MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on November 4, 5, and 6, 1977, at the Hilton Hotel, Hartford, Connecticut. The host society was the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, Inc.

President Ronald A. Thomas presented an opening address on Friday morning followed by a welcoming address by Frederic Warner, president of the host society, who then chaired a general session. The first paper presented by Edmund Swigart was "Seasonality and Location Preference for Western Connecticut Indian Sites." This was followed by "Petroglyphs of the Northeast" by Edward Lenk, "The Squamroot Complex in the Lower Connecticut River Valley" by Douglas Jordan, "Demographic Changes in Western New York Between A.D. 1550 and A.D. 1650" by William Engelbrecht. Nicholas Shumateff then gave a paper on "The 1976 Delaware Expedition: Linguistic, Ethno-Botanical and Genealogical Investigations among the Delaware and Related Algonkian Tribes of Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Ontario." followed by "The Midden is the Message" by Louis Brennan.

On Friday afternoon a session called "Open Season on Sacred Cows: Conceptual Schemes in Northeastern Prehistory" was chaired by Dena Dincauze, who presented the first paper "Common Sense and Scientific Insight," followed by "Logic and Analogous Reasoning" by David Sanger, "Archaeological Strata vs. Cultural Process" by Jacob Gruber, "Shaking Down the New Paradigm" by Dean Snow, "Occupational Epistles at Sites of the Late Archaic Stage: Olden Thoughts and New Data" by Richard Gramley, and "The Archaeological Context and Systematic Conundrum of Stratified Vessels" by David Thompson.

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order on Friday evening at 7:20 P.M., November 4, 1977, by President Ronald Thomas at the Hartford Hilton Hotel, Hartford, Connecticut.

A roll call by Roberta Wingerson, Recording Secretary, indicated that a quorum was present.

President Ronald Thomas discussed the activities of the past year, among which was the compilation of the history of ESAF by John Reid. It has been published and will be distributed to members. The Board directed and approved the budget of ESAF which included the publishing of the bibliography and the last 2 bulletins as a combined issue and the first 3 newsletters that were instituted this year. Volume 5 of Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA) has been received from the printer and will be for sale in the publications room.

Treasurer, Edmund Swigart, discussed the financial report noting that we have had heavy publishing costs which have severely depleted our operating expenses. Individual memberships have fallen far below expectations, totaling only 61 for the year, perhaps because more publicity is needed. A balance of $2,792.77 is reported and in the last 2 bulletins as a combined issue and the first 3 newsletters that were instituted this year. Volume 5 of Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA) has been received from the printer and will be for sale in the publications room.

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President Ronald Thomas called for a discussion concerning the location of meetings in the future. It was determined that the population center of membership is probably in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The present policy is to hold meetings in different states each year with meetings in a central location for 2 years and then followed by one in an outlying state. It was the feeling of the meeting that the present policy be continued. Members were asked to consider the possibility of a meeting in Mississippi in 1979.

Martha Otto commented on the program content and recommended that future programs be as much research and data oriented as possible. A motion was made followed which reinforced this concept. The advantages and disadvantages of concurrent sessions were discussed and it was generally felt that it was not a desirable alternative. Louis Brennan urged that Saturday be set aside for general papers and Friday afternoon for symposiums and that this be a directive for program chairman to follow. After more discussion concerning the program, a motion was made by Louis Brennan that the program chairman be instructed to restrict Saturday morning and afternoon sessions for general papers and the remainder of the program to be left to the discretion of the program chairman. The motion was seconded by Dale Kirby and passed.

An invitation was presented by Angie Stanzeksi on behalf of the New Jersey Archaeological Society to hold the annual meeting in 1978 at the Mt. Laurel Hilton, Cherry Hill, New Jersey on November 2, 3, and 4th. It was moved to accept the invitation by Gary Wilkins and seconded by Dale Kirby and passed.

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Following a discussion it was moved by Howard McCord that the present publication policy be modified to print the present Bulletin as a newsletter to AENA and that the Bulletin be a newsletter to the entire membership. The motion was seconded by Jack Hinckney and passed.

The operating budget for 1978 was presented by Edmund Swigart with changes in the budget after a discussion. A motion was made that the operating budget be adopted. It was seconded by Jack Hinckney and passed.

Ronald Michael presented new guidelines for state reports and abstracts which will be printed in the AENA publication.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

General Business Meeting

Following the Executive Board Meeting, the General Business Meeting was held at 9:35 P.M. on Friday evening November 4, 1977.

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

President Thomas announced that Paul Crexhill and Floyd Painter have agreed to serve on the Nominating Committee.

The following state society reports were presented: Alabama by Marjorie Gay, Connecticut by Paul Cresthull, Massachusetts by Richard Aist, Kentucky by Joe Granger, Maine by Eric Lahgi, Robert Abbe Museum by Alice Wellman, Maryland by Paul Cresthull, Massachusetts by Richard Aist, Kentucky by Joe Granger, Maine by Eric Lahgi, Robert Abbe Museum by Alice Wellman, Maryland by Paul Cresthull, and New Jersey by Angie Stanzeksi, New York by Louis Brennan, North Carolina by R. Wilton Swansborough, Ohio by Marta Otto, Pennsylvania by Virginia LoPresti, Vermont by Dave Koer, Virginia by Dale Kirby and West Virginia by Gary Wilkins.

David Thompson and Roger Mueller were commended by Ronald Thomas for their efforts in making the 1977 convention so successful.
There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 10:20 P.M.

On Saturday morning a session on Cultural Resource Archaeology was chaired by David A. Poier, who presented the first paper on "Antiquity Legislation." This was followed by "Disappearing Connecticut" by Dick Stoddard, "Intern Program in Cape Breton Administration: Goals and Strategies" by John Senulis and Gall Brown, "Are We Falling Our Test Pits?" A comment on Subsurface Sampling Procedures" by Kenneth Feder, "Data Recovery Problems at the Upper Factory Brook Sewn" by John Wilson, "Challenging a Federal Agency: The Case of the Cranberry Sewers" by Janet Pollak and "Eleventh Hour Archaeology" by Jeffery Moran.

On Saturday afternoon members were offered a choice of tours to the American Indian Archaeological Institute, in Cambridge and nearby historic sites, South Windsor Headquarters, and the Museum of the Albert Morgan Archaeological Society.

For those who did not wish to participate in the tours an informal session was held chaired by Ronald Thomas. The following papers were presented: "An Appraisal of Archaeological Investigations in Southern New England" by Kevin McBride, Jean Alper, Terry Dale Bice, "Tall Ships" by Floyd Painter, "The Harness Mound" by Naomi Greber, "People of the Indian Site: Some Retrieval Techniques at 28 Mammoth County No. 1" by John Cavallo.

The annual dinner was held on Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M. Michael D. Coo of Yale University was the dinner speaker. He presented a slide illustrated lecture on "Classica Maya Ceramics and the Maya Underworld."

On Saturday morning a session on State Research Review chaired by Alice Noecker was held.

The following is the registration at States by the 1977 annual meeting:

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Respectfully submitted,

Roberta Winger, Secretary

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

The 1977 Directory listing member societies and their officers and other information as assembled, mimeographed and distributed in June 1977. The total cost of mimeographing 150 copies at Carnegie Museum's Anthropology Center was $73.71. It cost 28¢ apiece to mail the Directories to first class society Presidents, Treasurers, Secretaries, and E.S.A.F. Representatives plus Federation officers and staff. Postage, duplicating, and supplies cost $51.37 so that my total Directory expenses were $117.53. I have $3.63 left in cash and stamps worth $3.92.

Most of the societies returned the questionnaires sent for Directory information although there was necessary to telephone a few. Ontario and Florida are no longer members and were not contacted. Total society membership for the 24 E.S.A.F. members was 10,292 which is 1,475 less than the 1976 total reflecting the decrease in society members.

Correspondence was generally involved with the Bulletin although a few misdirected letters were forwarded to appropriate E.S.A.F. officers. In February, I sent E.S.A.F. information for insertion in the American Anthropological Association Annual Report. Alice N. Wellman, who succeeded me as Corresponding Secretary, supplied me with all information and supplies needed and I thank her. Also, I wish to thank Faye Stojcum, Business Manager for her always quick response to my pleas for aid.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard L. George

TREASURER'S REPORT

While it would appear from looking at the beginning and final balances of 1977 that E.S.A.F. did poorly financially during 1977, this is not the case. The $4,900 reduction in assets was more than offset by the payment for an AENA and part of a Bulletin which had been contracted in 1976 but billed or completed in 1977. Without these items E.S.A.F. would have operated approximately $500 in the black! This was largely the result of receipts from the Hartford conference. The financial situation is complicated by the fact that the account of approximately $1,500 to E.S.A.F., a vital and most necessary cash contribution to the Treasury.

The bibliography cost $6,617.97. Sales have netted $1,498 to date and E.S.A.F. has contributed an additional $1,000 during 1977 toward this total expense. The AIAI has been responsible for the payment of the remainder.

North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia have all been contacted on at least three occasions and in the case of North Carolina and Tennessee, six times, without success.

Financial Report

January 1, 1977 - November 1, 1977

E.S.A.F. ACCOUNT

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REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA by Majorie Gay

The new editors of the monthly newsletter, Stonest & Bones, took over in an efficient manner. Editor, Amos Wright, and Assistant Editors, Dorothy Luke and Bari Henson, with the help of other members of the Huntsville Chapter have mailed out the 8 page newsletter on time each month.

The total membership is 569. There are 8 chapters. A breakdown of the membership is: Associate 31, Family 87, Individual 270; Institutional 97; Sustaining 20; Joint Sustaining 19, Life 32, Joint Life 9; and Honorary Life was increased to 3 when at the December meeting. E. Mil Harris, a longtime editor of Stonest & Bones, was unanimously elected to this category.

Although retired to Orange Beach, David L. DeJarnette, Editor of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology, with help from Mrs. DeJarnette, has published 2 issues of the journal this year.

Volume XXIII, No. 1, June 1977, contains the following: "Some Associations with Early Man Finds" by James B. Griffin; "A New Look at DeSoto's Route Through Alabama" by George E. Lankford III; "Selected Radiocarbon Dates from Alabama" by Eugene M. Futato; "Lyons Bluff Site (220K1) Radiocarbon Dates:" by Richard A.
Marshall; “Settlement and Subsistence: An Analysis of Middle Woodland Sites on the South Fork of the Forked Deer River, West Tennessee” by John B. Broster and Lee Schneider; and “The Application of Macroscopic Analysis to the Classification of Chert from Archaeological Sites” by Crawford H. Blakeman, Jr.


Special Publication #2, “The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County, Alabama” by Dr. Roger Nance was published this year. Special Publication #1, “Fort Mitchell” by David Chase is still available.

The above 2 issues of the journal as well as those which are available back to the June 1974 issue are $4.00 each. Available issues prior to June 1974 are $1.00 each. Special Publication #1 is $2.00 and #2 is $4.50. Send a check made payable to the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. to DeJarnette at the above address.

On July 16, a “Conference on Prehistoric Pottery” was held at the summer meeting of the West Alabama Archaeological Research Society, Birmingham, Alabama. The program chairman Michael Wells was in charge. Although registration for the one day conference was $10 (no meals), over 30 people attended, several from Florida and Georgia. Four sessions were chaired by Dr. Roger Nance, Dr. John Walthall, Steve Wimberry, and David Chase. In addition, Tom Genter of Birmingham, a professional potter, gave a demonstration on pottery throwing. The conference members tried their hand at the art. It is planned to publish the papers of the sessions in Stonehenge at a later date.

The Winter Meeting was held at Auburn University, Auburn, on Dec. 10 & 11. On Saturday the following papers were presented: “Archaeology and the Planning Process” by W. Warner Floyd; “Cultural Resources Inventory” by Carey Oakley; “Archaeological Research: 1977 Investigations” by Charles Hubbert; “Stalking the Central Alabama Woodland” by John Cottier; “Recent Archaeological Research in SW Alabama” by Read Stowe; “An Interim Report on Lewis Jones Site, Copena Ossuary” by Ken Turner; “An Archaeological Salvage Project Near Montgomery” by David Chase; “Coordination and Cooperation in Alabama Archaeology” by Mack Brooms; “Salvage Archaeology at J657: a Late Archaic Site, Birmingham” by Roger Nance; “1977 Excavations at the Fort Mitchell Site, Tallapoosa County, Georgia” by Emily E. Proctor; “A Note on the Edisto Island Excavations” by Blyne Emerson presented in Ned’s absence; “Order of Fort Toulouse” by Jim Parker. After the noon banquet, Stanley South, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, speared at PathFinder Recognition in Historical Archaeology.” On Sunday about 20 people attended a tour of Fort Toulouse directed by Mack Brooms and Jim Park.

On May 3, 1977, a man who might be called the “Father of Mound State Monument” passed away. Dr. Walter B. Jones, a long time Alabama State Geologist gave freely of both his time and money for archaeological projects. Hundreds of the sites on file at Mound State Monument bear his signature.

He borrowed money from the bank, borrowed on his life insurance, mortgaged his home, and begged from influential people to purchase the “Allen Estate,” now Mound State Monument. He knew that the property could be developed into an important tourist attraction, make an excellent archaeological research and teaching facility for the University of Alabama and still preserve the site.

In memory of the work he accomplished in geology, a Walter B. Jones Scholarship Fund has been established in the Department of Geology at the University. The Alabama Archaeological Society has made a contribution and all members are urged to do so in memory of this great man, one of the “Firsts” in Alabama Archaeology.

The 1977 Alabama Archaeological Society Scholarship was awarded to Gloria M. Caddell, Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama. She is currently engaged in research dealing with prehistoric plant utilization from the Archaic through Mississippian times. She has analyzed plant remains from archaeological sites along the Tombigbee River in west central Alabama.

CONNECTICUT by David H. Thompson

The Archaeological Society of Connecticut is about to publish Bulletin No. 40 and has published Newsletter 132. Nancy Dickinson is the new editor of the Newsletter. The 43rd annual meeting was held at Central Connecticut State College. The after dinner speaker, James Deetz discussed “Afro-American Archaeology.” The fall meeting on September 10th was devoted to a discussion of Connecticut archaeology. The Archaeological Society of Southeastern Connecticut is now the seventh independent society to become federated with the Archaeological Society of Connecticut under the new Constitution. The present council consists of Mike Pfeiffer of Bloomfield, A.S.C., who served as the host society for the annual meeting of the E.S.A.F. in Hartford. Roger Moeller was the arrangements chairman and David H. Thompson was the program chairman.

DELAWARE by Wilmer F. Aist

The Archaeological Society of Delaware held its annual dinner meeting October 6th at the University of Delaware Continuing Education Center. Twenty six families, 42 individuals and 24 active members. The society held 6 bi-monthly public meetings this year. The speakers and their programs were Dr. David Orr, Regional Director, Mid Atlantic Region, National Park Service, “Neo-Classical Architecture in Industrial America; Dr. Norman Nielson, Du Pont Experiment Station,” Studies of Ancient and Antique Metals; Dr. Thomas Pickett, University of Delaware, “Geology, Geology Department,” Thumb Mall Sketch of the Geological History of Delaware”; Daniel Griffith, Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation,” Update of Delaware Archeology”; Dr. George Stuart, National Geographic Society, “Excavations at Coba, Becan and Xunantunich.”

Five issues of the society's newsletter “Inskerbs” were sent to the membership. The 1977 Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware was published and distributed.

The Archaeological Society of Georgia, an organization based in Dover, Delaware for the last 12 years, joined and became the third chapter of the Archaeological Society of Delaware. The newest chapter has 45 active members in Southern Delaware.

A large number of member volunteers worked weekends throughout the summer assisting the state archaeological staffs conduct comprehensive surveys of 2 priority areas slated for urban and industrial development.

GEORGIA by S. Dwight Kirkland

The Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology was held at the University of Georgia, Athens, GA on May 7, 1977. A morning business session was followed by reports dealing with archaeological methods and problems. Donald Smith of the University of Georgia Geochronology Laboratory talked on C14 sampling and dating problems. Dr. Jim Darrell of the Department of Geology, Georgia Southern College followed with “Palynology and the Archeologist,” an informative look at applications of pollen analysis. The subject of faunal analysis and recreation of prehistoric environments was discussed by Gary Shapiro, University of Georgia, Anthropology Department. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of historic archaeology. These papers will be compiled and published.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology was held at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia on October 14 and 15, 1977. Business items were considered on Friday evening along with reports from state agencies. Tom Eubanks, from the Office of the State Archaeologist, reviewed current programs handled by that office. Nain Anderson, of the Department of Transportation, reported on surface surveys conducted along several proposed highways. On Saturday the theme of the meeting shifted to South Georgia prehistory. The Coastal Plain Studies 1 consisted of a set of reports dealing with work on the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain. Dwight Kirkland delivered a report on surface work occurring on The Lower Georgia Coast. The East Dublin Survey, Laurens County, GA was presented by Marvin Smith, University of Georgia Anthropology Department. Dennis Blanton gave a paper on salvage efforts at the Little Sandy Hammock Site in Bacon County. Excavation and interpretation of materials from the Cemochobee Site was discussed by Frank Schnell of the Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences. This set of papers was followed by the Symposium on South Georgia prehistory, Paul Fish, University of Georgia, Anthropology Department, chaired discussion on papers mailed to the membership prior to the meeting. These papers addressed a wide range of topics.

The book review dealt with “Potters of Early Georgia,” a study of the pottery produced by the Creek Indians in south Georgia. Marvin D. Jeter; Crowell, Jack, “Ceramics and Chronology” from Archaeological Excavations in Gainsville Reservoir, Tenn-Tombigbee” by Ned Jenkins (Blaine Ensor presented this in Ned’s absence); and Bland, Jerry, “Pattern Recognition in Historical Archaeology.” Mound State Monument Bear his signature.

He borrowed money from the bank, borrowed on his life insurance, mortgaged his home, and begged from influential people to purchase the “Allen Estate,” now Mound State Monument. He knew that the property could be developed into an important tourist attraction, make an excellent archaeological research and teaching facility for the University of Alabama and still preserve the site.

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followed with a report on the Colonel's Island field school, Glynn County, Georgia. Karl Steinen outlined the work that had been completed there. The meeting closed with reports by several persons involved in the Wallace Shaw Symposium at Georgia State University.

Two articles of The FEDERAL (Journal) and 4 issues of The Profile (Newsletter) were published in the 1976-77 year. A substantial increase in membership was noted and welcomed. At several locations around the state, local societies were organizing. An effort was made to involve new members to the society. The 13th Annual Meeting of the society was held at the College of the Atlantic during the Spring of 1978. The meeting was held at the College of the Atlantic and has been designed to bring together members of all the chapters to better utilize the resources of our membership.

**MARYLAND by Paul Cresthull**

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. has 10 chapters with 300 members. In addition, a monthly newsletter and 2 numbers per year of the journal, Maryland Archeology.

The 14th Annual Meeting of the society was held at Catonsville Community College on Saturday, October 1, 1977. The program included the following papers: George Reynolds, "Excavations at the Carter's Grist Mill;" Tyler Bastian, "Review of Maryland Archeology;" R. Pennington Smith, "Hilton Plantation;" Mac McDaniel, "Controlled Surface Collecting at Lower Island;" Paul Cresthull, "Recording Private Collections." The 15th Annual Meeting of the Society is scheduled for November 18, 1978.

The 12th Annual Spring Symposium in Archeology was held in Annapolis on Saturday April 16, 1977. The speakers and topics were:

- Dr. Donald S. Barness, "Daughters of the American Revolution Village, Westmoreland, Maryland;"
- Dr. Clifford Evans, "Ethnoarcheology of the Nan Madol Ruins, Ponape Island, Caroline Group, Micronesia;"
- Dr. Leland Gilson, "Archaeological Resource Management in Maryland;"
- Dr. William M. Gardner, "Recent Excavations of Abbeville Sites near Piscataway, Southern Maryland;" and
- Donald G. Shomette, "Underwater Reconnaissance at Town, Maryland;"

Members of the society participated in the 7th Annual Field Session in Maryland Archaeology under the direction of Tyler Bastian, state archeologist. It was held near Rose Haven in southern Anne Arundel County from May 26-June 5, 1977. The site is an extensive Middle Woodland shell midden. Most of the artifacts are characteristic of the Selby Bay Phase (similar to Fox Creek). The objectives were to make a controlled surface collection, systematically test the site, and trench suspected features. Flotation samples were collected from lenses of undisturbed shell midden below the plow zone.

The 14th Annual Meeting of the society was held on April 17th in Easton. The Northeastern Chapter, led by Dr. George Reynolds, mapped and excavated a colonial grist mill called Carter's Mill in Cecil County. Archeologist Ron Tipkak was hired to direct the work by a group of underprivileged students under the CETA program. Subsurface walls and floors of the old grist mill were found. Greg Lang, Baltimore County Archeological Society, has been conducting controlled surface collecting at the Yaruta site which shows intermittent occupation from Late Archaic through Woodland.

Mr. and Mrs. Carol Bennett have been cleaning and cataloging the collections of prehistoric artifacts belonging to the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. To date, there are 40 individual collections which were donated to the society beginning back in 1880 and the total number of artifacts probably exceeds 10,000.

**MAINE by Alice N. Wellman**

The Robert Abbe Museum, by Alice N. Wellman. The following persons were elected to join Trustees Alice C. Neuman, Vice-President, Charles Martinez, President-elect, Lawrence Dorothy, First Vice-President, Charles Martinez, Second Vice-President, Donna Sanborn, Secretary, Lorena V. Martin, Treasurer, Harold W. Thompson, and Trustee, Edward M. Green. The new President is Robert E. Wilbur.

The society was pleased to have the cooperation of Drs. Richard Armstrong and Donald P. Heldman of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission. For the past two years, the Historic Preservation Program has sponsored fieldwork for its members. One or more M.A.S. members each week all summer worked on the excavations at Fort Michilimackinac under the direction of Dr. Heldman and his crew.

The museum's program in historic and prehistoric research is also growing with Dr. Bruce Bourque serving as chief researcher.

It is with a certain degree of regretfulness of regretful and regret that the museum takes up institutional membership. The Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities was a charter member of the Eastern States Archæological Federation back in the 1930's. The museum has sponsored some important field work in Maine but has not been pleased to participate in the phenomenal growth of interest in and support of the E.S.A.F. Even during the thirteen years that I have served as a delegate, seriousness of intent, dedication and training of members institutional and collectively, and regret that the museum has up to now been unable to meet the requirements of membership.

The 14th Annual Fall Workshop was held Sunday, October 16, 1977, at the Student Union, Michigan State University. The theme of the workshop was "The Effects of the Andrews and thes, which is a large increase from the previous year. All members and all annual meetings have been held at the Student Union, Michigan State University.

The museum has sponsored some fieldwork on the sites of the Sanilac Petroglyphs. The octagonal roofed structure will be completed this fall by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. The structure will have plywood walls for winter protection and glassed walls for spring through fall interpretive activities. The new park should be open to the public in the spring. It has taken at least 14 years to provide proper recognition and protection to this important site.

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The eleventh annual meeting of the organization was held in Biloxi in October, 1976, and attended by members and guests from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. The theme of the meeting was "Tri-State Archaeology" and included papers presented by Richard Weinstein and Eileen Burden of Coastal Environments, Inc. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Annette Easton of Southeastern Archaeology; and Richard Marshall, Louisiana State University, together with another representative of Louisiana, Dr. J. Richard Shenkel, University of New Orleans. In addition, Dr. Charles Egedy, who has worked several summers in excavation work in Israel, spoke on "Excavations at Apehek-Antipatris."

The twelfth annual meeting of the Mississippi Archaeological Association was held on October 15, 1977, at Mississippi State University. Richard A. Cobb, Director of the Mississippi Archaeological Institute served as Program Chairman for the meeting. Papers presented included a discussion by Charles Pyne, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Mississippi State University on "Naval Fact and Fiction," "The Tibble Creek Site Excavation" by John O'Hear, Archaeological Research Associate, Department of Anthropology, Mississippi State University, and "Exploration in Conservation" by Ralph Smith, Conservationist of the Cobb Institute.

Elections were held for 1978 officers and the following will serve: C. H. Stone, Jr., President; June Williams, Northern Vice President; Ted Brown, Southern Vice President; Elected to the Board of Advisors were: Harry Abernathy, Ralph Balzer, Tom Davis, Mrs. Tim Bazzill, Dr. Richard Shenko, Dr. Harry Summers, Richard Rickard, Richard Weinstein, Ira Fowler, and Matt Dukin.

The newsletter of the association is published by 2 sources. One is Mississippi Archaeology, a journal-type publication, under the editorship of Sam McGaha, Department of History, University of Mississippi. It is published 4 times a year. A more informal type, Newsletter from the President's Desk, is published 6 times a year and contains the more current kinds of information regarding meetings and chapter information.

The Gulf Coast Chapter has held an exhibit for the last several years at the local shopping mall. This is a 3-day exhibit and is a display of salvage archaeology materials from primarily the Gulf Coast. It serves as a means of introducing interested themselves and is instrumental in obtaining new members for the chapter.

One aspect of the work being done in the archaeological field is the student work. This is the fourth year of its activity. This year formed of Junior High School students of the Ocean Springs, Mississippi, area. Beginning 4 years ago, with over 150 students, there are now 85 active members. The interest has been such that this year at the state meeting of the MAA, the membership voted into being a new student membership with the fee of $3 with all rights and privileges except the right to vote. C. H. Stone, Jr., State President, has been the leading personality in the club as instructor and director. It is hoped that in years to come the field of archaeology will be the recipient of youth programming to keep a deeper sense of archaeological values and usefulness from these efforts.

NEW JERSEY by Angie C. Stanzak

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey with 450 members, with six active chapters, held its First Annual Awards Dinner in May 1977. Four Fellowship Awards were awarded for outstanding accomplishments in the teaching and practice of archaeology. They were: Dr. John W. Lenk, C. A. Wissler, Charles F. Keir, and Dorothy Cross Jensen (posthumously). Also, 3 carbon dates were awarded, 1 to Chris Hummer and 2 to Andrew Stanzak.

The Unami Chapter reports that their chapter is striving to upgrade field techniques through programs, in-field training, and on-going excavations at the L & H site in Marlboro. Also, they are endeavoring to assemble an archaeology dictionary for adult beginners.

The Southern New Jersey Chapter reports that they are currently striving to promote Archaeological awareness through the media in their area. Efforts are also being made to survey sites and salvage endangered sites in Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, and Mercer counties.

The Minisink Chapter is continuing its excavations on the Dark Moon site, Johnstown, and a rockshelter near Newton, both in Sussex County. A report concerning these sites is being prepared.

The South Jersey Chapter, located in the Upper Delaware Valley, consisted of the analysis by Anthony J. Funkello of the results of the 1974 excavations of Late Woodland remains in the valley which were aimed at differentiating components. Also, analysis of materials from 1974 also included one site at in situ Oswaco occupation and one site with deeply stratified Late Woodland zones are in progress. Brenda Lockhard Springsted, Field Archaeologist for the Museum, also completed a study of late 18th Century local stoneware and red earthenware ceramic productions at Ringoes Pottery. It will be published by the Council of Northeastern Historical Archaeology.

A request for emergency assistance from the E.P.A. and local authorities were honored by Richard A. Regensburg with valuable assistance from the Huntington, D. E. Debert, R. L. Finck, Linda Foster, and Alisa Cohen. Test excavations were conducted to evaluate, for the National Register, an early 19th Century dam in Cranebury. The dam was part of the mill complex and which the village was named. Also, a study of the mixture material from the Abbott Farm collection was conducted in connection with National Historic Landmark documentation and an exhibit. Further analysis of the ceramics is in progress.

Leenk. Wayne Historical Commission, reports the activities at the Archaeological Laboratory centered around several special events. A series of 3 colloquia were held for historians, archaeologists, and museum people. The major event of the year was a summer workshop on Prehistoric Technology. A Field survey of the Rocket Test site in Franklin Lakes was completed and has been filed to have the site placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Archaeology Laboratory continued to provide illustrated slide lectures on the Van Dyune House and Prehistoric Hills Rockshelter. Also, in cooperation with the A.S.N.J., a field guide "Week-ends in the Soil" was published and is now available.

John Cavallo and members of the Monmouth County Chapter reported on their discovery of a Paleo-Indian component within a multi-component site which they have been investigating for 3 years. To date a single multiple fluted projectile point and 20 other associated tools have been unearthed at Turkey Swamp. The significant aspect of these finds is that their association is to charcoal samples within one 10 ft. square. The site has yielded post molds in the Early Woodland component as well as Ware Plain and Vinette pottery in a dateable context. Both macro and micro botanical remains have been extracted from Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland components through combined fine screening and water separation techniques. Richard A. Regensburg, under the direction and supervision of Joel Grossman, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, is currently investigating a multi-component site in Monmouth County which has to date yielded a possible stratified Paleo component.

Budd Wilson reports ongoing cultural research projects in Ocean County.

Jack Cresson reports that excavations on the Cherry Hill site have come to a close and the site has been developed. The site produced some interesting data on seasonality and exploitation of the early and middle Archaic Cultures in Southern New Jersey. However, site survey and research are still ongoing in Camden and Burlington County.

Andrew Stanzak reports that Coastal investigations are ongoing with focus on the Steel site in Cape May County (historic to Archaic) with special consideration being given to the possible Archaic component of the site. Adjacent to the site are 2 undated shell middens. Preliminary analysis has focused on defining shell tools as well as the cultural relationships between open site middens and shell heaps.

Under Water Coasts of New Jersey are presently involved in site survey and preservation of under water sites with emphasis on the archaeological aspect of diving.

Herbert C. Kraft is in the process of finalizing his reports on the Upper Delaware which included the Minisink Island and Bell-Philiphower sites.

Additionally, the A.R.C., S.H.U. has engaged in numerous Cultural Resource studies, principally in northern and central New Jersey. These archaeological/historical surveys have provided some valuable insights concerning areas of the state not previously studied. A new archaeological exhibition relating entirely to New Jersey's prehistoric heritage has been opened to the public in the Humanities Building at Seton Hall University.

NEW YORK by Louis Brennan

State membership chairman reports the membership of the New York State Archaeological Association on January 1, to be 1150 individual members, representing 990 memberships. A new chapter, Sebonac of Long Island, was admitted to NYSAA at the annual meeting on Long Island in April. This brings to 13 the roll of chapters, giving the triangle 20 chapters and 16 publications.

It has been a large year for New York archaeology publications. A major work, the most voluminous ever published on state prehistory, Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory, by Dr. Robert E. Fuchs, has appeared. In addition to an Archaelogy survey, it was followed shortly after by Current Perspectives in Northeastern Archaeology, a festschrift in honor retired state archaeologist Dr. William A. Whitney, its editor and principal contributor, reported in Vol. 17, No. 1, of a survey of fluted points and other Paleo-hunter
evidence found in the Chenango area that will be of interest to all students of the Region. In the 3 regular issues of the NYSAA Bulletin totaled 128 pages, the largest published in one volume. Papers of the Yager Conference on Upper Susquehanna Region Archaeology have been assembled for publication later this year, as a special publication of the Archaeological Section, Division of Archives and History, and introduced other members of her staff who showed slides of the recent salvage work at Fort Branch, a Civil War fort near Hamilton. Dr. Joffre L. Cost, Director of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, UNC-CH, gave a most informative slide and lecture presentation entitled "Piedmont Early Archaic, Foundations and Impact." Jack Wilson of UNC-CH, concluded the program with his slide and lecture presentation, "The Chowan River: Its Past, Present and Future: A Personal Perspective."

The program for the annual meeting, held at Southold, Long Island, April 23 and 24, was as follows: Tucker R. Littleton, as President, opened and presided, and Dr. James Kraft, Vice President, and Dr. Bert Salwen, Secretary, James Walsh put out two newsletters and Vol. 10 of the annual Handbook.


Dinner speaker, Dr. Ralph Soreck, "Archaeology on Long Island, Past, Present and Future: A Personal Perspective."


NORTH CAROLINA by Tucker R. Littleton

The Archaeological Society of North Carolina held 3 meetings during 1977. The spring meeting was held in King Hall, University of North Carolina at Wilmington on April 23. President Phil Perkins presided, and Dr. E. Gillette welcomed those attending the meeting. Jacqueline Fehon, Chair of the Archeology Section, Division of Archives and History, announced the resignation of Dr. Steve Gluckman, former Chair of the Archeology Section, and invited those present to participate in a historic excavation at Raleigh. When the Seaboard Railroad building was built early in the Harris Street location in Raleigh, an earlier building site was exposed which may prove to be the site of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad shops. Archaeological History assumed responsibility for the excavation of the recently discovered foundations.

Dr. David S. Phelps, East Carolina University, was the first speaker on the program. He gave a slide and lecture presentation of his work in eastern North Carolina. Of particular interest were the large ossuaries which he excavated in 1977. Dr. Thomas R. C. Loftfield, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, gave an interesting presentation on the subsistence patterns of North Carolina coastal Indians. He also discussed some of the findings of his more recent archaeological surveys and tests.

David Moore, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gave the final presentation dealing with research at the Hardaway site. His presentation emphasized the tremendous damage to the site resulting from looting activities. He indicated that the Research Laboratories of Anthropology of UNC-CH will continue research on the Hardaway site until it is fully excavated. He illustrated his lecture with slides of site artifacts.

The Unifour Archaeological Chapter of the ASNC hosted the summer meeting of the society at Marion on July 23. The meeting convened at the McDowell County Technical Institute and heard presentations by Dr. Elizabeth G. Faust of the Appalachian State University, Boone, and Tracie Ward, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dr. Purttong spoke on the archaeology of Watauga County and surrounding counties, and Ward introduced the afternoon session. The current site at McGuire was carried on at McVe- by UNC-CH. In addition to visiting the site where excavations were in progress, the members were also given a viewing of the display of Tom Butell's outstanding collection of western North Carolina artifacts.

SOCKHOFF, the newsletter of the ASNC, was published in October 1976. The newsletter contained an essay, "The Archaeological Society of North Carolina, Past, Present and Future: A Personal Perspective," by Dr. Ralph Soreck. The newsletter also included articles on the archaeological work of the Ohio Archaeological Section, the Great Lakes region, and the Southeast.


The Ohio Archaeological Society of the Ohio Academy of Science has been the state's representative to ESAF, and has sponsored any archaeological activities; however, individuals throughout Ohio have been active in the field during the past year. Among those reporting are:

Cleveland Museum of Natural History: David Brose has been involved in several large contract projects including work in Cascade Creek Reservoir area and a survey of a large industrial site in the southwest part of the state. Nomi Greber spent the summer completing the excavation of the Hopewell earthworks complex in Ross County. Although the mound has been partially excavated, Nomi found a complex post hole pattern and other structural features intact.

Youngstown State University: Gary Fry completed the fourth season at the Wansack site just over the state line in Pennsylvania. Cultural material ranged from Early Archaic to Late Woodland, but the Middle to Late Woodland occupations apparently were the most extensive. The most significant artifact recovered was a partial McFate Incised vessel that is complete enough to allow reconstruction of the entire pot. John White completed 3 seasons work at the Eaton (Hopewell) Furnace in Struthers. White also worked at the Austin cabin complex in Austintown. Material dating to the 1840's and 1850's is as yet the earliest found.

University of Toledo: David Struthe, with the assistance of Michael Pratt, Regional Archaeological Preservation Officer, and the Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Club, has continued excavations that are filling in many gaps in the prehistory and early history of northwestern Ohio. The sites they have investigated range from a Late Archeological Red and White pottery community to Middle and Late Woodland habitation sites to historic cabin sites.

Youngstown State University: Mark F. Seeman and a crew of students excavated the Enderle site, 1 of 3 within the right-of-way of proposed State Route 2, and the work was supported by highway salvage funds. Several prehistoric components were in evidence, but the most interesting are a large house that was excavated in 1977. This site occupied a partial McFate Incised vessel that is complete enough to allow reconstruction of the entire pot. John White completed 3 seasons work at the Eaton (Hopewell) Furnace in Struthers. White also worked at the Austin cabin complex in Austintown. Material dating to the 1840's and 1850's is as yet the earliest found.

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Ohio Historical Society: Martha Otto, with the help of a crew of volunteers, began the excavation of the Schottenstein mound located within a Columbus housing development. The sherds of plain, grit-tempered pottery, the fragments of a pipestone pipe, and a stemmed point identify the site as Adena. Otto also directed the Society's contract archaeology program with the emphasis on archaeological surveys in highway projects. Ray Bay continued the excavations at Big Bend State Park, near Lookout Mountain. The crew of students from Ohio State University uncovered a large irregular house pattern with large stone-filled pits in a line diagonally across the floor. Bert Drennen, the staff archaeologist with the Ohio Historical Preservation Office, has excavated two large Archeological Red and White pottery communities near Columbus, one in the early 1800's and the other in the late 1800's. The remains of the two sites are filling in many gaps in the prehistory and early history of northwestern Ohio. The sites they have investigated range from a Late Archeological Red and White pottery community to Middle and Late Woodland habitation sites to historic cabin sites.

PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The 48th Annual meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc., was held at Gannon College, Erie, PA on May 13 & 14, 1977. It was called to order by the President, Stanley Lantz. The
biggest item of business was the raising of dues to $8.00 per year for individual members to cover the cost of printing of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist for 1978.

Among the papers presented at the meeting were "Pottery: Their Distribution, Longevity, and Social Economic Status" by Ronald L. Michael, "Presenting the Challenge of Archaeology to Secondary School Students" by J. Stiner, "The Ethnology of the Erie Indians" by D. E. Olson, and "Rock Shelter-an Archaeological site type in the Appalachian high plateau region" by James Herbstritt, "Obsidian Dating" by Nancy Marshall, "Excavations at 36CW60 and 36CW39" by Charles Jenkins and "Technology of Hardness" by Eric Erd. The after dinner speaker was Ronald Thomas, who presented a review of past accomplishments in amateur-professional cooperative projects in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Arkansas.

The new officers elected were President Ira Smith, III-William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, first vice president James Herbstritt, second vice president Robert LaBar, Erie. Secretary Helen Wilson, Pittsburgh, Treasurer Roger Moeller-American Indian Archeological Institute, Washington, CT. The new Directors are James Randolph, Waynesburg, and Virginia Lopresti, Stockertown. The new president went to work immediately and called an after dinner meeting of the officers and committees. A meeting is scheduled at University Park on November 19, 1977. The Society has 14 Chapters and 900 members.

Chapter 1 now holds their meetings at Carlow College in Pittsburgh. They finished work at the McJunkin site (36AL1), and it is now a playground. Chapter 2 is rather inactive at present, but some work is still being done at the Erie Prime Park (Erie Chapter). An extensive site survey in 1977 meeting and continued investigation of the Sunderheim site (36ER68), Judge Kirkpatrick was director at this multi-component site and was assisted by students from Gannon College, Erie.

Chapter 3 held its Annual Dinner Meeting at the Clarion State Park Hotel, Clarion. The new officers elected were President James Herbstritt, vice presidents Robert LaBar, Erie, Secretary Helen Wilson, Pittsburgh, Treasurer Roger Moeller-American Indian Archeological Institute, Washington, CT. The new Directors are James Randolph, Waynesburg, and Virginia Lopresti, Stockertown. The new president went to work immediately and called an after dinner meeting of the officers and committees. A meeting is scheduled at University Park on November 19, 1977. The Society has 14 Chapters and 900 members.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS by A. E. Figueiredo

The Virgin Islands Archaeological Society, Inc., was founded on 30 January 1973. The initial membership was 34 persons. In accordance with our laws and customs, its purpose is to serve as the professional society for the area, including also participation by amateurs and students. Typically, local archaeology (both prehistoric and historic) has been the major interest, but it is intended to be the corporation that regulates the work of archaeologists from the Islands, so that its interests and Code of Ethics are far-reaching in principle.

The Journal of the Virgin Islands Archaeological Society was intended to be a quarterly review. This became impossible; partly due to the scarcity of publishable material, but also because of financial considerations. It is issued once a year and has appeared regularly since 1974. A fifth number, corresponding to 1978, is in press currently. The Philpott Flannery, a distinguished Egyptologist, diplomat, and editor of letters, is editor. There is also an assistant editor and a publications committee; the normal duties of these gentlemen include a monthly Newsletter. Provision have been made for a more comprehensive program of publications.

There are only 2 society chapters, one on St. Thomas and another on St. Croix. The St. Thomas Chapter (which is the older of the 2) has a tradition of monthly meetings and lectures. The St. Croix Chapter has been formed formally earlier this year, and is trying actively to build its membership in order to match that of the St. Thomas Chapter. It is to be hoped that eventually each of the larger islands will have at least one chapter formalized.

The Virgin Islands Archaeological Society, Inc., reached its peak of membership in 1975, with 1 Fellow paid up as a Life member, 17 Fellows paying annually, 48 active members, 28 joint memberships (56 individuals), 2 sustaining members, 15 student members, 7 institutional members, and 10 paid library subscriptions (a total of 146 members). Lately, there has been a dramatic drop (perhaps corresponding to the economic and other difficulties in the Islands), so that there are now 2 Honorary members, 1 Life member, 4 Fellows paid up as Life members, 14 Fellows paying annually, 20 active members, 14 joint memberships (28 individuals), 1 sustaining member, 2 student members, 7 institutional members, and 5 paid library subscriptions (a total of 78 members).

Armed with a progressive Code of Ethics and a viable organization, our society expects to continue the promotion of insular archaeological research and to provide for its publication. Part of our program is to cooperate with other archaeological organizations in the region and on a regional basis. It is for this reason that we see our recent membership in the Eastern States Archeological Federation as an important step in the right direction.

VIRGINIA by Howard MacCord

The Archeological Society of Virginia 1977 membership totals 1070, with 14 local chapters. The society's annual meeting was held at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg on October 8 and 9, 1977. Three issues of the Quarterly Bulletin were published, including one which is a double issue. We also published 4 Newsletters. No Society Bulletin was published this year, although work was begun on an index to Volumes 26-30 of the quarterly bulletin. This index should be published as a special publication early in 1978. Officers for the years 1977-78 are: President—M. D. Kerby, Midlothian; Vice-President—Russell A. M., Midlothian; Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. & Mrs. W. Sherman, Williamsburg; Treasurer-H. A. MacCord, Sr., Richmond; Editor-Mrs. Lauren Harrison, Hartwood.

Excavations continued through the year at the Hatch site in Prince George County, with funding provided by an anonymous donor. The excavation staff consists of 3 full-time employees, working with volunteers, during the year numerous structural features and pits have been found, including 3 human burials and 22 dog burials. The site shows evidence of an 8000 year occupation, with the latest sometime after A.D. 1607. The Project Director is L. B. Gregory of Spring Grove.

Other excavation projects done by the Society's chapters and members are:

- The Browning Site, Washington Co.
- The Noggin Site, Tazewell Co.
- The Ingles Site, Montgomery Co.
- The Sisson Site, Floyd Co.
- The Hall, E. M., Moneta, Pulaski County
- The Philipott Site, Henry Co.
- The White Bank Site, Chesterfield Co.

Members of the Society assisted in surveys and excavations done under the auspices and direction of other agencies, and these include:

- The Currituck Site, Currituck County
- The Gates Site, Gates County
- The North Carolina State University Archaeological Field School

- The Chesapeake Archeological Assoc.
- Western Carolina University Archaeology
- Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA)
- Buzzard Rock Site, Roanoke County
- Lower Bear Site, Botetourt Co.
- The Towed Site, Warren Co.
- Fannery Site, Scott Co.

VIRGINIA by Daniel Fowler

The Virginia Archeological Society is presently composed of 284 members in all classes and 5 chapters spread across the state. During the past year the Little Kanawha Chapter became the last affiliated addition of its kind to the Society.

The Kanawha Valley Chapter continued on an active pace during the past year. Activities included establishment of an archaeological library through the generous contribution of collected books by Sigfus Olafson; sponsoring radiocarbon dating of samples from the Young Mound (175 B.C.); the James Creek Site (3330 B.C.) and a transitional zone at the Hanford Site (1090 B.C.); survey of rockshelters in southern Kanawha County; and continued salvage work at Edgewood Rockshelter and the Hanford Site.

Excavations on the Kanawha Valley Chapter is composed of approximately 20 high school students. This group participates in giving school programs and in limited archeological survey.

The Little Kanawha Chapter was formed with 8 charter members, but has grown during the year to 22 full members and 3 associate members. The chapter participated both in reportng archeological sites to the West Virginia Geological Survey, and in organizing a limited excavation project. The excavations were carried out at a Fort Ancient village site south of Parkersburg, WV. Dr. E. Thomas Hembings aided in laying out excavation units at the site. The chapter has continued their affiliation with proper archeological field and excavation procedures. Several squares were excavated and 4 features (3 hearths and a storage pit) were discovered. Although a large artifact sample was recovered, analysis of the collection is not yet complete.

The Huntington Chapter continued excavations at the Weed Rockshelter, near Le Sage, WV, after obtaining a radiocarbon date of 3330 ± 250 years B.P. for a sample removed during the previous season's work. Another field project involved a salvage and survey work at the Foxfire Campground, where numerous Archeaic artifacts were recovered.

The Kanawara Chapter (Wheeling Area) resumed explorations for Van Meter's Fort with work continuing on the delineation of a pit wall and houseblock. Another site where work continued was the McColloch (460H20), where there are at least 5 burial mounds and a village site which may be threatened by proposed strip mining of the area.

The Upper Monongahela Valley Chapter was reorganized during the year. The major field project began with relocating several rockshelters in the White Day Creek drainage, which were noted in early historic times. The Monongalia County Commissioners of the township for initial testing and as a project to train members in proper field techniques. Dr. Hemmings, Gary Wilkins, and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., have assisted and provided guidance in this project. Although the project was not realized in all its significance it has already been recorded with well-preserved remains of what is presumed to be an Indian moccasin. The leather is in good shape and much remains of the fiber stitching of the moccasin.

The society's annual meeting was held October 15, 1977, at St.
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

AN APPRAISAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND
JEAN S. AIGNER, KEVIN McBRIDE, AND TERRY DEL BENE

Southern New England is considered by many to be an area of marginal archaeological importance. This attitude has had an effect on the amount and quality of the work performed in the area. Southern New England archaeologists are only beginning to adopt a number of sophisticated archaeological techniques. Focusing on environmental reconstruction and lithic analysis, it is evident that the kinds of questions being asked and the applications of analytical techniques have been numberless replications of simple rationality. Research strategies which resulted in the collection of limited classes of "common sense," has tended to cling timidly to (1) weak metaphors which shape the world-view of separate cultures or (2) ethnic identification of assemblages and sites, or (3) concepts borrowed from other disciplines-history, geology, biology-

"COMMON SENSE" AND SCIENTIFIC INSIGHT
DENA F. DINCAUZE

"Common sense" is not a universal yardstick for measuring human rationality. It is, rather, a congeries of culturally-defined habits of reasoning, derived from shared assumptions and particular linguistic metaphors which shape the world-view of separate cultures or subcultures. The intellectual history of Northeastern archaeology demonstrates how determinate has been the role of "common sense" and conventional wisdom in defining the epistemology of the discipline. Certain basic assumptions about appropriate methods and problems have been held in common by at least 3 generations of researchers. Concepts borrowed from other disciplines-history, geology, biology-have been applied to archaeological problems with little concern for the appropriateness of their scale or their logic. Problem formulation has tended to cling timidly to (1) weak "tests" of migration legends, (2) ethnic identification of assemblages and sites, or (3) culture-historical sequences not infrequently defined in terms of "stages" which can be traced back to L. H. Morgan. The results of this intellectual stagnation have been numberless replications of simple research strategies which resulted in the collection of limited classes of data, which were then analyzed according to traditional formulae. The inductive conclusions derived from the analyses have, not surprisingly, been taken to confirm both pre-existing models and disciplinary "common sense." There are serious tautologies in this approach.

The logical structure of science, on the other hand, is characterized by earnest efforts to achieve insights which are objective-as free as possible from both personal and cultural bias. To achieve objectivity, scientists must often eschew the ethnocentric limitations of conventional speech, and invent words and concepts which help them to partition reality in new ways. This fragmentation of phenomena which are conventionally viewed as simple and "obvious" in everyday speech is at once the strength of the scientific method, the source of its creativity, and the cause of its estrangement from non-practitioners. The scientific method as a mode of inquiry is more demanding than "common sense," but it is the only way to avoid tautologies which restrict our insight into human behavior in the past or present.

Practitioners of archaeology in the Northeast must develop a heightened awareness of their hitherto unquestioned assumptions, a skilfulness in simple answers and glib analogies, a sensitivity to the information content of contradictions and, above all, an openness to fresh perspectives upon the human past and on methods for studying it.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN WESTERN NEW YORK BETWEEN 1550 A.D. AND 1650 A.D.
WILLIAM ENGELBRECHT

Pottery rim sherds were examined from eight 16th and early 17th century village sites south of Buffalo, New York. The sites are believed to have been occupied by the Erie and to represent the successive southward movement of two contemporaneous communities located 7 to 10 miles apart. Braisted-Robinson Coefficients of Agreement were calculated between these groups using ceramic attributes. From these coefficients, the following chronological ordering was inferred: Buffalo, Goodyear, Eaton, Newton-Hopper, Green Lake, Simmons, Ellis, and Kleis. This chronological ordering agrees with that attained by the late Professor Marian White. Coefficients of ceramic homogeneity were then calculated for each of the sites. It was found that the latest sites (Ellis and Kleis) were the most heterogeneous ceramicly. At least some of the ceramic variability present on these sites seemed due to the presence of Seneca and Cayuga style pottery. This impression was strengthened by an examination of coefficients of agreement which were calculated between the Niagara Frontier Sites and some Seneca and Cayuga Sites.

At least 4 different interpretations of this ceramic pattern are possible: 1) Seneca and Cayuga pots were traded to the Niagara Frontier, 2) Seneca and Cayuga women were captured and taken back to the Niagara Frontier, 3) Niagara Frontier women borrowed Seneca and Cayuga pottery styles after having visited those areas, and 4) Seneca and Cayuga women voluntarily moved to the Niagara Frontier, either upon marriage or as a result of the movement of their kin group to the area. On the basis of available evidence, the fourth explanation seems the most likely, though it is by no means demonstrated. Future research has the potential for clarifying this question.

ARE WE FAILING OUR TEST PITS: A COMMENT ON SUB-SURFACE SAMPLING PROCEDURES
KENNETH FEDER

A major problem exists in the lack of communication apparent between archaeologists, engineers, and governmental agencies involved in contract archaeology. While archaeologists are seeking to develop the kinds of subsistence/settlement models which would enable us to predict, with some degree of accuracy, site location and density, these are not yet operational in terms of cultural resources management. Beyond this, sampling procedures based on what we think we know about site location are considered to be "archaeology by intuition," and a detriment to the resources. The circularity of only looking for sites by testing those kinds of areas which historically have been the most rich in the past is apparent. Site density, as we now know it in the Northeast, is probably more a product of where recent people have disturbed the land through farming and development than an accurate representation of site location preference.

The example of the "missing" Middle Archaic in New England is instructive. Here it can be seen that a whole universe of sites was unknown because these occupations occurred in areas where we thought we knew sites did not occur: away from the major floodplains, along smaller tributary streams.

The kinds of models we need for site location and density prediction have been proposed by Jochim in his work, Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence and Settlement. Hopefully, the development and utilization of such land use models as now being attempted by the Connecticut Archaeological Survey will facilitate our decisions concerning sampling strategies in individual contract projects.

What we need, above all, are open avenues of communication between archaeologists and others involved in contract work. Only in this way can "contract archaeology" truly become the management of our cultural resources.

OCCUPATIONAL EPISODES AT SITES OF THE LATE ARCHAIC STAGE: OLDEN THOUGHTS AND NEW DATA
RICHARD MICHAEL GRAMLY

Models of social structure, population size, and settlement pattern for hunters, gatherers, and fishers are based in part upon ethnographic studies of remnant groups living in marginal, high-latitude regions of North America. The applicability of these models to the archaeological record of more southern areas, and to the eastern United States in particular, is questionable.
Studies of the few Late Archaic sites in the Northeast with thoroughly analyzed dietary samples of large size (viz., Lamoka, Martha's Vineyard stations) indicate that residence was either permanent or interrupted for only brief periods. This evidence is opposed to the oft-cited view that most Late Archaic stations were merely seasonally occupied by small groups. Speculators about the nature of Late Archaic occupation, those who adhered to the "traditional" view, but in reality excavations have been too small either to reveal population size or to demonstrate seasonality of occupation. Data from recent excavations at Pipesett Village, Harbor Islands, Lamoka, and elsewhere suggest that occupation was permanent and, further, that there is a need to rethink honored models of social structure, etc. for certain groups of hunters, gatherers, and fishermen.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA VS CULTURAL PROCESS

JACOB W. GRUBER

In borrowing the principle of stratification from geology, nineteenth century archaeology added an indispensable tool for historical reconstruction to its interpretive kit. Stratification, however, carries with it a simplified view of change in which sequence, often interrupted sequence, can be viewed as historical or cultural process. When combined with a parallel emphasis upon the construction of types which assumes a temporal isolation for idealized lifecycles or dynamic forms, the stratification bias in the Northeast—an area noted for its general scarcity of stratified sites—leads to an oversimplification of the history and nature of the human occupation of the area as well as the relationships which existed between the settling population here and elsewhere. Moreover, the emphasis upon the development of sequences, often on the evidence alone from surface sites, on the assumption that such sequences are indeed histories, obscures problems of cultural process for the understanding of which archaeological materials in the Northeast can make significant contributions. Stratification is but a single archaeological tool; it carries with it its own bias. To put too great a reliance upon its use can inhibit and has inhibited the exploration of other useful areas of the anthropological context of archaeological materials.

THE SQUIBNOCKET COMPLEX IN THE LOWER CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY

DOUGLAS F. JORDAN

Ritchie defined the Squibnocket Complex from excavations on Martha's Vineyard to include the projectile point types Wading River, Squibnocket Stemmed, and Squibnocket Triangle. The Complex has been generally accepted as a single "historic" cultural unit. At the same time, he observed and commented upon the fact that the stratigraphic distribution of the triangular form and of the 2 stemmed forms was not identical, and specifically conjectures about the derivation of the earlier triangular variety from Vosburg Laurentian types. Evidence from Woodchuck Knoll, a floodplain site in central Connecticut, throws some doubt upon the unitary and integral character of the complex, and some further light upon the origins of the Squibnocket Triangle.

Woodchuck Knoll is a small stratified site with scant but significant evidence suggesting chronological separation between the use of the triangular and the stemmed forms of the Squibnocket Complex projectile points. Initial analysis demonstrates the clear priority of the Squibnocket Triangle beneath the Squibnocket Stemmed with only slight overlap. Attempts to document this in absolute terms by means of radiocarbon dating have been disappointing. Furthermore, Ritchie's original conjecture about derivations has received further support by the presence of Vosburg Complex projectile points from still deeper within the site. Contact between the latter and the Small Stemmed Projectile Point (Atlantic Slope) Tradition may be postulated.

SITE DENSITY AND ELEVENTH HOUR ARCHEOLOGY: A NEW ENGLAND EXAMPLE

GEOFFREY P. MORAN AND PETER F. THORBAIN

This paper examines 4 interrelated issues confronted during ongoing investigations of a proposed highway project in southeastern New England: 1. Research Designs and Site Density: Random auger transects at 10-meter intervals have located 27 sites within a 14 mile corridor, a site density 4 times greater than existing locational model predictions. 2. Field Methods: The same field methods are useful for locating both historic and prehistoric sites. Several historic sites have very low visibility and would have been missed without careful subsurface-testing strategy. 3. On-Site Gravel Pit: Several land owners began or intensified loam or gravel removal operations on their property before it was acquired for highway construction, directly impacting located sites. Existing antiquities legislation is inadequate to protect cultural resources against this category of secondary impact. 4. Standing Structures vs. Subsurface Resources: Standing structures and/or subsurface-historical resources often fail to receive the same attention as prehistoric resources in a project area. To a large extent, this is the result of a bias in SHPO review for highly-visible above-ground resources. The need to staff state archeological programs at the same level as historical and architectural programs.

THE LAST OF THE SQUARE-RIGGED WINDJAMMERS

FLOYD PAINTER

Many people today are striving to preserve the relics of our historic past, and we archaeologists are busy uncovering foundations of brick and stone, the earthworks of old forts, and other vestiges of days long gone. Whole communities are restoring old buildings that relate to their local history and in these they take great pride. Around the world archaeological research, preservation and restoration is taking place at an ever increasing pace for we realize that the bulldozers of modern purse and technology will soon destroy these symbols of our heritage.

Ruined tappies, historic homes, old fortresses, even old iron foundries have an aura of mystery and sometimes romance, but these structures, these artifacts of our cultural heritage, are in competition to the rarest and most romantic of all the symbols of our adventurous past, a square-rigged sailing ship. Less than 30 of these winged ships are still afloat in our modern world. The others be sunken on the rocks of time.

Ships are artifacts too and no other artifact conjures up more visions of adventure, romance, and faraway places and climes than does an old square-rigged windjammer. They were ships with wings, so to speak, and they served the most adventurous spirits of the world far longer than any present-day form of transportation. With these winged ships our ancestors circumnavigated the globe and explored the navigable far corners of the earth. They served adventurers and pilgrims, pirates and missionary priests, traders and divers, whalers and seekers of gold, and they brought our forebears to the New World.

Today, many governments, institutions, and private individuals are financing the restoration and preservation of these old ships. They have kept or restored them to sailing condition and staffed them with cadets and permanent crews of seasoned veterans of sail. All this at a cost of untold millions of dollars. With a little effort and travel one can visit many of these winged vessels of the deep as they travel from port to port, their masts rigged in all their furling and unfurling glory.

Pay a visit to a tall square-rigged ship—she will stir your blood. The sight of great swelling sails and the sound of wind strumming the rigging are never to be forgotten.

ANTIQUE LEGISLATION

DAVID A. POURIER

Although the legislative need for cultural resource management has its foundation in 17th century Anglo-American consciousness, active preservation of America's cultural heritage remained subversive to other national considerations until the establishment of several Civil War memorials in the late 1890's. The Antiquities Act of 1906 marks the federal government's first action for federal preservation policy in favor of a cohesive management plan for cultural resources on federal lands, as well as, functioning as the springboard for all subsequent preservation efforts. Congress strengthened the federal preservation policy with respect to cultural resources, and mandated the authority of the National Park Service as the lead agency for federal preservation efforts, through its enactment of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. This legislation reflected Congress' recognition that adequate identification and protection of the nation's heritage could only be accomplished by uniting the efforts of the federal government with those of state and local governments, preservation organizations and concerned citizens.

The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 provides for the recovery and preservation of historical and archaeological data which "otherwise might be irreparably lost or destroyed" by flooding or other construction activities associated with dam or reservoir projects. The Historical and Archaeological Conservation Act of 1974 serves to amend the original Reservoir Salvage Act such that federal action for the identifi-
The interpretation and preservation of archaeological data will be undertaken with respect to any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any federal construction project.

The pivotal preservation legislation with respect to cultural resource protection is the "Historic Preservation Act of 1966". This legislation, which establishes a broad policy of historic preservation including the active encouragement of state and local efforts, came about as the result of the federal government's acknowledgement of the inadequacy of the pre-1966 preservation program in the face of an increasing extension of highway sprawl. Urban Megalopolis and the like. Section 101 directs the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places; establishes a State Historic Preservation Office within each state and territory; and establishes as a liaison agency between the federal and state governments with respect to both general preservation programs and project specific cultural resource review planning coordination; and, establishes a matching grant program with respect to cultural resources listed on the National Register.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Advisory Council regulations 36 CFR 800, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," outlines the procedural process to be undertaken by federal agencies with respect to their cultural resource responsibility to identify and assess their project's impact on cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register.

For the legislative planning process to function properly for the protection and conservation of archaeological resources, cooperation must be established and strengthened between professional and avocational archaeologists and with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office. All archaeologists must remain as active, good-faith participants in order to insure the continuation of the responsible conservation and protection of our nation's archaeological resources.

PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIP TO SOIL
R. A. REGENSBURG

The use of soils in determining subsistence and settlement for particular prehistoric groups is being hypothesized. A thorough understanding of the soils and the additional parameters such as orientation and perimeter, and if at all possible, topography, and without which it has proven to be successful. The region of study is Burlington County, New Jersey and the period of study is the Late Archaic. A number of new sites have been added to advance the understanding of land use by the Archaic Indians.

If the knowledge of a particular culture such as Koenis-Crippin, Savich Farm sites, could the archaeologists find other occupational sites of this culture? Do hunting and gathering peoples go beyond the 2 basic requirements, i.e., high ground next to water.

The Pemberton and Tinton soils series were preferred for fall and winter sites both of which had fine sands to allow for rapid drainage. Coarse sands and gravel tend to become frost or ice laden in the temperate regions. These are the Pemberton and Tinton soils series on soil maps and projecting and then we have that independent chronological control often drawn us into implicitly assuming what we should now be trying to discover. I call for the abandonment of such things as stage concepts, especially those that masquerade as periods, as well as the use of phases and traditions that are defined by single artifact classes as if to say about culture process. In particular, the insular, synchronic, normative model is being challenged. This paper suggests that the theoretical premise behind types and phases represents the normative and synchronic culture model, and for this reason does not provide the best possible apical cultural hypothesis still to be tested with the hope that archaeologists will re-consider the utility of types and phases, be aware of their limitations, and open up dialogue with social anthropologists to seek a better analogy.

INTERN PROGRAMS IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: GOALS AND STRATEGIES
JOHN A. SENULIS
GAIL BROWN

In the 5 year interval between 1972 and 1977, the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission has changed from a semi-autonomous state advisory board to a state agency. The Commission's program in archeology reflects this shift and the response to federal legislation. The Commission began as a pre-construction contracting unit for state and local efforts, came as an addition to the State Historic Preservation Office. All archaeologists must remain as active, good-faith participants in order to insure the continuation of the responsible conservation and protection of our nation's archaeological resources.

SHAKING DOWN THE NEW PARADIGM
DEAN R. SNOW

Although a quarter of a century has passed since it was introduced, archeology has yet to absorb and adjust to the implications of radiocarbon dating. Many of the terms we still use began as working hypotheses designed to make up for our lack of independent chronological control. Continued use of the old frame of reference even though we now have that independent chronological control often leads us to implicitly assuming what we should now be trying to discover. I call for the abandonment of such things as stage concepts, especially those that masquerade as periods, as well as the use of phases and traditions that are defined by single artifact classes as if to say about culture process. In particular, the insular, synchronic, normative model is being challenged. This paper suggests that the theoretical premise behind types and phases represents the normative and synchronic culture model, and for this reason does not provide the best possible apical cultural hypothesis still to be tested with the hope that archaeologists will re-consider the utility of types and phases, be aware of their limitations, and open up dialogue with social anthropologists to seek a better analogy.

DISAPPEARING CONNECTICUT
CLARK J. STRICKLAND

America is generating "cultural resources" at an astounding rate. The physical evidence of modern material culture in the built environment range from drive-in restaurants, banks, and churches to monumental public buildings, from high golf coasters to commercial skate-
particular culture, and the evidences of earlier peoples are being obscured by modern development. Connecticut, as it was and as it is, is disappearing.

But the passing of Connecticut's links with the past does not always go unnoticed. It is national policy to identify "cultural resources," and to insure that Federal Programs do not wantonly destroy information vital to an understanding of America's past, and thus, its present. The program is called the National Register of Historic Places. A key problem in administering this program of identification and protection is the old bugaboo of definition.

Definitions have not been hammered out, levels of significance have not been established. An even more essential responsibility of the archaeologist is to insure that portions of Connecticut's and the nation's cultural patrimony are not lost because of a lack of communication.

Until barely one year ago, the State Historic Preservation Officer did not have an archaeologist on his staff, despite the fact that the State Historic Preservation Officer was required to review all projects using Federal funding or licensing to determine if those projects would destroy cultural resources. It is no surprise then, that no archeological sites relating to Connecticut prehistory are enrolled in the National Register of Historic Places. The historical archeological sites on the National Register are there not through the efforts of archaeologists, but because of the interest of historians.

Archeology, and in particular, public archaeology, which really means tax financed archeology, is rapidly growing. But many archaeologists have failed to assess the importance of various finds of cultural resources. We are approaching a definition and an understanding of what historic and architectural resources are but we have not met the challenge in the same way.

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Archeology, and in particular, public archaeology, which really means tax financed archeology, is rapidly growing. But many archaeologists have failed to assess the importance of various finds of cultural resources. We are approaching a definition and an understanding of what historic and architectural resources are but we are just beginning to address the problem with respect to archeology.

The State Historic Preservation Officer needs your help. Only by sharing information and being sure we all understand the problems can "disappearing Connecticut" be kept from becoming "destroyed Connecticut."

SEASONALITY AND LOCATION PREFERENCES FOR WESTERN CONNECTICUT INDIAN SITES
EDMUND K. SWIGART

Current evidence from 79 sites would continue to indicate a water-related cultural orientation. Twenty-four of 29 sites adjacent to navigable streams and lakes are found at a confluence of the major body of water with a small, non-navigable stream or pond. The remaining 13 of 42 small, non-navigable stream sites are at such a location. Larger body water sites are also half as far apart and contain far more components per site. All sites are found predominately on the west and north shores. Thus the location of sites is also heavily influenced by where potable water, transportation, trade routes and shelter are available.

In terms of the use of the environment to support Late Woodland Indians in western Connecticut, current analysis indicates that deer is the major meat source (90.9%) and that deer and perhaps other large mammals were killed largely in winter. With considerable numbers of preserved nuts and seeds and with turtles, shellfish, fish and small mammals, many of which are unavailable in winter, a year-round occupation is also indicated.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND SYSTEMIC CONTEXT OF STEATITE VESSELS
DAVID H. THOMPSON

In the article "Archaeological Context and Systemic Context," Michael B. Schiffer (1972:156-65) has raised the question: How is the archaeological record, i.e., archaeological context, formed by behavior in a cultural system, i.e., systemic context? He has constructed a flow model to view the life history of artifacts etc. through the following analytical processes: occurrence; documentation; manufacture; transport; use; maintenance; discard; lateral cycling (the termination of an elemental process in one set of activities and its resumption in another); and recycling (the reinsertion of an element at the completion of use to the manufacture process of the same or different element).

This model is applied to 5 steatite vessels from an Orient component at Grannis Island on the Quinnipiac River near New Haven, Connecticut, as well as to other Orient art from the Northeast literature. The heuristic value of the model is evident in the questions which may be asked at each analytical process. Questions may have had near-by occupation sites where the vessels were finished. There is a need for stratigraphic analysis to determine quarry locations and infer transportation routes. There are different sized and shaped vessels within assemblages which may have had different uses when preparing and consuming food, as opposed to stylistic differences. Cracked vessels were maintained by drilling and lacing. It is hypothesized that dirty vessels were maintained by scraping encrusted food from the bottom. Eventually the bottom would be worn thin, break, and the vessel discarded. This should be a statistical correlation of the following attributes: thickness of vessel profile and striations due to maintenance, as opposed to manufacturing. Worn out vessels were laterally cycled as grave goods. Broken vessels were recycled as smaller vessels, scoops, heads, etc.

The Orient phase of 3000-2500 B.P. marks the termination of the Archaic adaptive system, and, the end of the socioeconomic system which produced, distributed, and used steatite vessels. With the introduction of the Early Woodland occupations which were shifting toward the coast, knowledge of the interior sources of steatite may have been lost. There still could have been a few vessels not yet worn out from maintenance remaining in occupation sites, but as these were discarded, there would have been a greater need for a suitable replacement. However, pottery does not necessarily make a suitable imitation vessel.

Experimental archaeology is needed to determine how steatite and clay vessels function over open fires. Schiffer's model should be applied to Stellings Island, Mary Creek, and other early ceramics and then compared to steatite vessels in order to better understand the nature of technological change.


NEW DATA ON SCIOTO HOPEWELL SITE GROUPINGS
N'OIMI GREBER

Two seasons of salvage excavations at the remnant of the classic Hopewell Edwin Hazen Mound, Ross County, Ohio, have not only yielded charcoal for dating and other materials to be analyzed for environmental and subsistence data, but also the pattern of the structures in use at the site before the mound was built. There were 3 main structures generally arranged north-south. The 2 northern ones were rectangular with rounded corners and were joined by a passage way. The third southern circular one was directly conjoined to the middle rectangular one. This pattern corresponds to that found under the 2 largest mounds within the 14-part, or 14-part plus a passage way. This correspondence, along with other pieces of detailed reconstruction and burial patterns, further justifies the hypothesized social connections between the prehistoric peoples associated with Selp and Hazen, both of which are tri-part earthworks.

DATA RECOVERY PROBLEMS AT THE UPPER FACTORY BROOK SAWMILL
JOHN S. WILSON

The rural midtwenties in early 19th century America derived much of its technical knowledge from sources unlike today's engineering texts. At best, he followed manuals which relied heavily upon "rule of thumb" procedures. At worst, he had only his own experience as a guide. The result of such irregular information flow in a fairly technical craft has seldom been considered. The excavation of the Northeast Factory Brook Sawmill site, in Middlefield, Massachusetts, provided an opportunity to examine these effects.

The site included the remains of a dam, headrace, mill foundation and wheelpit, and tailrace. Excavation included sectioning of the headrace canal and intensive excavation within the wheelpit. Depth of the wheelpit below water table necessitated special equipment and techniques unique to the excavation of wet sites. A mud pump was utilized to maintain water level within the superior cookset and below the lowermost of the excavation levels. The exit pipe from this pump was used to water-screen mud removed from the wheelpit. Actual excavation of the wheelpit was performed with shovels and trowels. This enabled plotting of provenience for all artifacts and features, and analysis of the wheelpit's stratigraphy, revealing a flood horizon of coarse gravel. The anaerobic environment within the wheelpit preserved remains
of wooden machinery and structural components. Preservation was sufficient to enable identification of genera and species utilized. Particular types utilized included eastern hemlock, white ash, American beech, and black cherry.

Analysis of the iron and wooden remains in the wheelpit, as well as the general features of the site indicated that, in a general sense, the mill was typical of its period, the 1820's. However, several discrepancies in design and workmanship when compared with idealized mills of this type or standing examples indicate that the builder(s) were not familiar with published millwright manuals and were deficient in their "folk" training in comparison with other practitioners. The poor design of several features of the machinery must have resulted in frequent breakdowns and excessive wear on parts. The analysis of this site indicates that the general technological advancement in America during the early 19th century proceeded at a differential rate, particularly in rural areas not adjacent to major industrial centers.