Clyde Kennedy, Ottawa Valley, Chapter, "Prehistory Occupations in the Upper Ottawa Valley"; David Stothes, University of Toronto, "Middle Woodland Manifestations in Southern Ontario"; Richard B. Johnston, Trent University, "Discussant"; J. V. Wright, National Museum of Man, "Closing Remarks".

The Symposium was a great success and we are planning for something similar for next year, hopefully with more space and a broader topic.

Then on December 6th, our annual banquet will be held at the Royal Ontario Museum with a tour of the new Ontario Pre-History Gallery; Prof. Robert Osborn was dinner speaker. There will also be a slide presentation entitled "25 Years of the O.A.S."

Publication 24 of Ontario Archaeology was sent to the membership in June of this year. Numbers 25 and 26 will be coming along soon.

Our membership was down a little this year to about 375.

Pennsylvania by Virginia Lopresti
The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held its annual meeting (46th) April 25, 26, 27, 1975, at East Stroudsburg State College, with Chapter 14 as hosts and 214 people attending. The Board of Directors meeting was called to order by President Dr. Barry Kent on Friday evening. Usual committee reports were given with the report that the
1976 meeting would be held at the Uniontown Holiday Inn with the Mon-Yough Chapter #3 as hosts. At the general meeting on Saturday morning, the following officers were installed: President, James L. Lenik; First Vice-President, Ira Smith; Second Vice-President, Ronald W. Eisert; Secretary, Helen Eisert; Treasurer, Helen Kaseman. Directors elected for 6 years were Donald Kline and David Kohler.

Morning session chairman Dr. W. Fred Keney introduced Edward J. Lenik, "Picture Puzzles on Rocks"; Dr. Marshall Joseph Becker, "The Okiehocking Tract"; Louis A. Brennan, "Pick up Tools." A primitive games contest followed on the college quadrangle. The after dinner speaker was Dr. Joffre Cole, who spoke about the Carolina Piedmont.

Herbert Kraft was chairman of the Sunday session which had an unusually large attendance. Dr. Charles W. McNellt introduced us to the "Shawnee Minisink: A Early Man Site in the Upper Delaware." Just how early was proved on July 25, 1975, when a Clovis point of exotic material was found at the site. Chapter #16, Allegeny Chapter #1 summed up most chapter problems—less activity, too much professionalism, too high cost of meetings. Chapter #8 is concentrating on preparation for the 1976 state meeting. Chapter #10, Ohio Chapter, reported on an archaeological estate they purchased this summer and did a preliminary survey at the Sommershein Park site. They also co-sponsored a lecture on living archaeology by Errett Cox, a representative of the Endowment for the Arts, Meadowcroft Rockshelter, 1973-1975.

Frances Dorrance Chapter #11 is preparing to host the state meeting in 1977. Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14, after recovering from the April meeting, continued work at 36NM14, the Clinch River site. Chapter #48, Allegeny Chapter, continued work at the Allegheny site this summer and did a preliminary survey at the Sommershein Park site. They also co-sponsored a lecture on living archaeology by Errett Cox, a representative of the Endowment for the Arts, Meadowcroft Rockshelter, 1973-1975.

The University of Pittsburgh conducted another summer of work at the Meadow Brook site. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Field School operated in conjunction with the University of Pittsburgh. The William Penn Memorial Museum announced the opening of the Anthropological Gallery early in 1975. Vance Packard has been busy with historical research and restoration. Dr. Barry Kent spent 6 weeks in Alaska and 1 week in California State College, Chico. Mr. Michael L. Michael, University of Pittsburgh, also worked at the site.

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The Tennessee Archaeological Society continues its active support of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, established in 1970 as a result of legislation sponsored by the society. During 1975 the Division conducted archaeological investigations at the following sites: 1) Mound Bottom (40TCH1), a large Early Mississippian temple mound complex on the Harpeth River near Nashville. 2) Fort Loudoun, a British colonial fort (1756-1761) in the heart of Overhill Cherokee Country on the Toccoa River. 3) Yeoman site (40NL16), a multicomponent site with an important Middle Woodland occupation. 4) Pinson Mounds (40MD1), a Marksville period mound complex near Jackson. 5) Averett site (40JO11), Mya: a Mississippian site containing grave cemeteries and associated village area. 6) Red Clay (40BY20), a historic Cherokee site, the last Cherokee capital prior to removal. After the State of Georgia closed New Echota in 1830, the Cherokee ceded the land, and the Exceptional State of Red Clay continued with Cherokee occupation until 1832-1837. 7) The Hermitage, site of Andrew Jackson's still standing brick mansion erected in 1819. Excavations are designed to define the first Hermitage, a complex of log structures built in 1804. 8) Carthage Springs, a prehistoric Mississippian site also containing nineteenth century historical areas. The focal point of the 1975 excavations was the Wynnewood Inn, built in 1828 and still standing.

The Tennessee Archaeological Society continues to conduct archaeological salvage efforts now being performed in the Normandy Reservoir area, to be inundated in January 1976. Salvage efforts of the TAS members in this reservoir have resulted in several recent publications. The 28th Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Archaeological Society was held at the University of Tennessee Space Institute near Tullahoma on October 11, 1975. Friday evening, October 10th, an informal get-together was held at the Holiday Inn in nearby Manchester. On Saturday, members contributed papers in an all-day session. The following papers or talks were presented:


Officers elected for 1976 are as follows: Ronald A. Lawhorn, President; Charles S. Williams, Jr., First Vice-President; and Leonard C. Williams, Second Vice-President.

The Society's 1976 annual meeting will be held early in October at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS - 1975

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK: OHIO - 1975

DAVID S. BROSE

David Stothers (University of Toledo) completed excavations of the Late Archaic Asmus site where a small circular house pattern has been dated to 9800 B.C. Stothers also excavated a Late Woodland-Mississippian and Whitley variant occupation from the prehistoric Ft. Meigs deposits, and conducted U/T field school surveys throughout portions of N.W. Ohio and excavations at several "Western Basin Complex" sites on the Susquehanna Valley, Pennsylvania.

The society engaged in many excavation projects during the year. These included: The Trigg site, an early Mississippian village in Reedy Creek site, Halifax County: prehistoric Indian; Clark site, Patrick County: highway salvage; Pochontas Island site, Chesterfield County: highway salvage.

The society conducted the following excavations: Pilpott site, Henry County: Patrick Henry Chapter; Cornelius site, Washington County: Wolf Hills Chapter; Browning site, Washington County: Wolf Hills Chapter; Little Reed Island Cemetery: Upper New River Chapter; Gulf Branch site, Arlington County: Northern Virginia Chapter.

In addition, many members of the society worked as volunteers on excavation projects conducted by other institutions, such as: Flowerdew Hundred site, Prince George County: College of William and Mary; Thunderbird site, Warren County: Catholic University of America; Kingsmill Development, James City County: Historic Landmarks Commission; Fort Chiswell site, Wythe County: Historic Landmarks Commission.

The society issued 4 numbers of the Quarterly Bulletin and 4 newsletters. Many members also prepared papers for presentations at archaeological meetings of civic and other groups across the state. Several members assisted in exhibits of Indian cultural remains in local museums. Surveys for new sites continued, and several score were added to our on-going inventory. Work planned for 1976 will continue to follow the same pattern, with some emphasis on Bincentennial-related projects.

WEST VIRGINIA by Daniel Fowler

Principal activities in West Virginia during 1975 were carried out by the West Virginia Archaeological Society and the West Virginia Archaeological and Economic Survey's Archaeology Section and the West Virginia Archaeological Survey of the Archaeology Section. Field projects of the Archaeology Section included testing for and excavation of the most surrounding the Grave Creek Mound, Marshall County and excavations at the Middle Woodland Faichance site, Marshall County, supervised by Dr. E. Thomas Hemmings; excavation of the Gore Mound, Boone County and survey in testing in areas of proposed Soil Conservation Service dam development sites throughout the state conducted by Gary W. Wilkins; survey and salvage in the Beech Fork Lake area of Wayne County and survey and salvage in low-nutrient margins of Tug Fork Lake, Taylor County, by Stanley W. Baker; and investigation of several Indian Petroglyph sites by Daniel B. Fowler and Joan K. Pitts.

The Kanawha Chapter's major project was continuing salvage excavations at the Mansion site, Kanawha County. Tests were completed to 12 feet below the original surface revealing stratified deposits containing both lithic and charcoal remains. Radiocarbon assay of a charcoal sample from the 11 foot level resulted in a date of 5745 B.C. This sample was associated with Kanawa Black flint projectile points similar to the Stanly type. The site continues to produce fragments of sandstone artifacts of a variety of other lithic artifacts.

The annual meeting of the West Virginia Archaeological Society was held in Triadelphia, October 4, 1975. The principal speaker was Dr. James M. Adovasio, University of Pittsburgh, who detailed research conducted at the Meadowcroft Rockshelter site near Avella, PA. The society now has active members in the Charleston, Wheeling, and Morgantown areas, and a total membership of about 200. The society published 3 issues of its journal, the West Virginia Archaeologist during the past year and sent 2 Newsletters to members. Also, all of the out-of-print issues of the journal were reprinted.

The West Virginia Geological Survey published the Buffalo site report authored by Lee H. Hinson, dealing investigations of a late Fort Ancient village of the Kanawha River, Putnam County.

The Archaeological Society of Virginia has 1360 members, with 14 active chapters. The society's annual meeting was held on October 11, 1975, at Abingdon. The main speaker was EASF President, Fred W. Kinsey, who spoke on his recent discoveries in the Susquehanna Valley, Pennsylvania.

The society engaged in many excavation projects during the year. These included: The Trigg site, an early Mississippian village in Reedy Creek site, Halifax County: prehistoric Indian; Clark site, Patrick County: highway salvage; Pochontas Island site, Chesterfield County: highway salvage.
Erie Islands, where, at one site, 8 + 10 row maize has been dated to A.D. 614.

Al Lee (Baldwin-Wallace College) continued test excavations at the Late Archaic Fort Ancient site at Newfields, Delaware County. In progress, and radio-carbon samples are currently in process for C.H.

Rick Davis (Case Western Reserve University/Cleveland Museum of Natural History) directed field school on Kelley's Island where he tested Early Woodland and Late Woodland mounds and excavation was under the supervision of N'omi Greber, Case Western Reserve University. The mound was to be quite complex structurally, with at least 2 primary mounds being evident.

During the past year the society has received contracts to conduct archaeological surveys for the Ohio Turnpike Construction Service, the Corps of Engineers, and several private companies. They are in the process of completing an agreement with the Ohio Department of Transportation to conduct highway surveys for an on-going basis, with an archaeologist hired specifically for that purpose.

State Preservation Legislation—Together with the Ohio Archaeological Council and the Archaeological Society of Ohio, the society has worked with members of the Ohio House of Representatives in the development of House Bill 418. The bill will aid preservation of archaeological sites and data by, among other things, establishing a state registry. If the society adds sites to the registry, even if they are in private ownership. The bill should be passed by the legislature early next year.

Deborah Bush (University of Michigan) continued work on Early Woodland settlement-subistence patterns in the Muskingum River Valley, and is continuing excavation and analysis of the Buckmeyer Adena mound. Smaller post-mold structures and storage pits have been dated 50-250 B.C.

Arthur Saxe and Pat Gall (Ohio University) worked with Nancy Wilson (University of Michigan) testing an Adena mound near Chauncey, Ohio. Saxe and Gall are continuing a statistically oriented survey of Adena habitation and economy in the Athens Plains and Hocking River valley.

Bennie Keed (Wright State University) conducted test excavations in Newfields community N.W. of Dayton where several small but non-diagnostic site areas were noted.

Ray Baby (Ohio Historical Society) continued excavations at the Tower site, a hilltop occupation in Belmont County, Ohio. This work is part of an ongoing survey at these sites, with excavation will begin during the 1976 field season.

Shane also undertook salvage operations at 3 prehistoric Indian village sites to be partially destroyed by Ohio State Route 2 construction near Erie County. Ohio. Shane also completed survey conducted at these sites; salvage excavations will be done during the 1976 field season.

Ray Baby and Donald Metcalf (University of Akron) continued excavations at the Krill Rockshelter, Summit County, Ohio. Excavations revealed stratified Early, Middle, and Late Woodland deposits containing features and rich artifact and faunal assemblages.

Gary Fry (Youngstown State University) continued excavations at 36M61 across the Pennsylvania line from Masury, Ohio. Fry's work revealed a Woodland house with Middle and Late Woodland surfaces having a stratigraphic context overlying a Late Archaic component which in turn overlies an Early Archaic component. The Woodland level has numerous hearths, shell middens, and burials. Excavation and recovery of cremation basins containing both ceramics and projectile points with large ceramic fragments which will result in Brine dates on several distinct early Late Woodland artifact classes. Radiocarbon and artifact associations should also add to our knowledge of this interesting archaeologically unknown area. Continued excavation is planned for at least one additional season.

John White (Youngstown State University) directed a secondary school field course in the excavation of the early 19th century ironworks at Struthers in the Mahoning Valley. White's excavations have yielded evidence for several technological innovations practiced at these furnaces. Further excavations are planned to locate additional associated industrial and domestic zones.

Ray Baby (Ohio Historical Society) continued his efforts at Mound City in the spring (mound 9 and fall (mound 8, "Pipe Mound") and at Seip mound during the summer. All 3 excavations yielded Hopewell structures, shells at Mound City being charnel houses and shell at Seip probable burials. Craft items include potsherds and Hopewellian pottery, flint, and mica fragments were recovered from all 3 sites.

Ertha Otto (Ohio Historical Society) completed the excavation of the Franklin Development Co. site, a prehistoric burial site that will eventually become part of the Franklin County landfill. The cemetery was examined by Archaic and, to a lesser extent, Adena peoples with a scattering of Fort Ancient in late prehistoric times. Although stemmed points, worked marginella shells, drilled animal canine teeth, Adena fishhooks, and fragments of tubular pipes were recovered, the disturbed nature of the site means to prehistoric activity, potsherd and rodents—make close association of this material with the skeleton remains nearly impossible.

Vickery also supervised testing at the 4-5 acre Sand Ridge site, Hamilton County. This stratified site yielded 2 upper Fort Ancient midden levels overlying a thick "Newtown" early Late Woodland midden dated A.D. 440 ± 106. Below this level thick Late Woodland stratum overlying a Late Archaic component which is either associated with, or post-dates an adult female buried in an ovoid pit.

Vickery also supervised testing at the 4-5 acre Sand Ridge site, Hamilton County. This stratified site yielded 2 upper Fort Ancient midden levels overlying a thick "Newtown" early Late Woodland midden dated A.D. 440 ± 106. Below this level thick Late Woodland stratum overlying a Late Archaic component which is either associated with, or post-dates an adult female buried in an ovoid pit.

William Dancy (Ohio State University) excavated a portion of the Galbreath Mound (33FR58) on the Darby Dan farm approximately 25 miles west of Columbus. The size, shape, location, and internal structure of the mound, as well as human skeletal morphology, burial pattern, and associated artifacts conform to the pattern of Adena burial common in the area. Excavation of the mound will be continued in the summer of 1976 as part of an Ohio State University archaeological field school in archaeology and Woodland open sites in the vicinity of the mound will also be investigated.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AS DERIVED FROM THE HOPEWELL BURIALS AT SEIP MOUND

N’OMI GREBER

Data from the 1925-1928 excavations of the Seip Mound 1, Paxton Township, Ross County, OH, are reanalyzed for detailed burials only. Four physically distinct groups within the mound burial population, 3 under primaries the fourth exception, are compared using non-parametric statistical procedures, mainly Kendall’s rankings and ranksums and the Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance. The
comparison attributes are based on information from the total population. For 3 of 12 attributes there is a statistically significant difference in ranking distributions among the four groups. There is also significant difference in some ranking distributions for age classes but not for sex. These and other results plus corroborating evidence from the Mound 3 Group and the Plano Complex at Baughman Creek, Ohio, suggest the presence of a separate Hopewellian group.

NEW RADIOCARBON DATES FROM THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY

KATHLEEN MILLER

The Zawatski site, on the floodplain of the Allegheny River near Salamanca, Cattaraugus County, N.Y., was located in 1971 during a survey conducted by the State University of New York at Buffalo's Historic Preservation Program. Additional excavations took place in 1972, 1973, and 1974, resulting in 32 test units distributed over a 10.6 acre tract which may be altered during construction of the Southern Tier Expressway. At least 4 distinguishable components have been recognized: an historic one dating from approximately 1825 to the present; an unidentifiable prehistoric one in the eastern quarter of the site; a Middle or early Late Woodland one; and a stratified Transitional to prehistoric Early Archaic locus in the central portion of the site. The paper presents data relative to the stratified component at the site.

Two 10 x 10 foot units produced stratified deposits. In one unit, 7 occupation zones have been tentatively identified. In Zone 1, a probable base of a Susquehanna pentagonal knife or point was radiocarbon dated at 3130 B.P. ± 63, or 1180 B.C. (D1C-335). In Zone 2, 3 Brewerton points and 1 Brewerton base were associated with a radiocarbon date of 5630 B.P. ± 115, or 3680 B.C. (D1C-352). In Zone 4, a corner-notched, serrated point of non-local black flint was present in a zone dated at 5380 B.P. ± 225, or 3630 B.C. (D1C-354). The deepest occupation zone (7) was at 5.0'-5.4', although occasional artifacts were found to almost 7 feet, where gravel was encountered.

In the second unit, 5 occupation zones have been tentatively identified. Present in Zone 1 was a side-notched point base. Carbonized butter nut shells recovered from a flotation sample were dated at 5660 B.P. ± 75, or 3710 B.C. (D1C-356). Black walnut shells were also present, in addition to the butternuts. Zone 3 contained no diagnostic material, although artifacts were present. Charcoal was dated at 6210 B.P. ± 120, or 4260 B.C. (D1C-355). Flotation samples contained butternuts, acorns, and black walnuts. The unit was excavated to 6.0', where stream gravel was encountered. Below 3.0', it was culturally sterile.

Palynological data from flotation and charcoal samples, coupled with the radiocarbon dates, indicate the presence of a deciduous beech-maple forest, with oak and hickory also present, in southwestern New York no later than 4300 B.C., and probably earlier. Palynological data from other sources indicate at least a semi-deciduous forest in the area by 7000 B.C. or earlier. Such environmental data are pertinent to theories proposed by Ritchie and Fitting relating the paucity of Early Archaic sites in the Northeast to unfavorable ecological conditions until 400 B.C., when modern deciduous forests may have been established in the region. Starnen Island and central Pennsylvania are among the most northerly localities where Early Archaic sites have been found. However, apparently southwestern New York was capable of supporting human occupation during Early Archaic times, and so may be one of the northernmost regions of the Northeast where Early Archaic sites may be expected. At the Zawatski site, deeper levels contained diagnostic Early Archaic materials, including artifacts, and biological data pertaining to Early Archaic in this area, when future work is done at the site.

The Zawatski site is the only known stratified site in the Allegheny Valley of New York. However, no further work can be done on it until its fate in relation to highway construction has been determined. The Zawatski site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

Radiocarbon dating was done by Dicar Radioisotopes Laboratory, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH. Flotation samples were analyzed by the Bernice Pauwels Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, and the Soil Survey Laboratory, US Geologic Survey, Washington, DC.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—1976

The annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on November 19, 20, and 21, 1976, at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, VA. The host society for the meeting was the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

President W. Fred Kinsey opened the meeting on Friday morning with a welcoming address and then turned the meeting over to Jeff Chapman, Secretary, who read the report of the State Research Review. The following papers were presented:

- "Viburnum Lingua Linguistics Relationships to the Orinoco Delta of South America with an Archaeological Perspective: Fiber Temper Ware." by Joe Granger.
- "Preliminary Regional Research Design." by Daniel Fowler.
- "Ecological, Temporal and Functional Implications of Eastern Paleo Indian Artifact Variation." by Dan Mouer, DEC.
- "Culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley." by Floyd Stocum, Connecticut.
- "History and Culture of the Powhatan Indians." by Kenneth Colby.
- "The Passannoyke Project." by Ernest Callahan.
- "The Role of the American Indian Archaeological Institute in Connecticut Archaeology." by Roger Moeller.

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order on Friday evening at 7:15 P.M., November 19, 1976, at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, VA.

A roll call by Alice Wellman, Corresponding Secretary, indicated that a quorum was present.

Treasurer, Ned Swigart, distributed copies of his report and reported that we are now financially solvent and are in a strong position for the future. The balance in the ESAF Account is $1,805.93 and in the AENA Account is $5,000 as of 11/15/76. Funds are now sufficient for publication of AENA IV.

The recording secretary, Roberta Winger, reported the minutes of the General Business Meeting of 1975 which were accepted as read.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Alice Wellman, was read and accepted. It was reported that the ESAF Directory was printed and distributed in March 1976. There are presently 27 member societies and 11,767 individual members.

BULLETIN editor, Martha Otto, reported that the Bulletin is now in press and will be distributed to the members. The editor of AENA (Archaeology of Eastern North America), Louis Brennan, stated that Volume IV is now at the printers and is to be printed by January. Lou anticipates that it will be an excellent publication and is now receiving papers for the next issue.

The following slate of officers for the 1976-1978 term was presented by Pres. Fred Kinsey on the recommendation of the Nominating Committee consisting of Lou Dumont and Don Drago; President, Ronald Thomas; President Elect, Martha Otto; Corresponding Secretary, Dick George; Treasurer, Ned Swigart; Recording Secretary, Roberta Winger.

The report of the Business Office was presented by Ronald Thomas. He reported that sales of AENA from 12/75 to 11/15/76 amounted to $6,142 with $5,000 presently in the account. Sales have been handled by Dave Stocum, who was appointed as the business officer after the 1976 annual meeting. Following a discussion it was recommended that Dave be sent a note of thanks for her dedicated efforts on behalf of the ESAF and the sale of AENA.

The motion previously passed by the Executive Board at the last annual meeting concerning memberships was presented for discussion. A member of the ESAF Research Board, Richard Davis, proposed the following proposal for AENA IV membership costs be made by ESAF and the means of promoting new memberships.

President Kinsey reported on his attempts to obtain funding for the publication of Research Board volumes. The proposal presented by Richard Davis, president of the American Indian Archaeological Institute, was presented by Ned Swigart. The options are as follows: 1—that the AIAI will publish the volume; 2—that a joint contribution toward publishing costs be made by AIAI and ESAF; 3—that ESAF publish the volume. Ned Swigart discussed possible ways of distributing costs so that initial funding will be flexible. Following discussion it was moved by President Kinsey and seconded by President Swigart to carry out arrangements for publication of the Bibliography based on a contribution from ESAF of between 1/3 to 1/2 the publishing costs, the exact amount to be left to the discretion of the President and Treasurer after financial assessment. The motion was made by Dale Kirby, seconded by Herb Kraft and passed.

Dave Thompson extended an invitation to ESAF to meet in Hartford, CT on Nov. 3, 4, 5 and 6 for the annual meeting in 1977. It was moved by Dale Kirby and seconded by William Aist that we accept the invitation of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut. The motion was passed.

Ned Swigart moved that the membership of the American Indian Archaeological Institute be withdrawn since they are now affiliated with the Archaeological Society of America. This motion was seconded by Dale Kirby and passed.

The slate of officers prepared by the Nominating Committee was presented. There were no nominations from the floor. The motion was made by Dale Kirby, seconded by Herb Kraft and passed.

A motion to amend the Constitution to add 2 new classes of membership as approved by the Executive Board was made by Louis Brennan, seconded by Alice Noecker and passed.

Following the meeting no further business the meeting was adjourned at 8:20 P.M.

General Business Meeting

Following the Executive Board Meeting, the General Business Meeting was held at 8:30 P.M. on Friday evening November 19, 1976.

The minutes of the Executive Board Meeting were read by Roberta Winger, Recording Secretary, and accepted.

The motion concerning publication of the Bibliography that was passed at the Executive Board Meeting was presented by Dale Kirby, seconded by Herb Kraft and passed.

A motion to amend the Constitution to add 2 new classes of membership as approved by the Executive Board was made by Louis Brennan, seconded by Alice Noecker and passed.

The slate of officers prepared by the Nominating Committee was presented. There were no nominations from the floor. The motion was passed.

Dave Thompson, Program Chairman, requested papers for the meeting in Hartford, Connecticut in 1977.

President Kinsey thanked the officers and committee chairmen who served with him during his term for their help and service to ESAF and to Dale Kirby, Local Arrangements Chairman, and William Engelbrecht, Program Chairman, for the excellent meeting in 1976.

Arnold Thomas announced the following chairmen who have been appointed to serve in the 1976-1978 term: Editor of AENA, Louis Brennan; Editor of the Bulletin, Ronald Michael; Co-editors of the Newsletter, Mary Ann and James Akerman; Membership Chairman, Howard MacCord; Research Chairman, Alice Noecker; Program Chairman, David Thompson; Arrangements Chairman, Roger Moeller; Publicity Chairman, Jack Hanrick; Business Manager, Dave Stocum.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 9 P.M.


A general session on Saturday afternoon was chaired by James Fitting of Commonwealth Associates. A report by James Adovasio on "Meadowcroft Rockshelter: Excavations" presented by David Clark, followed by a paper on "The Green Hill Site: More Middle Archaic in Southern New England" by John Rosser. Hester Davis gave a paper entitled "Public Archaeology: Tackling the Crisis" followed by "An Ecological Look at Archaeological Sites in the Housatonic River Watershed of Western Connecticut" by Edmund Swigart, "Woodchuck Knoll: Scientific Approaches to the Study of the Late Archaic" by Wesley Anderson, presentation by Tom McBride and "Seaboard Revisit: The Floral Remains at Woodchuck Knoll" by Kevin McBride, and...
**FINANCIAL REPORT**

**December 31, 1975 to November 15, 1976**

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The following state organizations have not paid their 1976 dues: Abbe Museum, Maine; Maryland; North Carolina; Ohio; Tennessee

Edmund K. Swigart
Treasurer

**REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES—1976**

**ALABAMA** by David L. DeJarnette and Marjorie Gay

Alabama has a rich heritage of archaeological sites. As in the other states, there has been site destruction and looting which continues to-day and is even increasing in spite of our efforts to educate the public. There is an interest in updating the Alabama Antiquities law, which, although many improvements may be made, basically protects the sites and the artifacts. It is the enforcement of the law which requires our attention. Two advisory groups to the Alabama Historic Preservation Commission were set up in 1975 by an act of the Alabama Legislature. The speakers for the year and their programs were: Herbert Levy, a Philadelphia architect, "American Rod Houses"; Dr. David Or, Professor American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, "Recent Excavation in Pompeii"; Dr. Marshall Becker, Professor of Anthropology, West Chester State College, PA; Dr. E. O. Buckinck and Dr. W. M. Krogman, Professor Forensic Medicine, Lancaster Pennsylvania, "Bone & Death". The final membership figures have not yet been computed, but they may well be in the neighborhood of 1,200.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert Wooderson
Recording Secretary

**FLORIDA** by Jerald T. Milanich

During the past year many of the Florida Anthropological Society's regional chapters have been engaged in research, publication, and educational activities. Much of this work is coordinated with professional archaeologists within the state. The Tampa Bay chapter, incorporated as the Suncoast Archaeological Society, exemplifies the range of activities carried on by the Society's members. This group, during 1975-1976, obtained financing, constructed, and prepared 4 large museum displays depicting Florida's geological and aboriginal history for the St. Petersburg Bicentennial Commission. They were also successful in obtaining a grant of $2,250.00 for the construction of additional cabinets to be used for future displays.

A primary interest of the Tampa Bay chapter has been in managing the cultural resources of their region. With this goal in mind, the group produced a narrated slide show entitled "Stewards of the Past" which illustrates when, how, and why archaeological resources are destroyed and what can be done by corporations, the government, and individuals, to preserve them. A Florida Archaeological Preservation Ordinance was prepared and enacted by the City of St. Petersburg due to the efforts of the chapter. Chapter members have compiled a master file of sites in Pinellas County as an aid in preserving and protecting the archaeological heritage. Surveys of more than 9,000 acres were carried out in conjunction with local planning councils and corporations. This work was aided by a $5,000 state-owned-drivers grant and a $1,000 matching grant from the National Park Service.

Surveys in Pinellas County, Florida, have been active. Howard MacCord of the University of Florida, Florida Archaeological Survey, has been active in the state. The members also received the monthly Newsletter 129 and Bulletin No. 39 have been published.
Also in the Tampa Bay region is the University of South Florida where 1976 archaeological Field school carried out salvage excavations at a site in Ybor City, the cigar manufacturing area in Tampa. In addition to the historical period materials of 1866-1976, an Archaic period occupation layer was recovered. The excavations were supported by a grant from the Hillsborough County Community College. The project was directed by Roger T. Grange, Jr., assisted by Gary Ellis.

J. Raymond Williams and Lewis Wood directed a survey of 20,000 acres in Southwest Florida (Hardee County) during June through August. Little is known about this inland area of Florida and only 7 sites were systematically recorded for the county. The survey team located 10 additional sites, 5 of them mounds.

For the past 5 years the Palm Beach County chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society has been investigating a complex of 10 Indian mounds and adjacent, low linear causeways within a 40-acre site some 10 miles west of Boynton Beach, Florida. Before modern drainage the area was a flat, wet, saw-grass savannah. Now it is a heavily wooded area with dense underbrush. Seasonal flooding halts the work for several months each year.

The mound heights are 5-6 feet high. The large oval habitation mound is 450' by 165' with the north-east 1/3 reaching 6 feet in height and the south-west 2/3 forming a terrace averaging 3 feet in height. 15 five-foot-square pits have been excavated to various depths, the deepest being over 6 feet. More than 5000 potsherds have been recovered, 75% of them in the first 2 feet. The majority of them are Glades and St. John's wares. Food bones—bird, animal, and reptile—have been recovered in fairly large quantities and the bones were gnawed. Several spear points were found as well as some shark's teeth, bone and shell tools, and two European trade beads.

Radiocarbon dating by Nova University in June 1976 on a date of A.D. 400 at a depth of three feet and 150 B.C. at the 5-foot depth.

The burial mound, 80 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, has yielded secondary burials, and more than 700 glass and ceramic beads, 1 copper knife, and 400 bone tools. In addition a hand-cut, rock crystal pendant and 1 tubular gold bead have been recovered. A causeway about 2 feet high almost encircles this mound, suggesting it encircled the lake. It is possible for levies has readied much of the once wet land for arable use and/or cattle range. Infra-red satellite maps are used to help locate the sites.

The University of South Florida Archeological Field School under the direction of Gerald T. Millich excavated at 3 archeological sites in North-Central and North Florida. The first, Site BAL297 located on the University of Florida campus, was a very disturbed sand burried of the late Archaic period. This traditional mound was found in the mound fill yielded an estimated date for the construction of the mound of ca. A.D. 1000, mid-Hickory Pond period. Like the previously excavated Alachua tradition burial mounds, the construction sequence began with the formation of a low mound which probably covered initiating burials. Later, other bodies were placed on the surface of the mound, especially on the east side, and covered with sand—leading to a gradual expansion of the mound to the east. The lack of grave goods with individuals, and the severe soil acidity which dissolved most of the bone in the mound, prevented testing of hypotheses concerning lineage-use of mounds.

Site BAL462, a late (ca. A.D. 700) Cades Pond culture site located in eastern Alachua County, was also excavated. The site consists of a large conical mound (4 m high after being severely reduced in height by building activities, and more than 60 m in diameter) and a rectangular village area extending out from the mound to the north. A 9 x 9 m excavation unit placed in the village intersected a living area 6 m wide and at least 9 long. A possible structure was indicated by a rectangular pattern of firepits and deep circular pits with flat bottoms. Flores and Hispanic mounds recovered from the site demonstrate extensive use of the adjacent habitation area.

The third site excavated during the spring was a Spanish mission site (8SU65 in Suwannee County, Florida) believed to be a mission station similar to the missions of the St. Augustine and Santa Elena chains. A 23-foot-wide trench traveling inland from Cumberland Island, Georgia, and or St. Augustine.

The 2-week excavations (which were funded by the Wentworth Foundation) at the former Spanish church and convent at the site, both of which were exposed.

Test excavations in the aboriginal village associated with the mission revealed a portion of an aboriginal area characterized by post molds (drying racks?) and more than 20 smudge pits (clustered together). These pits contained more than 100 charred corn cobs (8-row with strong row pairing), as well as other charred floral remains. Dr. Hugh Cutler, Missouri Botanical Gardens, is presently studying the maize cobs. A sample of bones from another site adjacent to the site was also recovered from pits beside the racks. Analysis of the data and materials from the site is continuing and plans are being made for more work in the aboriginal village.

MAINE: The Robert Abbe Museum by Alice N. Wellman

The Annual Meeting of the Maine Archeological Society was held on 7 March 1976, near Easton. Thirty exhibitors participated and about 20,000 artifacts were viewed by the various chapters.

The Robert Abbe conducted no fieldwork during 1975-76. However, a crew from the University of Maine conducted an exploratory dig within Acadia Park not far from the Museum. The results are not yet reportable.

Membership stands at 63.

MARYLAND: by Paul Cresthull

The Archæological Society of Maryland, Inc., merged with the other state society on 6 December 1975. There are now 10 chapters with 300 members in the society. The new chapters in the Western, Southern, Eastern, and Catonville chapters. The society annually publishes a monthly newsletter and 2 copies of Maryland Archaeology. Present state officers are president, Reaydon J. Horpel, vice-president, Charles W. Dawson, secretary, Lynne Worden, and treasurer, Thomas E. Maryn.

The 13th Annual Meeting of the society was held at the Towson United Methodist Church, Towson, MD. on 9 October 1976, with the Baltimore County Archaeological Society as host. The program included the following papers: "Developments in Maryland Archeology in 1976" by Tyler Bastian; "The Baltimore County Historic Preservation Society," by Dr. R. D. Eavenson; "Excavations at Abell's Wharf," by Susan Pearl; "Early Man in Holly Oak, Delaware" by Ronald Thomas; and "Early Mills in Cecil County" by George Reynolds.

The Eleventh Annual Springs Symposium in Archeology was held in Annapolis on 24 April 1976. The eleven symposium topics were: Dr. Robert V. Riodan, "The Mississippi in the Midwest, Settlement in the Lower Ohio Valley"; Barbara McMillan, "An Analysis of the Early Archaic Assemblage at the Shonawne-Minisink Site," Dr. Joseph Conrad, "Cham Chan, Peru: Archeological Investigations at the Capital of the Chimú Empire," and Deborah Harrison, "The Archeological Investigation of the Area of the Shot Tower of Baltimore City."

The 4th Indian Artifacts Show sponsored by the MidShore Chapter was held on 7 March 1976, near Easton. Thirty exhibitors participated and about 300 viewers visited the displays of thousands of artifacts, mostly collected from sites on the eastern shore area of MD. Included were about 6 Paleo-Indian fluted points, caches of large blades made of Pennsylvania Jasper or greenish-gray flint from New York, and several tubular, angular, & platform pipes of clay or stone. Members of the society participated in the 6th Annual Field Session in Maryland Archeology under the direction of Tyler Bastian, state archeologist. It was again held at the Abell's Wharf site, St. Mary's County in May and June 1976. A report on the 1975 session at Abell's Wharf will be issued by the Maryland Geological Survey. Most chapters hold regular monthly meetings and some historic and prehistoric digs were carried out by various chapters.

Carbon 14 dates are available on the Nassawango Creek site (18W023) excavated by the Lower Delmarva Chapter under the direction of professionals from Maryland and Delaware. This site was produced 4 burial pits, all relating to the Early Middle Woodland Delmarva Adena Complex. The graves contained burned bone, an in-flesh burial, a banded slate pendant, a copper paint cup, and short thick-walled copper beads. The C-14 dates on these features were 240 B.C., 240 B.C., 495 B.C., and 785 B.C. They are reported in the Dec 1975 Newsletter, page 6, and the Jan 1976 Newsletter, page 5.

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BULLETIN NOS. 35, 36, 1977
Several society members have worked with a project which will be one of the most significant developments in Maryland archeology. Students and staff from the team of graduate students have completed a second season of field work on sites located on the coastal zone of MD. The project is sponsored by the Energy & Coastal Zone Administration of the MD. Dept. of Natural Resources. Their work has produced a considerable number of C14 samples and shell-heap sequences. When the results are published, they will form a long-awaited documentation of the encroachment of the Chesapeake Bay, including sea-level changes, shore-line changes, and the ecology of the area.

Another development in MD. Archeology was the organizing on 26 March 1976, of the Council for Maryland Archeology which will promote conservation and management of the state's archeological resources. Most members of the council are professionals but a few amateur members of ASM have joined the council.

MASSACHUSETTS by Ralph S. Bates

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society (1216 members) has published 2 double numbers of the Bulletin and 2 Newsletters during the past year. The Society's museum, the Bronson Museum, has been refurbished and is open to the public 4 days a week. Conducted tours have been frequently given to classes of school children. The Education Committee has been busy preparing instructional syllabi and demonstration kits of artifacts for use in the schools. The research section has been especially active in aiding those involved in site surveys and salvage archeology. The society has been increasingly involved with problems of public archeology and antiquities legislation. Several of the members have had long-term associations with the Committee and with preparing forthcoming reports. Thus, the South Shore Chapter has continued work at the Green Hill Reservation and the Cohannet Chapter at Wapanucket in Middleboro.

MICHIGAN by Alice C. Noecker

The Michigan Archaeological Society held its Annual Meeting at the Student Union, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Sunday, April 25, 1976, with President Bernard Spencer presiding. Nine chapters of the society made their annual reports. The following people were elected to the Board of Directors: William D. Smith of Ann Arbor, Chapter President; Sophie C. Huot of Alpena, Vice President; William E. Martin of Chelsea, Secretary; Donald W. Foster of Wayne, NJ, Treasurer; and Alice C. Noecker, Secretary. The officers of the society: Robert E. Woodhams—President-Elect; Bibs (Mrs. John D.) Page—First Vice-President; Donna Sanford—Second Vice-President; Dr. Lorena V. Martin—Secretary; Harold W. Thompson—Treasurer; Donald W. Foster—Trustee. Barbara (Mrs. Will) Young was inaugurated as the next President of the society. In the afternoon, papers were presented on various aspects of research.

The Michigan Archaeological Society publishes the Michigan Archaeologist, Volume 22, Nos. 2-3 of which is just off the press.

Fell V. Brunett, our editor for a brief time, was forced to resign when his job at the Marquette University Photography Lab in Illinois became critical. We were sorry to lose Fell, because he had made a vigorous beginning, producing 2 or 3 numbers of the Michigan Archaeologist and Special Publication No. 2, which detailed the work done during the 1973-1974 field period. The next Special Publication, a workshop, funded by the Nature Center, Midland. However, we feel honored that Dr. James E. Fitting will once again assume the duties of editor for at least a 2-year term. Our experience with Dr. Fitting will continue the expanded publication program. Planned publications include an expanded newsletter, a looseleaf series of pieces covering various topics, such as typology and techniques, which can be used for easy reference by old timers and newcomers alike, and a series of further special publications. We hope to maintain the scholarly character of the Michigan Archaeologist, while providing some less difficult material for the true amateur to absorb. We hope that Dr. Fitting will be able to help with the financial problems brought about by the ever-increasing cost of publication. A most timely grant from the New Jersey State Archaeological Society (Council of New Jersey Archaeologists), because we firmly believe that the full cooperation of professional and amateur archaeologist is the best way for each of us to fulfill our purpose, the preservation and dissemination of information about our cultural heritage.

NEW JERSEY by A. Stanzewski

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey has 675 members and 6 active chapters of which 4 are new: Stockton State College, Monmouth County, Abnaki, and Southern New Jersey. The Abnaki Chapter has completed and submitted for publication their work in Salem County on the Lerro Farm Site, a woodland mortuary complex and habitation site which will be forthcoming in a future ASNJ bulletin. The Umami Chapter has conducted further investigations at the Bow Hill Site, part of the now famous Abbott Farm complex.

Dr. Lorraine Williams, New Jersey State Museum has returned again to the upper Delaware Valley, to continue research of that region's archeological resources. Ted Payne, Director of the Passaic River Basin Archaeological Survey, has reported their ongoing work at the Paterson Petroglyph Site & Rockshelter. Cultural components indicate late Archaic to late Woodland occupation with stratified zones separated by roof falls. In addition Payne and associates are in the process of surveying, morphologically describing, & defining bifurcated projectile points of New Jersey. Ed Lenik of the Archaeological Research Lab of the Wayne Historical Commission has begun another project at the Rockshelter at the Peakness Hill Site. He is spearheading a cultural documentation program on Indian Petroglyphs or rock carvings in the NE United States. If you can be of assistance completing this project, please contact Mr. Lenik. Another recent inclusion of the ASNJNewsletter is the Arthur Fitting will once again assume the duties of editor for at least a 2-year term. Our experience with Dr. Fitting will continue the expanded publication program. Planned publications include an expanded newsletter, a looseleaf series of pieces covering various topics, such as typology and techniques, which can be used for easy reference by old timers and newcomers alike, and a series of further special publications. We hope to maintain the scholarly character of the Michigan Archaeologist, while providing some less difficult material for the true amateur to absorb. We hope that Dr. Fitting will be able to help with the financial problems brought about by the ever-increasing cost of publication. A most timely grant from the New Jersey State Archaeological Society (Council of New Jersey Archaeologists), because we firmly believe that the full cooperation of professional and amateur archaeologist is the best way for each of us to fulfill our purpose, the preservation and dissemination of information about our cultural heritage.

NEW YORK by Louis A. Brennan

As of 1 October the New York State Archeological Association had 1055 members representing 850 memberships. Actually, at the time of the annual meeting in May, memberships reached an all-time high of 953, a 5% increase over last year. Carolyn Weatherax was membership chairman for this year.

The NYSSA Bulletin, published 3 times a year, totaled 120 pages, the largest yearly volume to date. Scheduled for publication within the next 3 months is the festschrift honoring retired State Archaeologist Dr. William A. Ritchie. Secretary Ehlers issued No. 8 in the Information series. The Chenango Chapter continues to publish its highly competent Bulletin.
Ronald Thomas of Delaware as the dinner speaker. The Cenonough Chapter continued excavation of the Quemahoning site in Somerset County in cooperation with Richard George of Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Wilkes College is investigating 36Lu9 a Clemson Island Culture site. Lafayette college is working 36Nm14, and Kings College worked at the Kiskoknock Rock Shelter, previously dug by Max Schwarzbach.

The Northeast Historical Archaeological Council held their fall meeting at Fort Ligonier on the weekend of 23 October 1976. An all day session was presented on Local Pottery as an Industry.

Excavation continued at 18th century Hanna's Town, Westmoreland County under Peggy Fields.

The Jacobsburg Historical Society received a State Bicentennial Grant to work on the Colonial village of Jacobsburg which had a blast furnace from 1825 to 1845. The forge area was investigated as well as a tannery with 28 vats. A wooden sump pump was recovered with the tannery in remarkable condition. Jeff Kenyon, University of Pennsylvania Museum was director. He also directed the excavation of a powder magazine in Center city, Philadelphia.

The University of Pittsburgh, under the direction of Dr. James Adovasio, has been working in Washington County in southwestern Pennsylvania. Meadowcroft Rockshelter is the major site and the fourth field season was completed there this past summer. The crew will return there for one additional summer field season in 1977.

The second preliminary report on Meadowcroft will be published in this coming April's Pennsylvania Archaeologist.

The Comparative Archaeology Department at Pennsylvania State University has been doing extensive work on the Cross Creek drainage. More than 220 new sites have been recorded from survey and 14 of these have been tested and reported on at the Cross Creek Workshop Project—Pennsylvania 1651. Also included in this project was a 2-season excavation of a transitional Indian village and a site which is being analyzed by Dr. Edwin May. Applegarth for his Ph.D. dissertation.

The Lakeland State Wooded burial mound have been excavated over two summer field school seasons and will be re-opened in 1977. Work there is under the direction of Verna Cowin for her Ph.D. dissertation. All of these projects will eventually be published in a major monograph.

RHODE ISLAND by Edward D. Cook

Membership in the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island is about 75.

The site adjacent to the Narrow River in Narragansett which the society hoped to excavate proved inadequate, but the Site Committee is optimistic of finding another field site; one new member knows of a site in Lincoln, RI.

There have been no publications from the Society this past year; however, our research Director, Dr. William S. Fowler, has written an article, "Stone Pipe Making," which has been accepted for publication with the Society's newsletter. The Society's Field School, which has been sponsored by the Narragansett Archaeological Society, plans are being made to publish this same article as an official Narragansett Archaeological Society publication.

The manuscript of the article is based on research of artifacts from the Oaklawn Stateline Quarry. The quarry site is probably the largest of several soapstone outcroppings in Rhode Island known to have been worked in the past at Oaklawn producing numerous pipe forms and bowl fragments. Some bowl forms were found still attached to the outcrop. This quarry site has been worked off and on by various groups of the Narragansett Archaeological Society for well over 30 years.

Indoor meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month during the winter and spring mud season. The June, September, and annual October business meetings are held at the current field site on the second Saturday of the month. The annual dinner meeting is held on the second Wednesday of November.

Our winter program schedule was extremely interesting. The program committee attempts to attract members and friends with varied interests, as you will note from the following schedule.

Nov. 10, 1976 Annual Dinner Meeting: Leslie C. Abernathy, "The Historical Archaeology of Settlement Patterns in Rehoboth, Massachusetts."

Jan. 11, 1977 (Rescheduled to Feb. 8th) Corner Rounds, a member, Lecturer with slides, "Lost City of the Incas," Peru.

March 8, 1977 A 40 minute sound color film produced by Shell Oil Co., "The Early Americans."

Nov. 7, 1977 Everett Pace, Travelogue with slides, Europe and Scandinavia.

Nov. 9, 1977 Annual Dinner Meeting, Program not firm.

TENNESSEE

Division of Archaeology

The Hermitage: The third, and final, season of the Hermitage archaeological project was carried out during the summer of 1976.
EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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Samuel D. Smith, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, again served as project director, with continued financial support from the Ladies Hermitage Association and the Tennessee American Revolution Centennial Commission. The 1976 season was devoted to a wide-ranging testing program oriented toward restoration and site development projects. As part of this process, a completely revised plan for visitation to the 625-acre portion of the original plantation which they now control. The following 19th century structures were constructed in various locations on the site: 1) A log barn site, 2) brick kiln sites, a still standing brick outhouse, and the exterior of the foundation of Andrew Jackson's tomb (in connection with a planned restoration of the tomb).

Fort Loudoun Excavations: Excavations were carried out at Fort Loudoun (40MRB), located near Vonore, TN, in the Little Tennessee River Valley from May 1975 through August of 1976. The project was directed by Carl Kruttmann, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, with funding provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The interior of the fort was completely excavated with the recovery of structural information on 16 buildings, 2 interior palisade lines, a large drainage system, and numerous pit and other fort period features, as well as materials and features from several prehistoric occupations ranging from Archaic through Mississippian. Outside of the fort, the entire area was excavated, and profile trenches were cut into nearly all sections of the area to verify and determine nature of construction. Test excavations and backhoe trenches outlined the construction of the outerworks, Fort Glen, and Rawlin's Lyttleton on the riverside of the fort.

Approximately 2 acres of village south of the fort were mapped, revealing the location of 6 houses and a cultivated area. Excavations at the McHannah Site (40SV1) in Sevier county, TN. The project, funded by state and local government, was necessitated by the construction of a highway by-pass across the area. The activities associated with this site included a large late colonial post structure and a variety of features from the late prehistoric through historic Cherokee (Overhill), Dallas Mississippian, and Middle Woodland occupations. The site had sustained major damage from channel modification work done in the 1950s. The present work was confined to the highway right-of-way. The upper deposit containing Cherokee and Dallas materials were severely disturbed, but small areas of intact midden were located and excavated. The more deeply buried Woodland structure was better preserved and produced large quantities of material. The Woodland stratum appears to represent a single phase occupation which the ceramics indicate should be transitional between the Fegon and Mississippian periods.

Fort Pillow Excavations: Between July 16 and September 30, 1976, a crew of 10 individuals under the supervision of Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., conducted excavations at the McHannah Site (40SV1) in Sevier county, TN. The project, funded by state and local government, was necessitated by the construction of a highway by-pass across the area. The activities associated with this site included a large late colonial post structure and a variety of features from the late prehistoric through historic Cherokee (Overhill), Dallas Mississippian, and Middle Woodland occupations. The site had sustained major damage from channel modification work done in the 1950s. The present work was confined to the highway right-of-way. The upper deposit containing Cherokee and Dallas materials were severely disturbed, but small areas of intact midden were located and excavated. The more deeply buried Woodland structure was better preserved and produced large quantities of material. The Woodland stratum appears to represent a single phase occupation which the ceramics indicate should be transitional between the Fegon and Mississippian periods.

Site 40JK25 Salvage: From September 16 through November 17, 1976, the Division of Archaeology conducted the salvage of site 40JK25, a Late Archaic shell midden which is endangered by the proposed improvement of State Route 53 near Gainesboro in Jackson County, TN. Funding was provided by the Federal Highway Administration (VHLC), the Tennessee Division of Conservation, and the Tennessee State Museum. The field work, under the supervision of Patricia Criddlebaugh, included excavation of approximately 1/2 acre, comprised of varying thicknesses of shell, bone, and other materials. The shell included varied species of marine and estuarine shellfish. Other than the shell, the site was barren of cultural materials, including burial remains. While many other tool types suggest that the Late Archaic component represented at the site is of a mixed nature. Projectile point types recovered from the various features include Wade, Motley, and Ledbetter, as well as a single stemmed Adena point and one large stemmed tang. The feature types include hearths and shallow feature types on shell midden of the Late Adena complex. A total of 75 features in addition to many post molds were excavated and recorded. Even though there were no post mold patterns delineating the cultural outline, there was a consistent pattern of post molds which were closely adjacent to pits, suggesting that post had been set as hanging racks or some other similar function.

There was also a noticeable absence of burials except the badly disturbed partial remains of a single adult located in the bottom of a refuse pit.

The tool assemblage includes scrapers, hammer stones, bifacial blades, knives, digging implements, bone-tipped awls, nut stones, stone weights (grooved, tie-on type), and projectile points (Adena Stemm and Turkey-tail types). University of Tennessee

Owl Hollow Site Excavations: During the summer of 1976 the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, conducted excavations at the Owl Hollow site. The project, funded through a NSF Grant, was directed toward research on Middle Woodland, Owl Hollow phase settlement, and subsistence patterns within the Duck and ER River drainage systems.

The project was under the overall direction of Dr. Charles H. Faulkner, with James Cobb serving as Field Director. The 9-week project was carried out through the use of the University of Tennessee archaeological field school. During the course of the excavations, 150 features and 500 post molds were excavated and recorded and a large sample of artifacts was recovered. Two structural outlines were also defined of which one is a remains of a winter dwelling having repaired earth ovens, and the other a summer dwelling. Carbon 14 dates appear to cluster in the middle of the 6th century A.D. Preliminary floral studies based on comparisons with Thompson site floral samples suggest agricultural practices resulting in the growing of squash, maygrass, and possibly maize.

VIRGINIA by M. D. Kirby

The Archeological Society of Virginia 1976 membership totals 1220, with 14 chapters functioning. The Society's annual meeting was held 16 October 1976, at May Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA. The Society published 4 issues of its Quarterly Bulletin (212 pages) and 5 Newsletters. Special Publication Number One, "Bibliography of Virginia Imprints" was republished in a new, larger format. An increase in dues was voted by the membership, effective for 1977. Officers elected for 1977-1978 are: President, M. D. Kirby, Midlothian, VA.; First Vice-President, W. D. C. Price, University of Virginia; Second Vice-President, Virginia W. Sherman, Williamsburg, VA: Treasurer, Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Richmond, VA; Editor, Lauren Harrison, Hartwood, VA.

Following receipt of a grant from a private foundation, the society is proceeding with a long range excavation project at the Hatch Site, George County, VA. The Project Director is L. B. Gregory, Jr., who works with 2 paid assistants and volunteers from the society. Work is done daily, Tuesday through Saturday. The site shows nearly 9000 years of intermittent prehistoric occupation, with a heavy occupation around 1600 A.D., probably by the historic Weyanoke Indians, plus evidence of contact with Europeans.

Other excavation projects done by the society's chapters and members are: Mary Ingles Cabin Site, Radford, VA., New River Valley Chapter, The Hogue Site, Tazewell County, VA., Appalachian Highlands Chapter; White Bank Site, Colonial Heights, VA., Appomattox Chapter; Currituck Site, North Carolina., Nansemond Chapter (with the Chesapeake Archeological Ass'n); Reid Ferry Site, Nansemond County, VA., Van andemmond Chapter; Wren Tavern Site, Falls Church, VA., Northern Virginia Chapter; Lewis Rifle Works, Fredericksburg, VA., Upper Rappahannock Chapter; Black's Fort Site, Abingdon, VA., Wolf Hills Chapter; Browning Site, Washington County, VA., Wolf Hills Chapter.

Society members worked as volunteers on the following projects conducted by the Virginia State Library (VSL), Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (VHLC) and the Virginia Historic Sites Division, Department of Conservation. The field work, under the supervision of Patricia Criddlebaugh, included excavation of approximately 1/2 acre, comprised of varying thicknesses of shell, bone, and other materials. The shell included varied species of marine and estuarine shellfish. Other than the shell, the site was barren of cultural materials, including burial remains. While many other tool types suggest that the Late Archaic component represented at the site is of a mixed nature. Projectile point types recovered from the various features include Wade, Motley, and Ledbetter, as well as a single stemmed Adena point and one large stemmed tang. The feature types include hearths and shallow feature types on shell midden of the Late Adena complex. A total of 75 features in addition to many post molds were excavated and recorded. Even though there were no post mold patterns delineating the cultural outline, there was a consistent pattern of post molds which were closely adjacent to pits, suggesting that post had been set as hanging racks or some other similar function.

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Virginia State Library in Richmond was merged into the historical archeology program of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission on 1 July. The resultant structure is the newly-activated Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA). Located on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, the Director of VRCA is Dr. William M. Kelso, who also holds the title of Commissioner of Archaeology.

In addition to the VRCA, there are now archeological programs at the following educational institutions: College of William & Mary, Williamsburg; Dr. Norman F Barka & Theodore R. Reinhardt; University of Richmond, Drs. Richard B. Weigand, Stephen F. Trimble, & Mark Druss; Old Dominion University, Dr. E. King Reid; Madison College, Harrisonburg; Drs. Mark Druss, and Dale M. Ortensee; Washington College, Fredericksburg; Dr. L. Clyde Carter; Emory & Henry College, Emory, Dr. Douglas W. Boyce.

With the marked increase in the number of professional archeologists in the state, a need was felt for a professional organization for Virginia. Accordingly, the Council of Virginia Archeologists has been organized.

The Science Museum, located in Richmond, is now located in Richmond's Broad Street Station, now no longer used for railway purposes. The Museum is emphasizing physical sciences at present, but it promises development in archeology in the future.

Work of the Society in 1977 will continue past patterns, with emphasis on collaboration with many other agencies now involved in Virginia's archeology.

**WEST VIRGINIA** by Daniel B. Fowler

Investigations this past year in continued on a broader scale, while succeeding in providing much new information and many artifacts of bygone cultures.

The investigations at Grave Creek Mound, Marshall County, centered around obtaining nearly 500 feet of soil cores from the mound's interior. Under the direction of Dr. E. Thomas Hemmings, a track mounted core-drilling rig was used for this project.

During the summer of 1977, several soil and sediment analyses currently underway. Several charcoal samples were saved from the soil cores and submitted for radiocarbon age analysis. Hopefully, other organic remains will be extracted from the corn, hop, and fruit gardens. Also, cultural and wild plants and fruits used by the Adena Indians in the Ohio Valley. Also analyses from data of second and third cores by William B. Baker, succeeded in acquiring a large sample of artifacts for study of the settlement and subsistence of its former occupants. The artifacts included fragments of pottery vessels, flint drills, scrapers and projectile points, bone and shell beads, and many sandstone discoids.

Analysis of faunal remains recovered at the site presented evidence of Middle Woodland wild and domesticated animals. Evidence indicates that 2 adult individuals which were burned in the flesh at a temperature in excess of 500 degrees Celsius.

During March Stanley W. Baker, Joan K. Pitts, and Patricia Blankenship conducted salvage excavations at a small mound near Cottagesville, Jackson County. The sample of artifacts, pottery, and cremated human bone was recovered.

A study of the cremated bone by Dr. Ubelaker of the Smithsonian Institution revealed that at least 2 adults which had been cremated in the mound. These cremated bone fragments were submitted to Dr. Douglas Ubelaker of the Smithsonian Institution who indicated that the fragments represented remains of at least 2 adult individuals which were burned in the flesh at a temperature in excess of 500 degrees Celsius.

The Morgan County site was a Late Woodland village. Recent excavation by amateurs of the Monongalia County, Morgantown, and other areas of the state has also been underway. The most interesting finds were several slabs of sandstone enclosures which were burned in the flesh at a temperature in excess of 500 degrees Celsius. Disappointingly few finished tools were found at the site, but a large quantity of bone was recovered. The thickness of the midden zone and other factors tend to support the contention that the site was intensively occupied; however, indications for permanent structural remains were missing. The exact type and use of the site remains problematical.

Near Point Pleasant, 2 sites were investigated. First, a sample from a Fort Ancient camp was obtained. This sample included flint, bone, and pottery artifacts, and human skeletal remains. A few hundred feet from this location a "plow-down" Middle Woodland mound site was investigated. Locally called the "Eisenglass mound" because of the frequent occurrence of mica chips on its surface, the mound consisted of several caches of artifacts, including large corner-notched spear points, a large sandstone pipe, sandstone pallets, and several large mica sheets. Little was discovered at any depth that may aid in more precise assignment of the mound's age.

Jeffrey Graybill, Joan Pitts, and Daniel Rogers assisted the Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission in performing archeological investigations at the Morgan Cabin at Bushwight. The cabin is believed to have been built by one of the earliest colonial residents in West Virginia. Morgan Morgan. Recently, the cabin was dismantled as part of a restoration and reconstruction project at the site. An archeological work was designed to provide specific data for the housewright and stonemason assigned the task of reconstructing the cabin to its original plan.

During the course of work at the Morgan cabin, many artifacts were retrieved which will be made available for a future museum in the building. The most interesting finds were several slabs of sandstone inscribed variously with initials and early dates.

A Monongahela Indian village near Morgantown, Monongalia County, was investigated by Joan K. Pitts and Gary R. Wilkins in the late summer and early fall. Assistance in this project was provided by several amateur archeologists of the Monongahela Junior Archeologists and Upper Monongahela Chapter of the West Virginia Archeological Society.

Artifacts found at the St. Clair site were used by Joan Pitts in designing an archeological exhibit placed in the newly constructed wing of the Monongahela County Courthouse.
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

Two reconnaissance surveys were conducted in areas that will be affected by coal mining developments. The surveys were conducted in Wayne County by Joan K. Wilkins. The former was under contract with D'Appolonia Consulting Engineers, while the latter was under contract with Dames and Moore Consultants. These surveys were novel steps taken to mitigate the possible loss of archeological values in areas of expected significant surface disturbance.

Wilkins began a study of settlement and subsistence for Mountain-top sites-the James Creek site, was radiocarbon dated yielding an age of 5280 ± 80 B.P.

Other radiocarbon dates received during the year include: U GA-1324 2150±225 years or 200 B.C. consolidated (3) samples from Grave Creek Mound soil core samples. U Ga-1281 725±55 years or A.D. 1225, U Ga 745±55 years or A.D. 1205, U Ga-1283 695±70 years or A.D. 1255 three samples taken from excavated features at the Henderson Rockshelter 4 Ta 36635. Two samples from a depth of 1815±120 years or A.D. 135, U Ga-1280 1759±80 years or A.D. 155, two samples taken from features at the Fairchance Village Site, Marshall County.

Recent interest in locating petroglyphs led to rediscovery of the Arnett Farm Petroglyphs, Marion County. The rock bearing the petroglyphs had been buried beneath a landfill most of this century and only 2 gentlemen, both elderly, yet knew where it was located. Archeology Section personnel tested the area and uncovered the petroglyphs there.

Finally, the Kanawha Chapter of the West Virginia Archeological Society continued salvage excavations at the Hamsford Site in Kanawha County. To date, fragments or complete examples of over 100 stone bowls have been discovered at this site with many other artifacts dating from Late Archaic to Late Woodland. The site appears to have deep cultural deposits and has been probed to a depth of 11 feet. Before soil removal operations began there, the site was measured to be 39 feet above the present level of the Kanawha River.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS - 1976

MEADOWCROFT ROCKSHELTER: RETROSPECT 1976
J. M. ADOVASIO, J. D. GUNN, J. DONAHUE, R. STUCKENRATH

Meadowcroft Rockshelter is a deeply stratified multicomponent site in Washington County, southwestern Pennsylvania. The 11 well defined stratigraphic units identified at the site span at least 16,000 years and perhaps 19,000 years of intermittent occupation by groups representing all of the major cultural stages and sub-periods recognized in northeastern North America. Throughout the extant sequence, the site served as a locus for hunting, collecting, and food processing activities which involved the seasonal exploitation of the immediately adjacent Cross Creek valley and contiguous uplands. Presently, Meadowcroft Rockshelter represents one of the earliest well dated evidences of man in the New World as well as the longest occupational sequence in the Western Hemisphere.

The lower Stratum IIA assemblage which presently represents the earliest dated evidence of human occupation of the southwestern margin of the Northeast shares a number of technological features with other and generally later assemblages in both eastern and western North America. Though fluted points are absent, certain items in the Stratum IIA assemblage, notably the Mungai "knife," the blades, and to a lesser extent the retouched flakes, bifaces, and gravel are more or less duplicated at Shoop (Withhoff 1952), Debert (MacDonald 1968), Williamson (McCravy 1951), Blackwater Draw (Hester 1972), Lindenseimer (Willsm 1974), and many other fluted point localities. Moreover, some general resemblances may be seen both to the unfortunately scant basal assemblages from Fort Rock Cave, Oregon (Bedwell 1973), and Wilson Butte Cave, Idaho (Grufh 1961) as well as to the extensive though undated lithic materials from Wells Creek, Tennessee (Dragoo 1973).

Given the fact that the Stratum IIA assemblage clearly combines bifacial thinning techniques with blade tool manufacture, it may well prove that industries like this provided the genesis for, or represent the early stage of, the widely disposed fluted point industries of North America. In this vein it is perhaps noteworthy that the Stratum IIA assemblage shares a number of technological features with the very early Dyukta complex of Siberia (Mochnov 1973) to oz with which some "generic" connections may ultimately be demonstrable.

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EARLY SHELL TEMPERED POTTERY IN THE JAMES RIVER VALLEY, VIRGINIA
NORMAN F. BARKA, BEN C. McCARY

The Maycock site, located on the south side of the James River near Hopewell, Virginia, is a stratified mussel shell midden containing well-preserved shell-tempered pottery, bone and stone tools, and animal bone, primarily deer. The lowest shell layer dates of about AD 750 (GX2266), and the uppermost layer yielded a date of AD 875 ± 95 (GX2263). The heavily shell-tempered pottery is identical to Mockley ware, with cord-marked, net-impressed, or plain surface treatment. No noticeable differences occurred in pottery characteristics throughout the 400 year occupation. Projectile points of argillite, rhyolite, and jasper resemble the Fox Creek type. The early C14 dates obtained at Maycock for Mockley ware fit well with those obtained in recent years for Mockley ware in Maryland and Delaware. All shell tempered pottery previously found in Virginia should now be re-examined and re-evaluated.

THE PAMUNKEY PROJECT: REBUILDING THE POWHATAN HERITAGE
ERRETT CALLAHAN, WARREN COOK

An experimental study of settlement patterning in the Powhatan Confederacy is to be combined with the construction of an implicitly authentic Indian village at the Pamunkey Indian Reservation. The purpose of the study will be twofold. First, an attempt will be made to define settlement patterns within the Powhatan Confederacy, particularly as it relates to the positioning of communities and homesteads within micro-environments. Second, and interrelated with the above, a Late Woodland, pre-Mockley settlement (experimental site 44 KW D) will be constructed on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation in order to provide increased economic benefit to the tribe. The village will be constructed in conjunction with the building of a multi-functional Tribal Museum Complex.

Integral with the development of the village will be the creation of a Research Center in experimental archeology. This Center will direct the construction and maintenance of the village, direct research relevant to the village (settlement patterning), and serve as a training ground in primitive technology and experimental archeology theory and practice. It is anticipated that the Experimental Center may serve the needs of Native Americans seeking training in the "old ways" and archeologists, especially members of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, who are seeking understanding of the integration between material culture and environment with its disturbing prehistoric evidence. While research at the Center will be directed specifically toward the Powhatan Confederacy, we foresee the results of our research as applying to a broad spectrum of Eastern, Late Woodland problems.

Assumptions and objectives for each of the basic thrusts of the project are provided to serve as guidelines in the structuring of hypotheses, research problems, and village construction. Preliminary research will be directed toward 6 distinct aspects of the literature in order to assist in definition of the natural and socio-cultural environment. These aspects include the ethnohistoric literature, the archeological literature, the interpretive literature, the experimental literature, the technical literature, and the ethnographic literature. Definition will accordingly be made of the natural environment, the material culture, the subsistence base, the social structure, and the settlement pattern.

The village is to be built during summer field schools in Living Archeology sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, Catholic University, Washington, D.C. Each summer's session is to be considered as a Phase of the ongoing Pamunkey Project and is to last 9 weeks per session. The village will be initially completed within 2 to 4 year's time, depending on enrollment in the course. The work force will be comprised of students, volunteers, and paid workers chosen from...
around the nation, we hope with a large Native American contingent. Efforts will be made to obtain grants to cover scholarships for students, especially Native Americans, who could not participate otherwise.

The village will be constructed homestead by homestead as we feel was the practice in the past. Each homestead will consist of a longhouse, associated activity areas, and small garden and will be constructed by a crew of 6 people. Each team will be responsible for a team research project related to the construction of their particular homestead.

The village itself is to be built using only the tools, materials, and technologies available to the ancient Powhatan artisans. Accordingly, extensive training will be given toward the replication of stone tools and other implements and toward extraction and processing of natural materials in ecologically sound manner.

The village is to become a major visitor attraction for the economic benefit of the Pamunkey tribe. Every effort will be made to avoid a "tourist trap" impression and to encourage understanding and appreciation for the important part the Powhatan Indians played in creating the American heritage. The entire project is seen as an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the cooperation and mutually beneficial interaction possible between the archeologist and the Native American Indian.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE SHENANDOAH VALLEY AND ELSEWHERE IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

WILLIAM M. GARDNER  WILLIAM P. BOYER

Research undertaken by Catholic University and Thunderbird Research Corporation included studies at the Flint Run Complex near Front Royal, Virginia; Verona Reservoir near Staunton; New River Reservoir near Hildeboro; on Massanutten Mountain; and along Potomac Creek in Maryland. Work on the Flint Run Complex continued at the stratified Paleoindian to Early Archaic Thunderbird and Fifty sites; the stratified Middle and Late Archaic Rudasics site; a stone burial mound; a stratified Late Archaic to Middle Woodland site along Dry Run; and at an Early Woodland site with steatite pottery. Portions of a buried stone wall were uncovered at Dry Run, associated with steatite bowls. The stone burial mound appears to date to the Late Archaic. Reconnaissance in the Great Valley has delineated PaleoIndian land utilization patterns, and 5 types of sites have been discovered. Over 40 sites in 5 zones were found in the dam construction area along the Potomac. Preliminary research indicates that the Verona Reservoir covers the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland. Excavations at sites along a second order tributary of Piscataway Creek uncovered a Late Archaic to Middle Woodland fishing camp at the stream's mouth, and specialized cobble quarry and tool manufacturing sites up the stream. This type of settlement appears to correspond with sea level rise, increasing salinity, and more frequent and speed of anadromous fish up the Potomac around 2,000 B.C. These sites were abandoned around A.D. 800 and settlement choice is toward the broad floodplain areas and may correspond with the shift to horticulture.

THE KEMPER SITE—A HISTORIC CONTACT SETTLEMENT IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, ROCKINGHAM CO., VIRGINIA

CLARENCE R. GEIER

During the summer of 1976 students and faculty from Madison College, Harrisonburg, Virginia, initiated excavations at the Kemper site in eastern Rockingham County. The site was placed on the first terrace on the west side of the Shenandoah River and was being threatened with destruction by activities surrounding the construction of new bridge at Waynesboro. Excavations showed that a section of the cultural component had been badly damaged by historic cutting actions of the Shenandoah but that other areas had been silted over to a depth of 32 inches by sand, the component being preserved in situ.

Preliminary interpretations indicate that the habitation was probably made by a small group of Indians moving through the valley possibly as recently as the end of the eighteenth century. Historic artifacts include "pottery" (defined here as both hand-made and cobbles), brass buttons, a split-stick fishing weight, and clay pipe fragments were found widely scattered within the assemblage. All original lithic tools are very limited in their numbers and types being restricted to Pee Dee-like, Yadkin-like, and side notched projectile points, one base of a winged drill, and several utilized flakes. Few biface fragments were found and no knives, scrapers, grinding materials or ground stone implements. Pottery was limited in its occurrence but a primary function for the site seems to be that of fishing. The Upper Paleolithic debris was significant in that nearly 1000 flakes of high grade yellow jasper were found; yellow jasper being uncommon on sites found in this area.

The types of projectile points (with the exception of Yadkin points) stand out as being unique to sites found in eastern Rockingham County. The interpretation is that the site occupants were not local to this part of the Valley but had probably camped on the terrace for a brief time on their way through it. The origin and cultural affiliation of the group is unknown.

THE HATCH SITE, PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

LEVERETTE B. GREGORY

The Hatch Site lies on the south side of the James River approximately 10 miles east of Hopewell, Virginia, and 2 miles up Powells Creek on the east bank. We believe the Hatch Site is historic Weyanoke Old Town because of numerous references in the 17th century Virginia land patents which describe Weyanoke Old Town as being on Powells Creek, north of which from the river is now the Great Market. In addition to the historical documentation, the archaeological evidence from the site lends support to this belief. We have unearthed numerous prehistoric artifacts of the early 17th century and a quantity of pipe stems with hole diameters of 8/64 and 9/64, early types of Delft Ware, fragments of Belairine stoneware and numerous hand-wrought nails. We have also found pie hole stumps indicating the presence of a 16 x 35 foot building that appears to have been a storage building or warehouse because of the lack of evidence of a fireplace or chimney.

Preliminary investigation suggests that this site may have been a trade center of the Weyanoke Indians long before the English arrived. We have found several types of aboriginal ceramics that do not appear to be of local manufacture, and we have also found several kinds of exotic materials such as sheet mica and various types of chert, Jasper and chalcedony which do not naturally occur in this area. Probably one of the most unusual features of this site is the large quantity of dog burials there: 22 in an area of less than a half acre.

Occupation at this site appears to have been quite heavy. The average 10 foot square contains 3 or more features, such as storage/refuse pits, hearths, dog burials, and numerous post holes that form house patterns. Although the main occupation density of the site consists of the Woodland cultures, underlying both the Colonial and Woodland components there are Archaic horizons from Kirk to Savanna Creek with some suggestion of the presence of Palmer and earlier cultures.

This must be considered a progress report only, since no detailed analysis has yet been conducted of the findings. Preliminary excavation was limited to 2½ years of excavating yet to be done. This work is being done by Archaeology Associates, contract archaeologists, with private funding in cooperation with the Archaeological Society of Virginia and the participation of Society members. It is hoped that this site will become a training center for Society members who are encouraged to visit the site to work and learn.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC: MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE POTENTIAL

RUSSELL G. HANDSMAN

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park was sanctioned in 1971 through the passage of the C and O Canal Development Act, which included provisions for the purchase of land between the Canal and the Potomac River. Consequently the Federal government now owns much of the valley floor along the Potomac and desires to manage these properties in the spirit of preservation law.

Given the inadequate nature of prior archeological surveys, the University of Maryland, Anthropology Department entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The University undertook a 5 week pilot program of inventory and assessment field research in Oldtown, Maryland, 2 miles above the confluence of the North and South Branches of the Potomac in Allegheny County.

Prior research by Wright (1959) suggested that the earliest Archaic assemblages (the Kuykendall Complex) were associated with percussion flaked lanceolates and broad stemmed points and choppers reminiscent of the Upper Ohio Valley "Panhandle Archaic." Our testing did not
isolate any evidence of this complex but we did recover some data which indicates the presence of Early Archaic populations in northwestern Maryland. Excavated and surface collected evidence of Early Archaic is reminiscent of both Coe's and Broyles' sequences from North Carolina and West Virginia and includes points and point fragments morphologically similar to Kirk Stemmed, MacCorkle, St. Albans Side Notched (Variety B), and Kanawha Stemmed.

In all excavated cases, these Early Archaic points were isolated in deposits which included shell and refuse, and were not associated with an internal structure of these camps and their duration of use is not well understood.

One of the more interesting research problems in the Upper Potomac/Upper Ohio Valley area is that of the chronological relationships and associated tool kits of the Late Archaic period. Wright's (1959) preliminary sequence mentions the presence of corner and side-notched points, scrapers, and drills and gouges referable to "one of the subgroups of the Brewerton-like culture spread throughout the Northeast." Surface collected and excavated specimens reveal the presence of similar deposits in Oldtown including:

1) Many early Late Archaic side-notched forms similar to Otter Creek and Brewerton Corner-Notched;
2) Several Late Archaic broad bladed and stemmed forms similar to the assemblages from the Dixon and Rohr rockshelters in the Upper Ohio Valley.

A group of unthinned based, stemmed, narrow bladed points probably referable to the Late Archaic Piedmont tradition.

Wright (1959) divides the post-A.D. 1000 archeological record in the Upper Potomac into a Late Woodland period characterized by the Monongahela and Ohio Valley traditions. Monongahela and Ohio Valley sites are characterized with Morgan focus sites are collared, tempered with crushed chert (limestone rarely), and have corded, fabric, or net impressed exterior surfaces. The Ohio Valley tradition has a more northern variant of the Potomac Piedmont Montgomery Focus and should pre-date A.D. 1400.

The Late Woodland villages are archeologically identifiable as having maintained either limestone or shell tempered ceramics. Little systematic research has been undertaken on the temporal placement and cultural affiliation of these Late Prehistoric sites. Excavations at the Keyser Farm site (South Fork of the Shenandoah between Luray and Front Royal) resulted in the definition of a limestone tempered ware (Page Cord-marked) and a shell tempered ware (Keyser Cord-marked) by Manson, MacCord, and Griffin (1943).

Cultural relationships between some of Wright's Late Prehistoric sites and the Upper Ohio Valley Monongahela complex are usually traced on the basis of ceramic similarities. Keyser Cord-marked, for example, reveals the same set of morphological attributes as Monongahela Cord-marked: shell tempered, corded exterior surfaces, and plain, incised, or cord wrapped stick impressed lips.

During this summer, NRPA archaeologists have been devoted to the evaluation of one of these Late Woodland and apparently Monongahela sites. The circular village's stockade and plaza configuration covers approximately 13500 m² (a 65 meter radius). Evidence of palisade lines, storage and garbage pits to excellent bone preservation just inside the multiple palisade lines, and irregular ditches was uncovered. Associated points are the ubiquitous triangular while over 90 percent of the associated ceramics are Keyser Cord-marked/ Monongahela Cord-marked. Our expectations are that the village's settlement pattern would probably, if entirely excavated, look something like the Johnston or Ryan sites from southwestern Pennsylvania.

In summary the 5 week program of field research has revealed the minimal nature of our knowledge of culture resources in the Upper Potomac. The apparent Monongahela village is an excellent example since it is not mentioned in earlier surveys. Potentially, the prehistoric archeological record between Oldtown and Cumberland can contribute data important to the profession and our ability to study a number of chronological and processual problems. However our ability to do so over the next decade requires an adequate knowledge of the existent resource base and the development of a meaningful management policy by involved federal and state agencies.

TIMUCUA LINGUISTIC RELATIONSHIP TO THE WARAO OF THE ORINOCO DELTA, SOUTH AMERICA

WM. JACK HARNICKY

This paper demonstrated the linguistic relationship of the Timucua of the Southeast and the Warao of Venezuela. A brief corpus of vocabulary showing the linguistic relationship was discussed. The Timucua vocabulary is based on Father Francisco Pareja's Confessions of 1612. Swadesh's (1962) lexical technique is with the Granberry's study of Timucua. The Warao vocabulary is based on Henry Osborn's Warao phonology and morphology. The second area covered in the paper was a brief discussion of the archaeology of the

THE CURRITUCK SITE, CURRITUCK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

FLOYD PAINTER

A second preliminary report on a unique Early Woodland Period site in a region that has had little formal study. A single component site of a cultural group exploiting a rich estuarine environment containing a great variety of fish, shellfish, waterfowl, upland animals and birds, roots, nuts, berries etc. The site has been under excavation for 2 years by the Chesapeake Archaeological Association, the Nansjom Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, and the Department of Anthropology, Old Dominion University.

The culture that inhabited the site was unusual in many ways: 1) An as yet complete lack of lithic projectile points; 2) Burial customs that include body mutilation; 3) Round house structures; 4) Flat-bottomed ceramic vessels only (Beakers); 5) Great evidence of experimentation in the use be painted ceramics, surface decoration, body shapes, and types of clay used in ceramic pot manufacture.

The earliest date for shell-tempered ceramics on the Mid-Atlantic Seaboard has been derived by C-14 from this site. The sample, University of Georgia #1424, dates 2610 ± 60 B.P., or 660 B.C.

Excavation of the site will last at least 2 more years.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

DAVID SUTTON PHELPS

This report presents preliminary results of two current research projects being conducted by the East Carolina University (Greenville, NC) Archeological Research Laboratory. The first of these is a continuing investigation of the coastal and estuarine zone occupied during the last prehistoric and protohistoric phases by the southern Iroquoian linguistic affiliation, such as the Tuscarora. The second project provides a contrasting culture change.

During the past 3 years, ossuaries of the type attributable to late prehistoric and protohistoric Algonkian culture have been excavated at sites, Contre, University of Georgia types radiocarbon dated between A.D. 1045 and A.D. 1315 at 3 of the sites. Three of the ossuaries were located in sites known to lie within the historically documented Algonkian territorial
range; these are the Baum site in Currituck County ('tribal affiliation unknown'), the Hatteras Village in Dare County (Hatteras tribe), and the Hollowell site in Chowan County (Chocowinity tribe). The cemeteries contain, respectively the remains of 58, 38, and 43 individuals ranging in age from newborn infants to adults of approximately 60 years. Both males and females were present, and no indication of status or rank differences were observed. Some children and adult skeletons were deposited while still articulated, others were incomplete and had decayed extensively prior to deposition. At the Hollowell site the skeletons were deposited separately, in different locations. A fourth cemetery was excavated last December at the Piggott site, Carteret County, in an area tentatively assigned to the Neusiok tribe, for which few records exist. This cemetery contained respectively 40 individuals, and some separation of skeletal groups was present. The fabric is significant in that it may authenticate the Algonkin affiliation of the Neusiok, presumably the southern-most of the Algonkin tribes.

Research will continue at the Baum, and other sites to ultimately understand regional differences in culture content and adaptation throughout the prehistoric continuum. The particular projects reported here offer the advantage of working backward from existing ethnographic data.

CURRENT IROQUOIAN RESEARCH IN THE UPPER TRENT VALLEY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PETER G. RAMSDEN

In 1976 a program of field work was initiated in the upper Trent River valley in south central Ontario for the purpose of investigating the late prehistoric and protohistoric Iroquoian occupation of the area.

The objectives of the study were: 1, to investigate the hypothesis that 2 distinct Iroquoian groups occupied the area in the protohistoric period, and that one of them was an immigrant group from near Lake Ontario; 2, to determine the nature of the contact and interaction between the 2 groups during the protohistoric period and the effects of this on both groups; and 3, to discover the effects of the early European fur trade (late 16th and early 17th centuries) on Iroquoian peoples in the area.

Field work in 1976 consisted of extensive excavations at the protohistoric Benson site and a program of survey and testing of other Iroquoian sites within a 15 mile radius. The results of this work can be summarized as follows. Our survey samples tend to confirm the existence of 2 Iroquoian groups that are at least distinct ceramically. They also suggest that the temporal priority and one group, typified by the Hardwood site, occupied the area before and as late as the Black Creek group, as well as a period of contemporaneity and contact. There is a suggestion that the second group may represent an amalgamation of Iroquoian peoples from at least 2 different sources.

It would appear that the arrival of the late groups in the area was accompanied by the appearance of European metal goods, significant quantities of St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery, and large (5 or more acre) palisaded villages. Our tentative interpretation of the Benson-Baum site, and the later group moved into the area for the purpose of establishing a Trent River-St. Lawrence River fur trade network and that their arrival was the cause of some hostility and need for some social and political real-arrangement between them and the indigenous people.

THE GREEN HILL SITE: MORE MIDDLE ARCHAIC IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND

JOHN ROSSER

The Green Hill site, located in the greater Boston area, is a small freshwater site with Middle and Late Archaic components. Its Middle Archaic component, dated to 7950 ± 95 B.P., 6,000 B.C., is perhaps most interesting since it provides data for comparison with the Nevil site and is useful in answering questions about Middle Archaic resource specialization in the greater Boston area. The Late Archaic component is dated to 4390 ± 70 B.P., 2440 B.C. An excavation report has been submitted to the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society for publication in 1978. Included in this report are contributions by Michael Roberts (lithic functional analysis), Lawrence Kaplan (palaeoethnobotany), Douglas DeNoble (petrography and x-ray diffraction analysis), David Roy (site geology), John Rosser (artifact and feature recovery), and others.

AN ECOLOGICAL LOOK AT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE HOUSATONIC RIVER WATERSHED OF WESTERN CONNECTICUT

EDMUND K. SWIGART

Current environmental evidence from 46 prehistoric sites in a 200 mi² study area in the Housatonic River Watershed of western Connecticut would suggest a water-related orientation, according to American Indian Archaeological Institute research teams. The size of the site and amount of material per site would appear to be proportional to the size of the rivers and the riverine environments. The locations would also suggest a strong influence toward deep shorelines adjacent to potable water, particularly on the larger streams where sites are most often located at the confluence of a smaller stream. With increasing numbers of sites and amounts of material through Indian prehistory, cultures appear to spread out and take advantage of sites and habitats farther and farther away from their first choice; major navigable water sites.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PROTO-HISTORIC AND EARLY HISTORIC DELAWARE INDIANS, WITH SOME COMMENTS ON THE STRUCTURE OF LATER DELAWARE INDIAN SOCIETY

MELBURN D. THURMAN

Jay Miller has written several brief statements concerned with Delaware Indian ethnography and ethnohistory and these "contributions" are both theoretically unsound and incorrect in detail. The great flaw in Miller's work is the projection of his garbled materials, drawn primarily from a single informant, onto the Delawares of the distant past. It appears that he is now attempting to "branch out" into prehistoric and proto-historic archaeology. His only publication thus far in this area, a review of Kraft's Delaware symposium volume, is not even up to the low standards of his previous Delaware work.

This paper reviews the status of archaeology in New Jersey and discusses those data relevant to Delaware origins. Contrary to Miller's assertion, there has been no demonstration of "Middle Woodland" mounds at the Abbot Farm Site; the data, as recognized by the author cited by Miller, are equivocal to say the least. The "Late Woodland" and proto-historic period is best known from the upper Delaware River. For south New Jersey there is little relevant information except pottery types, which are stylistically distinct from the "Munsee" area of the north (as best exemplified by the work on the upper Delaware).

With the recognition of Riggins Ware throughout southern Maryland (outside Delaware) it is not appropriate to give a common interpretation that Riggins Ware, usually thought of a south New Jersey group, can be equated with "Delaware" or "Onami" pottery. Regional studies, such as the survey work of Princeton University in Ocean County, are necessary to provide a sound basis for understanding proto-historic Delaware Indian archaeology. The first priority of the Princeton project is the assessment of differential regional utilization by the "Late Woodland" and proto-historic Delaware Indians.

Ethnohistorical work indicates that the early historic Delaware Indians were organized in an unspecified number of tribes in Service's
sense. Later the Delawares were organized into three tribes—the Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey Tribes. Contrary to Miller's statements, it is only the Munsee that I have equated with any of these three tribes (the Wolf). I have never equated the other 2 tribes with any of the various "tribal" designations, such as the "Unami," which occur in the literature. The three later Delaware tribes have repeatedly and erroneously been referred to as clans by Miller. They cannot be categorized as clans under any of the diverse definitions of clans in the anthropological literature. If the 3 tribes were not tribes as I argue, they can only be defined as phratries, as Newcomb has argued,