

EASTERN STATES  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

BELLMAWR, NEW JERSEY  
NOV. 3, 4, 5, 1978  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN  
NOV. 9, 10, 11, 1979



ALABAMA  
CONNECTICUT  
DELAWARE  
GEORGIA  
KENTUCKY  
MAINE  
MARYLAND  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MICHIGAN  
MISSISSIPPI  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY  
NEW YORK  
NORTH CAROLINA  
OHIO  
PENNSYLVANIA  
RHODE ISLAND  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
TENNESSEE  
VERMONT  
VIRGINIA  
VIRGIN ISLANDS

WEST VIRGINIA

**PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
EASTERN STATES  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

November, 1978, 1979

*Corresponding Secretary*  
Richard L. George

*Editor*  
Verna L. Cowin

Carnegie Museum of Natural History  
Section of Man  
4400 Forbes Ave.,  
Pittsburgh PA 15213

## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on November 3, 4, and 5, 1978, at the Monticello Motor Lodge, Bellmawr, New Jersey. The host society was the Archaeological Society of New Jersey.

The meeting opened on Friday morning with an address by President Ronald Thomas followed by welcoming remarks by Edward J. Lenik, President of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. A general session chaired by W. Fred Kinsey III then followed. The first paper presented was "Early Archaic Site Distribution and the Somerset Plateau of Southwestern Pennsylvania" by Richard George. This was followed by "Patterns of Site Distribution and Lithic Selection in the Piedmont Archaic" by W. Fred Kinsey, "Settlement Systems, Settlement Types and Activities: Old Toys in New Boxes" by Joseph Granger, "Riddles on Rocks: Non-Aboriginal Petroglyphs in the Northeast" by Edward Lenik and "Upper Ohio Valley Petroglyphs: the Ojibwa, Monongahela Man, and the Shawnee" by James Swauger. A concurrent session was held on "Fund Raising for Archaeological Projects" by Edmund Swigart.

A session on Archaeology in Ontario chaired by John Reid was held on Friday afternoon. William Finlayson opened the session with a "Report on the 1978 Investigations at the New Toronto International Airport" followed by "Intra-Longhouse Spatial Analysis" by Mima Kapches, "Prehistoric Ceramics from an Underwater Site, Charleston Lake, Southeastern Ontario" by Phillip Wright, "The Shield Archaic: A View from the Montreal River" by Dean Knight, "Recent Archaeology in Northern Ontario: or How Would You Like to Survey 200,000 Square Miles?" by Thor Conway, "Controlling the Heights: The Moraine Occupations of South-Central Ontario" by Marti Latta, "The McKensie or Woodbridge Site in Its Place in the Late Ontario Iroquois Tradition: A Preliminary Reexamination and Summary" by David Johnson, "A Geological Approach to Southern Ontario Archaic" by Arthur Roberts, "The George Davidson Site: A Late Archaic Broad-point Component in Southwestern Ontario" by Ian Keynon, and "Temperate Swidden Horticulture: An Archaeological Perspective" by Clark Sykes. Edmund Swigart repeated "Fund Raising for Archaeological Projects" in a concurrent session on Friday afternoon.

### Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order on Friday evening at 7:10 P.M., November 3, 1978, by President Ronald Thomas at the Monticello Motor Lodge, Bellmawr, New Jersey.

A roll call of member societies by President Thomas determined that a quorum was present.

The reading of the minutes of the 1977 annual meeting was dispensed with since they had been printed in Vol 6 of AENA.

Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, stated that the 1978 Directory was prepared and disseminated in June at a total cost of \$124.02. ESAF now has 23 member societies with a total membership of 9,416.

The proposed budget was presented by Treasurer, Edmund Swigart, and copies were distributed to the members present.

Howard MacCord, Membership Chairman, reported that he had received an application for membership from the Ohio Archaeological Council and subsequent discussion with the Ohio Historical Society indicated that they would resign to be replaced by the OAC. It was also

reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society may consider rejoining ESAF next year.

The Program Chairman, Herbert Kraft, reported on the program and thanked all who participated for their assistance.

The problems and successes of the arrangements committee were discussed by the Chairman, Andrew Stanzeski, who thanked those who worked with him.

President Ronald Thomas reported on the status of the ESAF business office and reported that Faye Stocum was no longer able to continue the post of Business Manager.

Following the reports of the committee chairmen, a discussion of the *ESAF News* was led by President Thomas. Herbert Kraft related his experiences with persons who were not aware of the date and location of the annual meeting even though it had been printed in the *ESAF News*. He suggested that we return to the colored flyer sheet as a more effective way of informing members. Problems of distribution of the *News* and of obtaining information from the regional editorial aids were discussed. President Thomas thanked Marianne and Jim Akerman for their competent work in editing the *News* during the past year.

The first order of new business was a discussion of the amount to be charged for 1979 dues. After a discussion, Howard MacCord moved that the dues be held at the present level. The motion was passed.

Treasurer, Edmund Swigart, then introduced the proposed budget for 1979 and suggested that the budgeted amount for the *Bibliography* be reduced from \$600.00 to \$260.00 to balance the budget. A motion was made by Herbert Kraft to effect this change and it was passed. The budget was then accepted as modified.

Louis Brennan led a discussion of the publications of ESAF and noted that he expected to publish one AENA in 1979 and two in 1980. A modified version of *ESAF News* is to be printed in 1979, with the editor to be chosen by the next president.

An invitation was made by the Michigan Archaeological Society to have our 1979 annual meeting in Ann Arbor. Alice Noecker selected a date for the weekend of November 8 to 11 with the location and other details to follow. After a discussion on meeting locations, the invitation was accepted. It was proposed that meeting locations be approved two years in advance. A tentative invitation for 1980 was received from the New York State Archaeological Association.

Paul Cresthull, Nominating Committee Chairman, presented the proposed slate of officers as follows: President, Martha Otto, and President-elect, Roger Moeller; with other officers renominated for their present offices. Since there were no nominations from the floor, a motion was made by Louis Brennan that nominations be closed and a vote cast for the official slate. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Thomas then moved that the Executive Board approve a charter amendment to add a dissolution clause to the charter to allow us to meet the requirements of the IRS for non-profit organizations. Should ESAF dissolve as an organization, all assets would go to any other tax exempt archaeological organization chosen by the IRS or to a specific organization selected by the Executive Board of ESAF. The motion was passed.

Howard MacCord moved that the Ohio Archaeological Council be admitted to membership in ESAF and that the resignation of the Ohio Historical Society be accepted. The motion was passed.

Mary Sawyer moved that a committee be appointed to consider effective means of dealing with member societies who have not kept their membership dues current. The motion was passed.

The Arrangements Co-chairmen, the Program Chairman and the host society were thanked for their dedicated efforts to make the 1978 annual meeting such a success.

Ronald Thomas, the outgoing President, was thanked for the leadership that he provided over the past two years.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:05 P.M.

### General Business Meeting

Following the Executive Board Meeting, the General Business Meeting was called to order at 9:10 P.M. on Friday evening, November 4, 1978.

The actions of the Executive Board were reviewed by Ronald Thomas.

It was moved that *Bibliography No. 2* be used as an incentive to purchase the new *Bibliography No. 3* by offering one copy free, on request, with each purchase of the new volume. Following a discussion, the motion made by Edmund Swigart was passed.

President Thomas thanked all the officers and committee chairmen who served ESAF with dedication during his term of office.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 9:50 P.M.

On Saturday morning Herbert Kraft chaired a general session. Andrew Stanzeski presented the first paper on "Archaeological Investigations of Southern New Jersey Area Sites" followed by "Vertebrate

Remains from the Pennella Site" by David Parris, "Shell Middens and Messages" by David Sanger, "The Williamson Site: A Dated Early Archaic Site in the Middle Delaware Valley" by Chris Hummer, "The Currituck Site: A Complex Ceramic Complex" by Floyd Painter, "The Importance of Small Rock Shelters in Mixed Hardwood Forests" by Lee Novick and "The Use of Point Sampling in the Preliminary Testing of Archaeological Sites" by Charles Cantley and John Cable. In a concurrent session, Maria-Louise Sidoroff presented "Replication of Aboriginal Pottery."

A session on Historic Archaeology was chaired by Edward J. Lenik on Saturday afternoon. Daniel Crozier presented a paper on "Approaches to Historic Sites Archaeology" followed by "Industrial Archaeology as Historic Archaeology" by Robert Schuyler, "The Heuristic View of Early Industrial Sites" by Edward Heite, "The Archaeology of Trauma: the Physical Evidence of Civil War Battlefield Sites" by David Orr, "A Preliminary Chronology and Discussion of 17th and 18th Century Clay Tobacco Pipes from New York State" by John McCashion and "Archaeology, Architecture and Documents at Glencairn, Rt. 206, Lawrenceville, N.J." by Richard Hunter. A concurrent session was chaired by John Cavallo on State Reports of Archaeological Activities where reports were presented by Marjorie Gay for Alabama, Joe Gannon for Delaware, Paul Cresthull for Maryland, Carol Barnes for Massachusetts, Alice Noecker for Michigan, John Cavallo for New Jersey, Louis Brennan for New York and Gary Vescecius for the Virgin Islands.

The annual dinner was held on Saturday evening beginning at 7:30 P.M. The dinner speaker was Dr. Stuart Struever of Northwestern University who spoke on the "Archeology of the Koster Site." Dr. Fred Kinsey reported the death of Richard Wingerson who made many contributions to ESAF in his years as a member. The membership was asked to stand for a moment of silence in his memory. David Sanger announced the death of Douglas Byers and noted the work done by Dr. Byers in his long history as a professional archaeologist and the membership was asked to stand for a moment of silence in his memory.

Roger Moeller was chairman of a general session held on Sunday morning. Daniel Koski-Karell presented a paper on "Archaeological Resource Management in the Coastal Zone" followed by "Paleo-Indians in Western Connecticut" by Roger Moeller, "Paleo-Indians on New Jersey's Coastal Plain: Patterns and Predictions" by John Cavallo and "Cultural Adaptations and Exploitation of Periglacial Features in Southern New Jersey" by Jack Cresson and Anthony Bonfiglio.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Roberta Wingerson  
 Recording Secretary

Annual Meeting		
Registration and dinner	2,250.00	3.00
Publication Sales	400.00	
Miscellaneous Income		501.67
<b>Total Receipts Anticipated</b>	<b>\$12,550.00</b>	<b>\$10,357.09</b>

<b>Expenditures</b>		
Publications Committee Printing Costs		
AENA	4,400.00	3,196.15
Bulletin—R. Michael		50.00
Newsletter	2,050.00	2,317.26
Directory	100.00	105.84
AENA Flier		14.65
Meeting Announcements		
Bibliography—reimbursement	500.00	1,889.33

Publications Committee Operations		
Chairman—Expenses	100.00	
AENA Expenses		
Bulletin Expenses	100.00	
Newsletter none		

Publications Committee Subtotal	7,250.00	7,573.23
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Business Office		
Stipend—Business Manager	1,500.00	1,813.50
Miscellaneous Copies	150.00	
Postage and Mailings	680.00	100.00
Supplies		
Name Plates, etc.		86.77
<b>Business Office Budget Subtotal</b>	<b>2,330.00</b>	<b>2,000.27</b>

Staff Operations		
Office of President	250.00	130.64
Office of Treasurer	200.00	
Office of Corresponding Secretary	20.00	20.00
Office of Recording Secretary	20.00	—
Office of President Elect	15.00	—

Staff Chairpersons—Publicity		
Program	40.00	40.00
Arrangements	40.00	40.00
Memberships		
Research	20.00	20.00
Handbook		

Operations Budget Subtotal	605.00	290.64
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Annual Meeting		
Dinner (200 people)	1,800.00	
Exhibit Room	50.00	
Speaker	100.00	
Cocktail Party	200.00	
Miscellaneous	100.00	

Total Annual Meeting Budget	2,250.00	
Miscellaneous		
Taxes		30.00
Overpayment of Dues		145.00
Audit		200.00
Miscellaneous Subtotal		375.00

Grand Total—Expenses		<b>\$10,239.14</b>
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Balance as of October 10, 1978		<b>\$ 117.95</b>
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**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT**

The 1978 Directory was prepared and disseminated in June. Included therein were the E.S.A.F. and member society officers plus other information about the societies. The 1978 Directory included the Robert Abbe Museum in Maine. In July I found out that they should have been omitted. Information on the Virgin Island Archaeological Society was not received in time for inclusion. Total cost of the Directory was \$124.02 which included \$90.84 for typing and duplication and \$33.18 for envelopes and postage.

There were 9,416 listed members for the 23 member societies. This was 876 less than the total for 1977. Most of my correspondence involved the Directory although there were a few misdirected letters to forward. I thank Ned Swigart for sending requested funds for incidental expenses.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Richard L. George

**MEMBER STATE REPORTS**

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The Alabama Archaeological Society now has 8 active chapters and a woman's auxillary, The Pastfinders. As of September, the membership of the society was 552. Because of exchange and complimentary copies of the newsletter, the mailing list is at 650. The breakdown into membership categories is: Individual 266, Family 92, Associate 21, Sustaining 22, Joint Sustaining 19, Honorary Life 3, Life 27 and Joint Life 9. The members are in 36 states beside Alabama as well as Canada and 3 foreign countries. The Board of Directors will have met 5 times during the year.

I have brought with me, all the available issues of the *Journal* which are missing in the ESAF library as well as the special publications of the Society and the available *Stones & Bones* from 1958 to the present. The Board of Directors is glad to bring the files up to date, but agreed that in the future any back issue which might be missing will cost ESAF the prevailing price. ESAF will receive the publications at time of issue.

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

	Budget	Actual (to 10/9/78)
<b>Income</b>		
Anticipated Revenues in 1978		
Balance remaining from	\$ 500.00	\$ 2,757.17
Publication Sales		
Combined AENA, Bulletins & Bibliographies (Plus credit of 163.67)	6,400.00	5,066.25
Memberships		
Individual and Institutional	1,000.00	300.00
Society	2,000.00	1,729.00

All issues of the 8 page monthly newsletter, *Stones & Bones* have been mailed out on time. Editor A.J. Wright and the Associate Editors, Bart Henson and Dorothy Luke are to be praised.

After serving as Editor of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* since 1961, Mr. David DeJarnette resigned in January of this year. His resignation was received with regrets and a resolution was adopted commending him for his many years of dedicated service to the Society. Mr. Britt Thompson was appointed interim Journal Editor. Britt prepared Volume XXIV, no. 1, June 1978 (price \$4.00). This issue contains the following: "Southern Contacts in Southeastern Prehistory" by Dr. George E. Lankford III; "The Zooarchaeology of the D'Olive Creek Site (1Ba196), Baldwin County, Alabama" by Cailup B. Curren, Jr.; "Uchee Creek Site 4: 1Ru58" by David W. Chase; "Weeden Island-Swift Creek Affinities in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley" by David W. Chase; "Eels and Ethnoarchaeology" by Dr. Charles Wesley Moorehead; and under Facts and Comments, "Evidence of Prehistoric Learning by Imitation" by Judith Knight. Mr. Eugene Futato (Drawer BA, University, Alabama 35486) is the new Editor and will have charge of the December 1978 issue.

Anne Noble, University of Alabama, received the 1978 Scholarship Award from the Society.

The Distinguished Service Award was presented to A. J. Wright, Editor of *Stones & Bones*, by the Alabama Historical Commission at the Awards Banquet during the Preservation Conference in Selma.

The Huntsville Chapter has arranged for the reprint of "Investigations in Russell Cave" by John W. Griffin. Order from Miss Cynthia Sims, Route 2, Box 750, New Market, Alabama 35761. Price \$5.00 PP.

Another Alabama publication is by Dr. John A. Walthall, "Moundville, an Introduction to the Archaeology of a Mississippian Chiefdom." 47 pages, 37 illustrations, \$2.75 from the Alabama Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 5879, University, Alabama 35486.

The June issue of *Stones & Bones* contains a final report of The Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., which has disbanded. The publications of the Research Association may be ordered from Eugene Futato, Journal Editor of AAS. (see address above) The Association extends its appreciation for the donations which have made several very worthwhile archaeological projects possible. The Alabama Archaeological Society is incorporated to receive money on a tax-deductible basis just as the Research Association was. The Society's Board of Directors has stated its intention to perpetuate the principles and ethics of the Research Association, to use such donations to fund archaeological research for special projects conducted under the leadership of qualified professional archaeologists within the state of Alabama. Make your checks out to the Alabama Archaeological Society marking them "for research" and mailing to: Mrs. Bettye T. Henson, Secretary, Alabama Archaeological Society, 7608 Teal Drive, S.W., Huntsville, Alabama 35802.

The Summer meeting was on July 15 at the University of North Alabama in Florence. The Muscle Shoals Chapter was host for this "Early Man Conference." The program consisted of the following papers: "A Model of Late Paleo Activity in the Middle and Western Tennessee Valley" by Charles Hubbert; "The Use of the Backhoe in Studying Early Man in the Southeast" by Dr. Jefferson Chapman; "Variations in Hunting and Gathering Subsistence" by Dr. Robert H. Lafferty III; "Early Man Evidence on the Coastal Plain and Central Alabama" by Cailup B. Curren; and "An Analysis of the Dalton Culture in the Central Mississippi Valley" by Dr. Dan F. Morse. Of special interest was the Buffalo steak meal, Indian style, the exhibits of Paleolithic material and a guided tour to the Indian Mound and Museum.

The Winter meeting was on December 9, 1978 at the Holiday Inn, State Capital, Montgomery. The Montgomery Chapter and Auburn University at Montgomery were hosts. The following papers were given during the morning session: "1978 Field Season in the Bear Creek Watershed" by Eugene Futato; "Ivy Creek Revisited" by John Cottier; "Archaeology in the Gainesville Reservoir" by Ned Jenkins; "Significance of Cultural Resources at Fort McClellan" by Michael McEachern and Nancy Boice; "Mobile Courthouse Excavations: Winter 1978" by John Cottier and Craig Sheldon; "Pre-Creek and Creek Ceramics at Fort Toulouse" by Mack Brooms. In the afternoon participants in the Creek and Pre-Creek Symposium were: "Introduction" by Craig Sheldon; "Creek Origins: The Ceramic Connection" by David W. Chase; "Historic Perspectives of the Creeks" by James Doster; "Discovery of the Creek Fortification at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama" by Roy Dickens and "The Black Drink: Why We Don't Serve It For Breakfast" by Charles Hudson. On Sunday, December 10, A Historic Tour of Montgomery was conducted by Warner Floyd.

The officers for 1979 are: President, Michael C. Wells; 1st Vice-President, Miss Dorothy P. Luke; 2nd Vice-President, Joe Watkins, Jr.; Secretary/Treasurer, Miss Bettye T. Henson; *Journal* Editor, Eugene Futato; *Stones & Bones* Editor, Amos J. Wright and ESAF Representative, Mrs. Marjorie Gay.

CONNECTICUT by David H. Thompson

*Bulletin* No. 40 and *Newsletter* No. 136 have both been published. At the 44th annual meeting on April 15, 1978 the following officers were elected: David H. Thompson, President; Cece Kirkorian, Vice-President; Charles Rignall, Secretary; and Robert Beaumont, Treasurer. *Bulletin* 41 is in the process of being published. With the publication of *Bulletin* 42 we will change our publisher to Braun-Brumfield. A special publication on the Hollister site is also anticipated.

The semi-annual meeting on October 21, 1978 was an innovation for the ASC, because we followed a theme—RESEARCH IN EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY. The speakers were Steve Saraydar, SUNY at Oswego; John Woorell, Old Sturbridge Village; Jeff Kalin, Norwalk; Maria L. Sidoroff, Rumsen, N.J.; Harry V. Merrick, Yale University, and Woodrow Seamone, Johns Hopkins University. The meeting was organized by Cece Kirkorian and John Pawloski.

DELAWARE by Wilmer F. Aist

The Archaeological Society of Delaware held its annual dinner meeting October 7th at the University of Delaware with Professor C. A. Weslager speaking on "Cultural Survivals, The Ethnology of the Delaware Indians." The membership of the Delaware Society was reported as 96 individual memberships and 18 institutional members.

Other programs and speakers presented this year were: Julia Colflesh and Margaret Petroskas, with the Bishop Hills Historical Society, "Dig Your Roots" (Archival and Genealogical Research); Dr. Bernard Wailes, University of Pennsylvania, "Excavation at Dun-Culinn—An Iron Age Archaeological Site 1968-1975"; David Harry, Bishop Mills Historical Society, "Early Forms of Lighting"; and H. Wm. Seller, Brandywine Conservancy, "Archaeological Sites and Their Preservation." All public meetings were held at the Wilmington Delaware—YMCA.

The Society published five issues of the newsletter "Inksheds" and the 1978 spring issue of the "Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware." Also published was miscellaneous paper Number 9; "Clay Tobacco Smoking Pipes from the Caleb Pusey House" by L. T. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander dedicated his treatise to the memory of Dr. Allen G. Schiek (1913-1978) under whose direction the archaeological dig of the Caleb Pusey House was begun in 1962. Dr. Schiek was chairman of the Delaware Archaeological Board for 18 years. This board, under his guidance, hired Ronald Thomas as Delaware's first professional archaeologist and was instrumental in developing the Island Field Archaeological Museum and Research Center. Dr. Schiek was active in the leadership of the Archaeological Society of Delaware from 1954 on. In 1967 the Society honored him with the Archibald Crozier Award for distinguished service in Archaeology.

GEORGIA by Patrick Garrow

Membership in the Society for Georgia Archaeology is now over 125 with 30 to 40 percent of the members attending the state meetings. Chapters are meeting regularly in Augusta and Marietta. The Spring Meeting was on April 22, 1978 in Baldwin Hall at the University of Georgia in Athens. A large attendance came from all sections of the state as well as Alabama and South Carolina. A series of status reports were presented by various persons involved with the Wallace Shoals Project. Tours were conducted through the facilities of the new River Bend Laboratory for archaeological research.

Many of the Society members presented papers at the Georgia Academy of Science on April 28 and 29, held at Georgia College in Milledgeville. Papers were: "A Reconnaissance of Aboriginal Okefenokee" by Chris T. Trowell; "A Reconsideration of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere in Prehistory" by Sharon I. Goad; "Caldwell and Georgia Ceramics" by Betty A. Smith; "An Archaeological Survey of the Upper Satilla River Basin" by Dennis Blanton; "Ceramic Analysis in Georgia" by J. Mark Williams; "Primary Forest Efficiency and the Development of Agriculture in the Eastern United States" by Chester B. DePratter; "A Reassessment of the Archaic Period in Piedmont Georgia" by Anne F. Rogers; "An Analysis of Habitation Surfaces from the Cane Island Site, 9PM209" by W. Dean Wood; "Locational Analysis of Late Mississippian Sites in the Southern Piedmont" by Chung Ho Lee; "The View from Rood's Landing, Then and Now" by Gail S. Schnell; "Tugalo" by Marshall W. Williams; "European Trade Material from 9ST1 (Tugalo)" by Marvin T. Smith and J. Mark Williams; "Social Implications of Ceramic Analysis in Coastal Georgia" by Charles E. Pearson; "Aboriginal Tools Used in a Prehistoric Earthlodge at Bellfield Mound, Carter's Quarters, Georgia" by A. R. Kelly.

The Fall Meeting was held on October 13 and 14 at the City Hall in Kennesaw, Georgia. Officers for 1979 are: President, Chester DePratter; President-Elect, Rowe Bowen; Secretary/Treasurer, Betty Smith; Editor of *Early Georgia*, Marvin Smith. Editor of the newsletter, *The Profile*, Dwight Kirkland. Dr. A. R. Kelly and Harold A. Huscher were elected Life Members of the Society. The following

papers were given: "Aboriginal Okefenokee: Toward a Cultural Geography" by Chris Trowell; "Excavations of Historical Sites in Wallace Reservoir" by Albert F. Bartovics; "Roles of Archaeology: The Toombs House Case" by Chip Morgan; "An Archaeological Survey in Atlanta: The OIC Lot" by William H. Adams; "Preliminary Statement on a Pauper's Graveyard: Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia" by Roy Dickens; "Ceramic Analysis of the Edgewood Site" by Linda Worthy; "Preliminary Investigations of Atlanta Folk Potteries" by Linda Carnes; "The Kent Mound" by Fred Cook; "Comments on Investigations by Soils Systems" by Pat Garrow and "Comments on the Bosomworth Site, the Lumberville Site and an Underwater Bridge at Lumber City" by Frankie Snow.

The four issues of the newsletter, *The Profile*, have been on time. Dwight Kirkland, Editor, has been assisted by Chris Trowell. Special thanks should go to Chris who does the mailing of over 200 copies which are also sent to libraries over the state. Volume 5 of *Early Georgia* was published and contains: "Environmental Changes on the Georgia Coast During the Prehistoric Period" by Chester B. DePratter; "The Lower Georgia Coast as a Cultural Sub-Region" by Fred C. Cook; "A Survey of the Ocmulgee Big Bend Region" by Francis H. Snow; "Southwest Georgia Prehistory: An Overview" by Betty A. Smith; and "Weeden Island in Southwest Georgia" by Karl Steinen. Volume 3, no. 1 and Volume 3, no. 2 are also available, the price is \$5.00 per issue from Dr. Betty Smith, Social Science Division, Kennesaw College, Marietta, Georgia 30061.

An Important Georgia Publication is "An Archeological Survey of the Ocmulgee Big Bend Region: A Preliminary Report" by Frankie H. Snow. Occasional Papers #3. \$5.00 from the South Georgia College Bookstore, Douglas, Georgia 31533.

#### MARYLAND by Paul Cresthull

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. has 10 Chapters with 300 memberships. It issues a monthly newsletter and 2 issues per year of the journal *Maryland Archeology*.

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Madison House Restaurant in North East on Saturday, October 7, 1978. The program included the following papers: Dr. Robert L. McFarlin, "The Harrington Site Revisited"; Paul Cresthull, "Indians and Eskimos of Alaska"; Michael Stewart, "The Hagerstown Valley Project"; R. Pennington Smith, "Archeology of the Bull Branch of the Patapsco River"; Mac McDaniel, "Potomac Archeology of the Piedmont: An Update on the Lowes Island Sites."

The 13th Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology was held in Annapolis on Saturday, April 15, 1978. The speakers and topics were: Douglas C. Comer, "Archeological Investigations by the National Park Service along the C & O Canal"; Victor Fisher, "Recent Rock Art Research in the Southwest by Towson State University"; Dr. William W. Fitzhugh, "Recent Archeological Research in the Coastal Northeast"; Dr. Wm. M. Kelso, "Impermanent 17th Century Architecture of the Chesapeake: the Archeological Evidence"; Dr. Mark P. Leone, "Mormons and Archeology."

Members of the Society participated in the 8th Annual Field School under the direction of state archeologist, Tyler Bastian. The dig was held from May 26 to June 6, 1978, at Noland's Ferry, a late Woodland site near Frederick, Md. A preliminary report on the site by Don Peck is given in the Sept 1978 Newsletter. The site produced 11 C14 samples which are expected to date about AD 1350-1450 and apply to the large rhyolite Levanna triangular points and the limestone-tempered Page Cord-Marked pottery. Of the 5 burials encountered, 3 were flexed and 2 extended.

Chapter & Individual Activities: The 6th Annual Artifact Show, Hidden History, sponsored by the midshore Chapter, was held on Sunday, April 16 in Easton. At the meeting, Gene Marchesi displayed historic Indian clothing and weapons, some of which are copies he has made of authenticated museum specimens. Mr. & Mrs. Carrol Bennet of the Central Chapter continue to catalog the prehistoric Indian artifacts belonging to the Maryland Historical Society. The 46 individual collections include the very large collection from the Md. Academy of Sciences. Mac McDaniel continues his monumental task of mapping the artifact concentrations on Lowes Island in the Potomac River. Bill Barse of the Anne Arundel County Chapter investigated the West Shore Site and has a preliminary report in the January 1978 Newsletter. He found a stratigraphic separation of; Mockley shell-tempered pottery; Mayr pottery (quartz-shell-tempered); and sand-quartz and sand-tempered pottery (Accokeek-Cord-Marked?). The Anne Arundel Chapter is investigating a Late Woodland Site on West River. The Harford County Chapter is sampling components of several sites containing either Townsend Ware (shell-tempered, ca. 1200 AD) or Potomac Creek Ware (sand-tempered, ca. 1400-1600 AD).

#### MASSACHUSETTS by Carol Barnes

On October 28, 1978, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society had

a paid membership of 1061 (921 dues-paying members of ESAF). We have seven active chapters, each of which conducts its own program of meetings, research and education. The society itself meets once each spring for a research seminar and once each fall for an annual business meeting. This year our April seminar was hosted by Cape Cod Chapter and held in Hyannis, Mass. Dr. Charles Nelson of U-Mass Boston Harbor gave a flint-knapping demonstration in the morning, followed by an afternoon of research reports. The annual business meeting in October was held at Bronson Museum in Attleboro. Its afternoon program concentrated on experimental archaeology and new approaches. Dr. Charles Bolian of the University of New Hampshire was the evening speaker.

Two issues of the Society *Bulletin* were published under the editorship of Dr. Dena Dincauze. The spring issue was a report of the R.C.A. Site in Chatham, excavated by Cape Cod Chapter; the fall issue contained several short articles. The Society also published two *Newsletters* under the editorship of Mary Hyde.

The Certification Program designed by our Certification Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Curtiss Hoffman has been implemented. Several chapters are now requiring Provisional level certification for participation in their excavations, and a number of members have already been certified at this level. The program for certification at the Assistant level has been approved by the Trustees, and a number of members are now studying for this level. The program for full certification awaits approval. We are trying to implement our Certification Program as a course of study in which the learning process is more important than the final outcome, so the emphasis has been on development of a high-quality step-by-step progression rather than a finished package with built-in grandfather clauses.

#### MICHIGAN by Alice C. Noecker

The Michigan Archaeological Society held its 27th Annual Meeting at the Student Union, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Sunday, April 16, 1978, with President Robert E. Woodhams presiding. Eight chapters made their annual reports to the membership. The following people were elected to join returning Trustees Donald W. Foster and Alice C. Noecker on the Official Board: Donna J. Sanford, President-Elect; Charles H. Martinez, First Vice-President; Will Young, Second Vice-President; Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Secretary; Harold W. Thompson, Treasurer and Edward M. Green, new Trustee. Lawrence G. Dorothy was inaugurated as the next President of the Society. The afternoon speakers were Dr. John R. Halsey, State Archaeologist, J. Tracy Luke, Alma College, William M. Cremin, Western Michigan University and Charles A. Hulse.

The *Michigan Archaeologist* is our official publication, under the editorship of Dr. James E. Fitting, and Volume 24 is the current volume, with materials for Volume 25 being edited at the present time. We find some concern in the change of ownership of Braun-Brumfield, because our printing costs are rising more than previously anticipated.

President Lawrence G. Dorothy was among the distinguished speakers at the dedication of the shelter protecting the Sanilac Petroglyphs, which are now a state park with land which was donated by the Society. The shelter, an octagonal wooden structure, is presently closed in the winter by plywood panels and will eventually be plexiglassed and crosslit in order to improve the visibility of the carvings. Suitable interpretation of the site will be done by the History Division, Department of State, and as most such things, it has to await its turn in the budget. The shelter is enclosed by a chain-link fence and access is by key kept by a loyal Society member who is a neighbor. Even with less than perfect conditions, we continue to be gratified at the amount of protection now available to one of our great treasures, and those of us who have visited the site over the past several years are aware of how much of the soft sandstone outcropping has been lost just in the several years we have been working for its preservation.

The Annual Fall Workshop was held at Grand Valley State Colleges Saturday, October 14, 1978, with Dr. Richard Flanders acting as program chairman. The basic theme revolved around the newly emerging picture of Southwestern Michigan prehistory, plus one biblical site and two historic forts which are being researched by Michigan archaeologists. The speakers included W. D. Frankforter, Grand Rapids Public Museum; Dr. Bastian VanElderden, Calvin Seminary; Don Sleight, Western Michigan University; John Nass Jr., Western Michigan University; Virgil Nobel, Michigan State University, Terry Martin, Western Michigan University; and Deborah Rhead, Western Michigan University.

Our membership stands at just under 600, and we are happy to report that an attempt is being made to revive the Upper Peninsula Chapter, which has been absent from our Annual Meeting for several years. We continue to have a permanent member, the Honorable Ira W. Butterfield, on COMA (Council of Michigan Archaeologists) and we look forward to another productive year.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE by W. Dennis Chesley

New Hampshire Archeological Society ranks increased by 30 during 1978, for a total of 248 members (172 active, 16 family, 8 junior, 5 honorary, 6 life, 13 exchange, and 28 institutional). Some forty of these have been with the Society over 10 years. Officers for 1977-78 were President, Eugene C. Winter, Jr.; First Vice-President, W. Dennis Chesley; Second-Vice President, Osborn Stone; Third Vice-President, Charles Bolian; Secretary, Marjorie Chandler; Treasurer, Albert Demers; and Editor, Paul Holmes. Executive Board members were Donald W. Foster, Kenneth Rhodes, Paul Stephenson, J. Frederic Burt, Martha Brummer, and Victoria Kenyon.

In addition to a quarterly newsletter, the Society publishes a more formal bulletin, *The New Hampshire Archaeologist*. Number 19, just released, contains 6 papers and is our largest issue to date.

Departing from tradition, no Society-sanctioned excavation program was carried out this year. Instead, members were encouraged to participate in the numerous university field schools and institutional excavations held in New Hampshire and neighboring states. Several availed themselves of these educational opportunities, and for many recognition or certification from the State Historic Preservation Office was in the offing.

Research on materials excavated by the N.H.A.S. from the Smyth Site was continued at Phillips Exeter Academy under the direction of Donald W. Foster and Victoria Kenyon. The pace of this analysis has accelerated thanks to a grant-in-aid from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service to the Academy. Much progress was made on the Bibliography of the Native Peoples of New Hampshire, an N.H.A.S. survey and planning document being prepared also with benefit of Federal funds.

Throughout the year, Society officers were consulted by the State Historic Preservation Office for input, and a contingent of N.H.A.S. members assisted the State Historical Commission draft wording for two roadside historical markers soon to be erected. One, commemorating the Merrimack River Canal System, will likely be placed at Hooksett. The other, to be placed in Franklin, will mark a documented corn grinding mortar used by Indians at the contact period. Society advice was welcomed by the Commission.

In retrospect, 1978 was a building year for N.H.A.S., with emphasis on individual development of skills and reassessment of Society objectives and programs.

## NEW YORK by Louis A. Brennan

The New York State Archeological Association is composed of 13 chapters with a total of 990 memberships representing 1050 members.

The 62nd annual conference of NYSAA was held April 7, 8 and 9 at the Holiday Hills Conference Center, Pawling, with the Metropolitan and Mid-Hudson Chapters as co-hosts. The program of papers was as follows:

Saturday, April 8, morning session: "Early Ceramics in the Upper Hudson Valley," Henny Jo Brombach; "A New Look at Long Island Pottery," Kathryn Hoffman; "A Potter Examines Prehistoric Ceramics of Southwestern Peconic Bay, Rediscovered Their Clay Source and Works With Their Material," Pieter Greef; "Techniques of Primitive Pottery," followed by an outdoor firing demonstration, Maria Louis Sideroff.

Saturday, April 8, afternoon session: "An Archaeological Survey of Gannagaro State Historic Site, Ontario County, New York," Charles F. Hayes III; "Ironwork in Onondaga," Jim Bradley; "The Bittersweet Complex—Cox 41, A Series of Late Archaic-Transitional Habitation/Workshop Sites," Thomas P. Weinman; "The Pipestave Hollow Site: Cultural Implications for Northeastern Prehistory," Michael Gramley; "Multivariate Support for Some New York State Projectile Point Types," Charles Fisher; "Petroglyphs in New York State," Edward Lenik.

Saturday, April 8, annual dinner speaker: Dr. Stuart Struever, "The Koster Investigation: An Experiment in the New Archeology."

Sunday, April 9, morning session: Symposium: The Early Archaic, chaired by Louis A. Brennan. Participants: Elizabeth Dumont, Robert E. Funk, Herbert Kraft, Curt Tompkins, Neal Trubowitz.

Elected at the annual business meeting were: president, Elizabeth Dumont; vice-president, Charles Gillette; secretary James Walsh; treasurer, Carolyn Weatherwax; ESAF representative, Louis A. Brennan.

Three issues, as usual, of the official journal: *The Bulletin* were published, totaling 115 pages. This exhausted the inventory of manuscripts at the time but, notification of this appearing in the March issue, the response was both prompt and satisfactory; *The Bulletin* will have no manuscript problems for some time to come.

Three publications of some interest to the general archaeological reader were published during 1978: *The Coastal Archaeology Reader: Selections from the New York State Archeological Association Bulletin—1954—1957*; *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*; and *Anthropology*.

*The Coastal Reader* is an anthology of pieces from *The Bulletin* concerning the prehistory and archaeology of coastal New York sites; publisher is the Suffolk County Archaeological Association and the book is for sale. *Historical Archaeology* is also an anthology, edited by Robert Schuyler and published by Baywood Publishing Co., Farmingdale, New York. *Anthropology* is a periodical for which the plans are to publish twice a year. It originates at SUNY, Stony Brook and invites contributions in the four branches of anthropology. It is in charge of an editorial board at PO Drawer Y, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790.

Chenango Chapter is now in its 18th year of publishing a quarterly of high quality reports that would do honor to many a state journal.

## PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has about 870 members and twelve active chapters. The 1978 annual meeting was hosted by Chapter 20 at Seven Springs with 115 people in attendance. The meeting was called to order by the Second Vice-President, Robert LeBar. The Constitution of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology had been amended at two special meetings of the Board of Directors and was accepted by the general membership. The papers presented were: "Current Archaeology in Pennsylvania" by Dr. Barry C. Kent, "The Avella Mound" by Verna L. Cowin, "Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Cross Creek Drainage" by R. J. Fryman, "Early Monongahela on the Somerset Plateau" by Richard George, "Bald Eagle Valley" by Paul Heberling, "Historic Potteries of Somerset County" by Vera Jane Hoffman, "Noah Parker's Treasure" by Robert LaBar, "Deducing the Structure of Grave Creek Mound by Core Drilling" by E. Thomas Hemmings, "Susquehannock Mortuary Ceremonialism" by Jay F. Custer, "The Mead Island Complex" by Stanley Lantz and "Middle Woodland in the Monongahela Drainage" by Harry O. Holstein.

The 1979 meeting will be held at Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa. on April 27 and 28. The headquarters will be the Hotel Bethlehem. The theme will be "Stoneworkers to Steelworkers." Dr. John Cotter will be the banquet speaker. Primitive games will be part of the Saturday afternoon program.

Chapter 19 sponsored the Third Monongahela Symposium chaired by Ron Eisert on October 21. Papers included: "Bone and Shell in Monongahela Remains" by Donald Tanner, "Tower Site: Monongahela in S.W. Ohio" by Jeff Brown, "Multi-Component Site in Westmoreland County" by Dr. Mary Joy Haywood, "Eastern Ohio Fort Ancient and Philo Phase" by Jeff Carskadden, "Whylic Site—A Drew Phase Village" by Ron Eisert, "The McJunkin Site:36AL17" by Richard George, "The Large Site:36A11" by Ronald Petrovich and "The Hartly Site:36GR23" by Tom Viencek. Chapter 19 continues site surveys in Washington and Greene Counties and excavation at the Hartley site, 36GR23.

Dr. W. Fred Kinsey III, of Franklin and Marshall College published *The Lower Susquehanna Valley: Prehistoric Indians* in December, 1977. He has been doing impact studies in Adams and York Counties, Pennsylvania, and Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

## TENNESSEE by Kenneth W. Steverson

Since its organization in 1944, the Tennessee Archaeological Society has been devoted to the identification, recording, and preservation of Tennessee's archaeological resources. Indicative of the Society's increasing concern for Tennessee's archaeological heritage is its relationship with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is our hope that through close cooperation with the Division, the T.A.S. can more effectively pursue those goals that led to its birth. To facilitate the Society's functioning, a new permanent mailing address has been established. All correspondence should be directed to the new address: Tennessee Archaeological Society, c/o Division of Archaeology, 5103 Edmondson Pike, Nashville, TN 37211.

The T.A.S. publications program has been rejuvenated. The T.A.S. *Newsletter* is now being published on a bi-monthly basis and Volume 33 of the journal, *Tennessee Archaeologist*, is in the final stages of preparation. Volume 33 will include the following papers: "The Meeks Site" by Joseph Benthall, "Land-Between-The-Lakes Research" by Jack Nance, and "Trade Goods With A Dallas Burial: Salvage Archaeology at 40-MR-12" by Orleans Rice. Volume 33 will be available for distribution by early spring 1979. Authors wishing to submit manuscripts for publication should send them to the attention of the Editorial Board at the above mentioned Society address.

T.A.S. publications are included with membership in the Society. Full membership is \$6.00, family membership (wife and children under eighteen) is \$7.00, institutional membership is \$10.00. A life membership is \$100.00.

## VERMONT by William A. Bayreuther

Vermont Archaeological Society membership now stands at approximately one hundred. The Society published two newsletters in 1978

and plans on resuming its quarterly newsletter schedule in 1979. James Petersen of the University of Vermont has prepared a manuscript on the ceramics recovered by the Society's 1972 and 1973 excavations at the Winooski site, located on the Winooski River flood plain in the towns of Winooski and Colchester. Jim's analysis indicates several occupations of the site during the early and late subdivisions of the Middle Woodland Period. The Society's Editorial Committee is currently reviewing the manuscript, which is scheduled for publication in monograph form in 1979.

1978 marked the birth of a Bimonthly Seminar in Archaeology series, cosponsored by the VAS and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. The program features lectures by Northeastern scholars on topics ranging from Northeastern Paleo-Indian manifestations to: "The Inference of Ethnic Differences from Eighteenth Century Archaeological Sites." The seminar series has proven quite successful in stimulating local interest in archaeology, and plans are underway to continue the program in 1979.

The VAS held two general membership meetings in 1978. The first, on June 17th, was at the Shelburne Museum, where members toured the restored village before meeting for a picnic lunch and a program of archaeological films.

The second meeting was held on October 14th at the Burlington Sheraton Inn. The program included a progress report on the University of Vermont Dept. of Anthropology's mitigation of the Winooski Site, a presentation on Vermont's stone-built blast furnaces, annual officers' reports, and election of Society trustees. Peter Thomas, Cultural Resource Archaeologist at the University of Vermont, delivered the after-dinner address, which dealt with his excavations at the Fort Hill Site, a Contact Period Squakheag Indian village in Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

#### VIRGINIA by Merle D. Kerby

The Archeological Society of Virginia during 1978 had a membership of 900, with twelve local chapters. Dr. Ivor Noel Hume, Archeologist for Colonial Williamsburg, was voted to become an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of over twenty years of outstanding contributions to Virginia's archeology.

The usual four issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin* were published, with a total of 160 pages. In a change of editors, Dr. Theodore R. Reinhart, Dept. of Anthropology at the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, became Editor in the Spring of 1978. Four issues of a mimeographed *Newsletter* were put out. Editor of the *Newsletter* has been Mrs. Muriel Farrington, who recently moved from Virginia to Vermont. New editor of the *Newsletter* is Ms. Mary Beaudry, also of the Dept. of Anthropology, College of William & Mary. One Special Publication, the *Index to the Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 26-30, is in press, and it should be available for distribution by the end of 1978.

Work has continued at the Hatch Site in Prince George County, Va. This project of the Society is funded by a generous sponsor, and work in 1978 opened up new areas of this multi-component site. The new area shows heavy occupation during the early 17th Century, probably coeval with the final occupancy of the site by the Weyanoake Indians. Director of the project is L. B. Gregory. He welcomes visitors and volunteer workers. He can be reached at (804) 866-3197 if you wish to get directions and arrange to visit the site.

A limited number of excavation projects were carried out by chapters and individual members of the Society. These were: The Currituck Site, Currituck Co., N.C., Floyd Painter & E. King Reid; The Halliday Point Site, Suffolk, Va., Edw. Bottoms & Nansmond Chapter; The Cornelius Site, Washington Co., Va., Wolf Hills Chapter, and The Hogue Site, Tazewell County, Va., Mr. E. E. Jones, Jr, Bluefield, W. Va.

In addition, many members assisted on surveys and excavation projects conducted by the many agencies and institutions currently doing archeology in Virginia.

A new development in Virginia archeology is the creation by the Va. Research Center for Archaeology of several Regional Preservation Offices at strategic places around the state. Others are planned for 1979. One mission of these centers is to help train and support the work of the local chapters of the Society in their areas of interest and responsibility.

Officers elected for 1979-80 are: President: Russell E. Darden, Courtland, Va.; Vice President: Graham H. Simmerman, Radford, Va.; Secretary: Mrs. Virginia Sherman, Williamsburg, Va., and Treasurer: Carl Aschman, Newport News, Va.

The Society voted to create the position of Society Archeologist, with the title resting with the person who heads the Society's Site Survey Committee. The current chairman is H. A. MacCord, Sr. of Richmond. Every effort will be made to continue having a professional archeologist filling this position. In addition, the Society voted to seek ways and means to employ a full-time survey archeologist to assist in much needed work across the state.

Activities planned for 1979 are expected to follow similar directions.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

### EARLY ARCHAIC SITE DISTRIBUTION AND THE SOMERSET PLATEAU OF SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD L. GEORGE

During the summer of 1978, an archaeological survey was conducted on and around the Somerset Plateau of southwestern Pennsylvania by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. The plateau with an average elevation of 1900 feet is bordered on the east and west by Allegheny Mountain and Laurel Hill respectively. Flood plains along the Casselman River and other large streams were visited and tested for undisturbed archaeological stratification. Only shallow habitation sites, disturbed by agriculture, were recorded along headwater streams where soil buildup had been minimal. Attention was then focused on upland sites, especially on Laurel Hill, where a number of small rock shelters and spring head sites were tested. Indications are that the latter were occupied from Paleolithic through the historic contact period and future work will be concentrated on the investigation of springhead sites in various topographic situations. Several lithic sources were also recorded during the field season.

A preliminary analysis of the distribution of Early Archaic sites on and around the Somerset Plateau was made. Sites with Le Croy components are all but nonexistent on the Somerset Plateau. After borrowing and studying numerous surface collections, we were able to locate only one site that had produced a number of Le Croy points whereas other Early Archaic artifacts such as Kirk Corner-Notched and Kirk Stemmed were found thinly distributed over numerous sites. Fluted points were also present on upland as well as lowland sites on the Plateau.

Le Croy component sites are, however, fairly numerous in the lowland zone east of Allegheny Mountain in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and west of Laurel Hill in Westmoreland County. The average elevation in these areas is 1100 feet. Why the Le Croy Component people were not utilizing the Somerset Plateau at 6000 B.C. while inhabiting lower elevations is not, at present, known. Interdisciplinary research will, in the future, be concentrated on this problem which we believe has environmental ramifications.

### PATTERNS OF SITE DISTRIBUTION AND LITHIC SELECTION IN THE PIEDMONT ARCHAIC

W. FRED KINSEY III

The Piedmont Archaic is a significant cultural manifestation found widely distributed on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Piedmont and the Ridge and Valley physiographic provinces of the Middle Atlantic Region. These Late Archaic assemblages are notable for stemmed projectile points having proportionately long and narrow blades. The selection from a variety of locally available materials for the production of chipped stone tools depended on a number of variables, namely: cultural preference, function, trade, availability, site location, and others. Fine-grained crypto-crystallines, widely preferred by cultures preceding and subsequent to the Piedmont Archaic, are generally shunned by the Indians of this tradition. Hypotheses are put forward to explain this pattern.

### SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, SETTLEMENT TYPES AND ACTIVITIES: OLD TOYS IN NEW BOXES

JOSEPH E. GRANGER

This paper examined several definitions relating to settlement pattern studies and suggested that we agree on one set. Data from Early Woodland sites in New York's Niagara Frontier and adjacent areas were used to illustrate "New Boxes." It was suggested that we re-examine our findings in the light of these categories.

### RIDDLES ON ROCKS: NON-ABORIGINAL PETROGLYPHS IN THE NORTHEAST

EDWARD J. LENIK

A surge of popular interest in rock art and inscriptions in the northeastern United States has caused many enthusiasts to search for and record these fascinating glyph-sites. This has led to a virtual "inscriptomania" and frequently to bizarre archaeological claims. When such claims are reported in the media they tend to create a

sensational image of archaeology. The usual reaction of the professional archaeologist has often been one of skepticism, disdain or outright rejection. For the most part, however, the claims have not been challenged nor examined rationally and scientifically.

This paper examined several petroglyph sites that are not of Indian origin. A description of these glyph-sites was given together with an interpretation and analysis of the designs. Some of the petroglyphs are the result of natural phenomena, some were executed by Euro-Americans, some are frauds, and some remain as riddles defying solution.

UPPER OHIO VALLEY PETROGLYPHS, THE OJIBWA,  
MONONGAHELA MAN AND THE SHAWNEE

JAMES L. SWAUGER

Intensive study of petroglyph sites in the Upper Ohio Valley have given us a set of facts. An hypothesis linking these facts into a logical framework is that: (1) the petroglyphs were carved between A.D. 900 and the early 18th century A.D. by the Late Prehistoric groups known locally as the Monongahelas, (2) that the matching of Upper Ohio Valley petroglyph symbols with Ojibwa symbols suggests that the Monongahela people were also Algonkian-speaking people sharing basic mythological and symbolic concepts with other Algonkian-speaking peoples, and (3) that the Algonkian people most likely to have been occupying the Upper Ohio Valley in the time period suggested were Proto-Shawnee.

FUND RAISING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

EDMUND K. SWIGART

The formulation of important archaeological programs and even institutions need not be put aside or canceled because of a lack of funding. One need only apply the same professional dedication and scientific discipline to the field of fund raising, public relations, and administration that are brought to the field of archaeological research and programs themselves. What is necessary is a series of simple, logical steps concerning the definition and articulation of the need; and the careful planning of a fund raising campaign to meet these needs. These steps must be carried out with the advice of professional fund raising counsel and at least one individual who will implement, with enthusiasm and dedication, the instructions of this counsel.

THE 1974-1978 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE NEW TORONTO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

WILLIAM D. FINLAYSON AND GRANT A. TRIPP

Five years of archaeological investigations on 18,500 acres of land expropriated for airport construction have resulted in: (1) almost total excavation of the two acre White site; (2) the almost total excavation of the 12 to 13 acre Draper site; (3) archaeological survey of more than 13,000 acres, and (4) test excavations on five previously unknown Iroquoian villages.

It appears that there may have been continuous Iroquoian occupation on the Rouge-Duffin drainages between ca. A.D. 700 and A.D. 1575. It is highly likely the area was the homeland of one of the Huron Confederacy tribes.

The largest site, Draper, occupied ca. A.D. 1500, represents an amalgamation of villages or village settlements. Hypotheses are offered to explain this expansion as well as the relationship Draper had to other Huron sites in the investigation.

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS FROM AN UNDERWATER SITE,  
CHARLESTON LAKE, SOUTHEASTERN ONTARIO

by PHILIP J. WRIGHT

Printed in full in this issue.

INTRA-LONGHOUSE SPATIAL ANALYSIS

MIMI KAPCHES

This paper discussed the feasibility of spatial analysis to determine activity areas inside a longhouse. Utilizing Huron ethnographic data,

activities areas inside a longhouse can be hypothesized. This information can be used to evaluate the variety of data recoverable during excavation, which can be used to determine activity areas. Several problems must be considered by the analyst attempting spatial analysis in longhouses; these were detailed.

THE SHIELD ARCHAIC: A VIEW FROM THE  
MONTREAL RIVER

DEAN H. KNIGHT

Research in the Montreal River Valley between 1969 and 1972 demonstrated the presence of a unique lithic assemblage interpreted as part of the Shield Archaic. The uniqueness of this assemblage is represented in terms of size, shape, raw material and function, although the latter is not established with any certainty. While the assemblage appears to differ from other assemblages on the Canadian Shield, there is a certain consistency demonstrated between sites found within the Montreal river drainage system. It is suggested that this artifactual consistency represents land utilization by a single group (or closely aligned groups) of related peoples through time, and by at least Archaic times, we see the development of the concept of territory.

MISKWO SINNEE MUNNIDOMINUG

by WILLIAM A. FOX

Printed in full in this issue.

CONTROLLING THE HEIGHTS: THE MORAINÉ  
OCCUPATIONS OF SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO

by MARTI A. LATTA

Printed in full in this issue.

THE MCKENZIE OR WOODBRIDGE SITE AND ITS PLACE  
IN THE ONTARIO TRADITION: A PRELIMINARY  
REEXAMINATION AND SUMMARY

by DAVID S. JOHNSON

Printed in full in this issue.

A GEOGRAPHIC APPROACH TO SOUTHERN  
ONTARIO ARCHAIC

by ARTHUR ROBERTS

Printed in full in this issue.

THE GEORGE DAVIDSON SITE: A LATE ARCHAIC  
"BROADPOINT" COMPONENT IN  
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

by IAN T. KENYON

Printed in full in this issue.



TEMPERATE SWIDDEN HORTICULTURE: AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

by CLARK M. SYKES

Printed in full in this issue.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE  
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY SHORE AREA

ANDREW J. STANZESKI

Until recently, comparatively little archaeological work was done along the New Jersey shore. This paper reported on three sites located in the southeastern shore area: The Pennella site and the Tuckerton Shell Mound, both of which are located in Tuckerton, Ocean County, and the Steele site at Beesly's Point, Cape May County. The Pennella site contained Orient and Fox Creek components with shell tool associations. Radiocarbon dates derived from the Fox Creek component yielded dates of 1530 B.P. and 1810 B.P. The Tuckerton Shell Mound, a shell tool assemblage, presumably devoid of lithic artifacts, assayed at 1530 B.P. The multicomponent Steele site has a range from Early Archaic into the Late Woodland and Historic Contact periods.

## VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE PENNELLA SITE

DAVID C. PARRIS

The Pennella site is an example of the use of coastal fauna during the Middle Woodland period. All species present were locally obtainable, and the expected aquatic elements are present. Turtle remains are especially abundant and varied; the remains of rabbits and domestic dogs are lacking.

Two features are especially interesting, one of which could represent feasting associated with a burial ritual during the spring. Warm weather occupation (April to October) is readily apparent; there is no evidence for winter occupation.

The site may represent a number of short-term encampments that lasted for the duration of burial rituals, because the faunal remains are not sufficiently abundant to demonstrate an extended occupation.

## SHELL MIDDENS AND MESSAGES

DAVID SANGER

In a recent E.S.A.F. publication (No. 5) Louis A. Brennan presented some conclusions regarding the nature of the shell middens in the Hudson Valley. One of the interesting observations he made was that the shells were not deposited by the people who left behind the artifacts. Data from archaeological and ethnohistorical sources elsewhere in North America suggest a different pattern from that presented for the Hudson Valley. The results of the comparative study indicate that all shell middens should not be regarded as functionally similar. Archaeologists should be aware of the varying natures of the messages and be prepared to receive them through thoughtful field-work.

THE WILLIAMSON SITE: A DATED EARLY WOODLAND  
CAMP IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE VALLEY

CHRIS C. HUMMER

Excavations at the deeply stratified Williamson site in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, have so far revealed the existence of four well separated occupations. The site is located on one of a series of low eminences on the river floodplain.

The Early Woodland level is yielding data on settlement and early ceramics. A variety of features characterize the living floor: refuse pits, various types of fire pits and hearths, and various types of workshops. Early ceramic recoveries include *in-situ* associations of flat-bottomed and pointed-bottomed vessels. Charcoal from a refuse pit containing flat-bottomed vessel sherds was radiocarbon dated at 1380 B.C. ± 75 years. (DIC 646)

## THE CURRITUCK SITE: A COMPLEX CERAMIC COMPLEX

FLOYD PAINTER

This Early Woodland period ceramic complex was discovered 3½ years ago. The Currituck site, a single component village, and other similar estuarine sites in the region have yielded an amazing array of flat-bottomed beakers and bowls in many sizes and styles. The makers of these vessels utilized several different local clays, many different surface treatments, and various tempering agents. Shell-tempered ware (a part of the complex) predates other shell tempered ceramics of the region by at least one thousand years. Three C-14 dates, derived from charcoal and bone, range in age from 660 B.C. to 810 B.C. The unique ceramics and excavated house patterns indicate a very sophisticated culture for this region and time.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL ROCK SHELTERS IN  
MIXED HARDWOOD FORESTS

LEE NOVICK

Test excavations of small rock shelters located in a similar upland Eastern deciduous forests in Missouri, South Carolina and North Carolina are discussed in this paper. Based on the analysis of debitage and total tool assemblages, it is argued that these shelters served as short term habitation sites. All shelters, although located in different geographic regions, exhibit similar occupational evidence. This suggests that small rock shelters in other areas may also reflect short term habitations presenting the possibility that the large, well stratified shelters are functionally unique. Investigating the total variability of rock shelters presents us with alternative views of the functional interpretations of rock shelter sites.

THE USE OF POINT SAMPLING IN THE PRELIMINARY  
TESTING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

CHARLES CANTLEY AND JOHN CABLE

At the outset of preparing archaeological sites for excavation, archaeologists are immediately confronted with the question of "Where to dig?" Traditional site evaluation techniques generally do not allow the coverage necessary to assess the total range of formation processes that structure sites. Through a continuing contractual agreement between the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation and the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (University of South Carolina) a new, cost efficient method of total site evaluation has been developed. As a result of experimentation on three prehistoric sites (38LX151, 38CT16 and 38CT25) in South Carolina, the method has been modified to further maximize information quality. With the aid of computer mapping programs, the method designed by the authors has proved to be a quick and efficient means of observing subsurface artifact distributions within archaeological sites and appears to provide an excellent basis for planning excavation strategies.

## REPLICATION OF ABORIGINAL POTTERY

MARIA-LOUISE SIDOROFF

The problem encountered in replicating prehistoric ceramics was the special concern of this session. Types of clays, grits and methods of construction and firing were discussed. An attempt was made to fire sample pots in the open air.

## APPROACHES TO HISTORICAL SITES ARCHAEOLOGY

DANIEL G. CROZIER

Approaches utilized by the historical sites archaeologist in assembling an archaeological record were reviewed through illustrations of investigations in northeastern United States; documentary research and excavation methodologies which promote recovery of the most complete archaeological record possible were examined. Such documents are of immediate use to the historian, architect, and archaeologist, in particular when site remains are to be stabilized, restored or reconstructed. The importance of assembling a complete archaeological record cannot be over emphasized. Excavations are by nature destructive; therefore it is the responsibility of the excavator to do more than generate a fine collection of exotic artifacts, confirm the location of a particular structure, or test a new excavation methodology.

## INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AS HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ROBERT L. SCHUYLER

Industrial Archaeology emerged in England in the 1950's and 1960's as the study of obsolete standing monuments. Such a monument-focus has also characterized the study of industrial sites in North America. More recently, the field has expanded to involve new areas such as oral history and the most traditional aspect of archaeological research: subsurface excavations. Work at Lowell, Massachusetts, the first major industrial city in America, involves below ground as well as above ground research and serves as an example of a more complete Industrial Archaeology.

## THE HEURISTIC VIEW OF EARLY INDUSTRIAL SITES

EDWARD HEITE

Industrial archaeology demands that the researcher have physical access to all parts of a site as well as the time, ability and resources needed to relate a site to culture history. The Paterson, N.J., study of Rutsch and Rutsch (1975) is an example of this "whole community" approach.

Salvage archaeology, with construction engineering dictating excavation boundaries, tends to destroy site integrity. Restrictions on the scope of salvage operations and failure to relate excavated data to a whole community picture are threats to industrial archaeology.

Analyses of brickmaking sites should include data on worker's houses, company stores and lime and charcoal kilns in order to determine the social implications of brickmaking on a colonial settlement.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TRAUMA: THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD SITES

DAVID G. ORR

Recently, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service has conducted a number of excavations on domestic sites seriously disrupted by Civil War battles. One of the principal concepts concerning the most recent of these excavations was to provide a tightly knit domestic ethnography which would mesh together the most significant written, physical, and oral traditional evidence. At the Taylor House Site in Petersburg, Virginia, archaeological excavation served as the nexus for an ambitious eleven week program which used college interns and professional staff in a singularly distinct endeavour to provide such an ethnography.

This presentation detailed some of the preliminary findings of this project together with ideas generated from three other sites directed by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. The conclusion demonstrated how impressive archaeological evidence can be for the study of behavioral and sociological historic analysis.

## A PRELIMINARY CHRONOLOGY AND DISCUSSION OF 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM NEW YORK STATE

JOHN H. MCCASHION

European clay tobacco pipes arrived in New York State with the Dutch, probably in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. With the increase of pipemaking in Dutch cities such as Amsterdam, a principal source of supply up to the middle seventeenth century, their frequency of occurrence is shown on both domestic and Indian sites of the Iroquois people resident within the present political boundaries of New York State.

Though Dutch pipes were common for the first half of the seventeenth century, some English styles appear. After ca. 1700, slightly earlier on domestic sites, Dutch types gradually decrease as the English begin to flood the market with London types; but mostly Bristol types such as those made by the Tippetts.

Our purpose is to attempt to illustrate and define the many attributes and styles of the clay tobacco pipe as they are reported from domestic and Indian sites. By comparative analysis with other artifacts, and historical data from England and Holland, we hope to help establish more accurate and verifiable dates than we now have.

## ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE AND DOCUMENT AT GLENCAIRN, RT. 206, LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J.

RICHARD W. HUNTER

The 1978 excavations took place inside the stone kitchen wing at Glencairn prior to restoration of the interior of the building. This investigation formed part of a larger project of partially government-funded restoration being carried out on all the Glencairn buildings by the owner-occupiers of the property.

Archaeological evidence with some architectural and documentary support suggests that the stone wing, originally thought to be the home of the first residents built ca. 1700-1710 and later converted into a kitchen, may in fact have been purposely built as a kitchen for the present adjoining main residence, and may, therefore, be contemporary with the latter: a frame building erected sometime between 1762 and 1786.

This paper outlined the preliminary results of the excavation, related these to the ongoing architectural and documentary research, and put the site as a whole in its local and regional context.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE COASTAL ZONE

DANIEL KOSTI-KARELL

The coastal zone consists of both terrestrial and submerged lands within a mile of the seashore. It is an area that is well endowed with archaeological resources, both prehistoric and historic, on land and underwater. This paper discussed these resources, and the dangers to them from various development activities. Good land-use and environmental planning is necessary to minimize the damage to archaeological resources from development projects. This would permit timely and comprehensive surveys. Due to the complex nature of the coastal zone's archaeological resources, specialized equipment and methodologies are required in survey efforts. This is especially true for locating those resources that are underwater.

## PALEO-INDIAN IN WESTERN CONNECTICUT

ROGER W. MOELLER

During the summer of 1977, the only known *in situ* Paleo-Indian campsite in Connecticut was excavated by the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Participants in the Washington, CT. excavation co-sponsored by Earthwatch of Belmont, Massachusetts, found an approximately 30 square meters activity area at depths between 1.0 and 1.3 m. below the surface. Artifacts include an unfinished fluted point, 2 miniature points, graters, graving spurs, side/endscrapers, cores, utilized and retouched flakes, and debitage. Some artifacts were made from cobble flint apparently obtained from the adjacent Shepaug River. A C-14 date of  $10,190 \pm 300$  radiocarbon years; 8240 B.C. (W-3931) was obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Meyer Rubin, U.S. Geological Survey Radiocarbon Laboratory.

## PALEO-INDIANS ON NEW JERSEY'S COASTAL PLAIN: PATTERNS AND PREDICTIONS

JOHN CAVALLO

This paper examined the results of two independent surveys aimed at understanding Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in New Jersey through the analysis of the spatial distributions of fluted bifaces. Both studies revealed major clusterings of surface collected specimens along the Delaware River and its principal feeder streams. Several hypotheses were proposed to explain the apparent absence of such specimens on the Coastal Plain.

The implications of these hypotheses are weighed against new archaeological data from excavated and surface-collected Coastal Plain sites. These data are correlated with a number of palynological sequences from the Pine Barrens region and a model of resource availability during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene was discussed. This newly emerging pattern of exploitation strongly suggests that this physiographic province was ecologically attractive to early hunter/gatherer populations and concludes that the unequal distribution of fluted bifaces is a result of too small a sample rather than a function of past settlement patterns.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND  
EXPLOITATION OF PERIGLACIAL FEATURES  
IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

ANTHONY BONFIGLIO AND JACK CRESSON

Archaeological studies in New Jersey are slowly beginning to manifest themselves as important indicators to understanding its past. This we recognize but what we have overlooked in the study of aboriginal adaptive systems are the other physiographic regions and specific geophysical areas or features that have played an important role in aboriginal subsistence.

With the fluctuation of climatic conditions, glacial activity during the Pleistocene created certain geomorphic features by permafrost phenomena. Later altithermal conditions produced morphological changes developing thaw-lake basins. These basins provided an excellent environmental setting for aboriginal exploitation. Paleoindian and Archaic hunting and gathering groups, dependent upon a required set of needs, made use of these unusual basin-like features created by the periglacial environment.

ABSTRACTS OF STATE RESEARCH  
REPORTS

ALABAMA

MARJORIE GAY

The Alabama Girl Scout "Archy Program"! This was their 22nd year to spend two weeks in a primitive camp receiving an introduction to archaeology while actually contributing to our store of data. Archaeological competition is fierce in the state. The Cultural Resource Survey of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is one of the largest federally sponsored efforts to preserve our cultural heritage ever undertaken in the United States. Much is being learned about the French and American forts at Fort Toulouse where an archaeological laboratory will also serve as a center for study, open to the public. Many investigations hold the promise of being a "first" or at least to add new information. These include the most complete Miller II & III culture phase to date; the oldest, best preserved burials so far for the central part of the state; new site forms, revised for future computer read-out, and a survey of one of the most important wet-lands. There is no question, changes are taking place in Alabama and the concern of many is a solid foundation for future archaeological investigation.

GEORGIA

BETTY SMITH

Georgia archaeology increasingly in recent years has been dominated by contract archaeology, the delivery of a neatly packaged product and not necessarily the classic search for truth through the scientific method. Georgia State University, Atlanta, working on the Atlanta subway system, is recording historic trash and garbage dumps, an 18th century pottery kiln, and a "potters field" cemetery. University of Georgia is doing analytical study of materials from a salvage program in the Georgia Power Company Wallace Dam area on the Oconee River. Under Dr. Eugene Odom, the University of Georgia is working on an environmental study of the coastal "wet lands," correlating social impact effects with national environmental changes. In northwest Georgia, of interregional interest is evidence of Adena/Copena/Hopewell, although one of the best preserved Copena type houses was uncovered south of the Fall Line at Columbus, Georgia, 15 years ago. In southeast Georgia, Dwight Kirkland, Frankie Snow and Chris Trowell are doing research in Coastal Plains and Pine Barrens. Frankie Snow's survey of the Ocmulgee Big Bend area increases our knowledge of the distribution and variations of Swift Creek. This is a major contribution to the better understanding and a first step toward a reanalysis of Swift Creek on a wide-scale. Chris Trowell works on site surveys in the Okefenokee Swamp. During the last several years, a number of progress reports, mostly single phase, single site reports, have been published in the University of Georgia Series, under the name of Paul R. Fish and under the editorship of David Hally.

DELAWARE

H. JOSEPH GANNON, JR.

The Delaware archaeological societies have completed an active year. The Kent County chapter has recently completed a \$1,000.00 contract in which the chapter supplied approximately 300 man hours assisting the state in its evaluation of the Kitts Hummock area where 30 historic and prehistoric sites were located with over half of these nominated for registration. The chapter has recently begun a new contract assisting in the survey of the south side of the St. Jones River Basin from Lebanon to Bowers.

Eleven standard pits containing several projective points, fire-cracked rock and one or two small sherds were excavated at a site near Vernon, Del. The site was determined to be Late Archaic, dating to about 2500 B.C. and was primarily a hunting camp.

The activities of the Tancopian and Minguannan chapters of New Castle County are partly evidenced by their publications. A spring bulletin containing "H. Geiger Omwake's Archaeological Writings, A Commemorative Bibliography, 1934-1972" by Richard C. Quick, "Selden Island Pottery Vessel from the Minguannan" by Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr. and "Activity Analysis: A Technique for the Possible Discrimination of Seasonal Occupation at the Misspillion Site" by Ronald A. Tirpak was published and distributed.

Milton Barbehenn is currently working in Queenstown, Maryland, in an effort to shed some light on that area's former Court House.

MARYLAND

PAUL CRESTHALL

A new Maryland law protecting caves, rock shelters, and sink-holes was passed in May 1978. The law covers private, as well as public land.

The state Division of Archeology received a grant from the Md. Historic Trust to conduct an archeological survey of the Monocacy River region of Frederick and Carroll Counties in western Maryland. This is a research-oriented project to record site locations, study available collections, develop typologies and chronologies in the area and develop models for predicting site locations. The Annual Field Session in Maryland Archeology was held in May & June 1978 in conjunction with this project at the Nolands Ferry site. A preliminary report on Nolands Ferry is given in the September 1978 Newsletter by Donald Peck. The site is Late Woodland, dating about AD 1350 to 1450 and has produced trash-filled pits and burials.

A similar research project is being done in the Hagerstown Valley of western Maryland under the direction of Michael Stewart, PhD candidate at Catholic University. This project will develop predictive models for sites, especially Paleo-Indian, and will involve studies of the environment and availability of cryptocrystalline materials.

The Maryland Committee for Underwater Archeology was organized in April 1978 and will be concerned with laws and regulations, site inventory, and conservation of submerged sites in Maryland. The Calvert Marine Museum is sponsoring investigation of Barney's Barges which were scuttled in the War of 1812.

Kenneth Orr investigated the location of a free public school in Anne Arundel County which dates back to the first half of the 18th Century. He is confident that an existing structure is the original school building.

Ronald Thomas, as Director of Mid-Atlantic Archeological Research, investigated the structure of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal at Havre de Grace where the granite block walls and parts of the locks still survive.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAROL BARNES

Massachusetts Archaeological Society has recently been emphasizing (1) education and training programs (2) analyses and publication of data from chapter sites and (3) contributions to contract survey and their methodological bases.

Massasoit Chapter, Cape Cod, completed its report on Kingston and conducted excavations at the Heritage site. Cape Cod Chapter published a final report on the R.C.A. site in Chatham in the society *Bulletin* and South Shore Chapter's work at the Green Hill site has been accepted for publication in the *Bulletin*. Cohannet Chapter completed its 27th year at the Wapanucket site. Dr. Maurice Robbins is compiling the final report of eight loci excavated at this site.

W. Elmer Ekblow Chapter, Worcester, and Clark University worked a fifth year at the Charlestown Meadows site. Chapter members assisted Dr. Curt Hoffman on a Phase I survey in Sterling; and Ken

Knowlton has been surveying the Ware River drainage around New Bristol.

Members of Norwottuck Chapter in Greenfield have been working with Mary Lou Curran on the Ashuelot River Valley, N.H. survey.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### VIRGINIA LOPRESTI

The William Penn Memorial Museum Commission had many projects for the summer of 1978. Dr. Barry Kent obtained students from various colleges to work on these projects. A survey of Delaware Indian sites in southeastern Pennsylvania was conducted with emphasis on Brandywine Creek. Dr. Marshall Becker from West Chester State College excavated a 1730 Delaware Indian cemetery and tested other sites. There was an excavation at Pennsbury Manor looking for Manor House outbuildings. The site had been quite disturbed by the Cadzow digs. Also investigated were the grounds at "Highlands" in Montgomery County at the home of botanist Richard Jordon. Temple University had a contract to look for sites in Bucks County and Ronald Thomas conducted a salvage project at the Morton Homestead where he found the corduroy road which led to the ferry. Ira Smith supervised three projects: an excavation at the John Brown House in Chambersburg, an excavation at the Northumberland home of Joseph Priestly, and investigations at Wapwallopen along the East Branch of the Susquehanna. This latter project was directed by Jamie McIntyre, University of Pittsburgh. An Indian cemetery of 20 to 25 graves yielded 18th Century artifacts which included Turkish glass beads.

Chapter 11 continues to record sites and assisted at the Wapwallopen site. Chapter 14 has been testing sites along the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers and Chapter 20 recorded 65 more sites in Somerset County in 10 weeks. Chapter 23 continues work at Hannastown, Breastwork Heights and Ramsey's Tavern.

Richard George from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History surveyed on the Somerset Plateau and Stanley Lantz continued work on Mead Island in Warren County.

A third and final season of archaeological work was carried out at the Fisher Farm (36CE35) by Pennsylvania State University under Dr. James W. Hatch.

During the summer of 1978, Gannon College, Erie, tested a deeply stratified site on Canfield Island in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Depth of deposits is 14 or more feet and six cultural strata have been identified to date.

## TENNESSEE

### KENNETH W. STEVERSON

The discovery of a late Mississippian village and cemetery site in early April, 1978 has provided a unique research opportunity for members of the Duck River Chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society. T.A.S. members are currently excavating the Brown Site located near Columbia, Tennessee on the farm of Dr. and Mrs. John Brown. This prehistoric village and cemetery was unearthed by a bulldozer operator working at a new home construction site. A total of 34 burials have been excavated to date by the Duck River Chapter members. The Brown Site excavation is a salvage project conducted under the supervision of Kenneth W. Steverson and Maurice Woodard of the Duck River Chapter of T.A.S. Joe Benthall, of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, is providing advisory assistance. Students from nearby Columbia State Community College have used the excavation as a practical field laboratory and earned academic credit for their participation in the project. Benthall, Steverson, and Woodard report that features, burials, and artifacts from the Brown Site should provide new data which will contribute much to our knowledge of the late prehistoric inhabitants of Middle Tennessee.

Temporarily, the Brown Site seems to fall within the late Mississippian period, as suggested by the ceramics and other cultural traits. Occupation should be within the period A.D. 1250-1500. Carbon dates from the site are not currently available. Complete analysis of the materials recovered from the Brown Site will provide comparative data to use in conjunction with available information from other stone box cemeteries and villages in the Middle Tennessee area. Of prime importance will be the completed analysis of the Brown Site with comparative study of such sites as the Arnold Site (40WM5), Noel Site (40DV3), Averbusch Site (40DV60), West Site (40DV12), and Goodlettsville Site (40SU20).

## VERMONT

### WILLIAM A. BAYREUTHER

Vermont Archaeological Society members have been active on a

number of projects. Thirteen weeks of fieldwork were recently completed at the Middle Woodland Winooski site (VtCh46) and provisions have been made to run 20 radiocarbon samples.

Peter Thomas, University of Vermont cultural resources archaeologist, surveyed on the lower Missisquoi River in northwestern Vermont and located an extensive area of Middle Woodland debris. He is also documenting historic sites in the Black River Valley in southeastern Vermont where a hydro-electric power dam complex is planned.

State Archaeologist, Giovanna Neudorder, is evaluating Vermont's "stone chambers" for publication and is also examining data from her 1977 Chittenden County Archaeological Survey.

## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—1979

The annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on November 9, 10 and 11, 1979, at the University of Michigan Rackham Building in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The host society was the Michigan Archaeological Society.

The meeting was opened Friday morning, Nov. 9, with welcoming addresses by ESAF President Martha Otto and MAS President Donna Sanford. A symposium on "Aspects of Public Archaeology" chaired by Dr. Janet Brashler followed. The first paper, "Bureau of Land Management and Cultural Resource Management: Resolving Dispersion and Responsibility," was presented by Katherine Miller, followed by "Cultural Resource Management in the Forest Service" by Toby Hastie, "The Role of the State Historic Preservation Office" by Barbara Meade, "The Haw River Archaeological Project" by Dr. James Mueller, "Archaeological Research and Public Archaeology in the Upper Great Lakes Region" by Dr. Charles E. Clelland, and "The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979" by Gail Russel.

On Friday afternoon a symposium on "Argillite Industries in the Upper Great Lakes Area" was chaired by Charles L. Zurel. Charles Martinez read a paper by William J. Michno on "A Geological Approach to Possible Source Areas of Michigan Projectile Argillite." Areas peripheral to southern Michigan were discussed by Robert J. Cufu in "The Argillite Industries of Northern Ohio," Robert Haltiner in "Four Argillite Sites Near Alpena, Michigan" and Ian Kenyon in "Assemblages from Southwestern Ontario." Sites in central Michigan were presented by Donald Simons in "The Pine Grove Cemetery Site" and Dr. Doreen Ozker in "Massive Argillite Tools from Deerman's Flats." Southeast Michigan argillite sites were discussed by Alastair M. Weir in "An Introduction to 20-SC-39," David P. Letasi in "The Plank Road Site," Edward Green in "The Erie River Site" and Richard L. Zurel in "Oakland 6 and Washtenaw 112."

An open house was held at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology for all ESAF members following the afternoon session.

## Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order on Friday evening, Nov. 9, 1979, at 7:30 p.m. by Pres. Martha Otto at the Briarwood Hilton Motel in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Reading of the minutes of the 1978 annual meeting was dispensed with since they will be printed in Vol. 7 of AENA.

Roger Moeller distributed copies of the Treasurers report in the absence of Treasurer Ned Swigart. Almost \$9000 has been received from the sale of publications in the past year due largely to the efforts of Roger Moeller to boost sales and collect accounts past due. Roger suggested centralizing the mailing of the journal and newsletters to cut printing costs and duplication and to insure that members receive the publications. Following a discussion, Roger Moeller moved that the mailing lists be centralized and publications sent directly to individual members. The motion was seconded by Dale Kirby and passed.

The projected budget for 1980 was discussed. Additional expenses for postage for centralized mailing should be offset by lower publication costs since fewer copies will be needed when duplication is eliminated. Publication sales should increase by direct mail promotions. Member societies may also use ESAF mailing as a service to promote sales of their own publications. Roger Moeller moved that the budget be accepted as read. The motion was seconded by Louis Brennan and passed.

Corresponding Secretary Dick George reported that the 1979 ESAF Directory was printed and distributed in June at a cost of \$36.70. Alice Noecker requested that home and business phone numbers be added to those members listed in the directory.

Louis Brennan, editor of AENA, reported that he has outlines for the next three editions. At present there are insufficient funds for the publication of Vol. 8 of AENA which is planned as a volume on Canadian archaeology which will be published as soon as money is available. As a means of raising money, Brennan suggested that

members help to sell back issues of AENA. Inventory of past issues amounts to almost \$40,000.

News of meetings and activities of member societies for the Newsletter was requested by Newsletter Chairman James Murphy.

Alice Noecker, Local Arrangements Chairman, reported that 84 people had registered for the annual meeting. Additional registrations are expected tomorrow. Pres. Otto thanked Alice for her efforts as Chairman.

Membership Chairman, Marjorie Gay, reported that no new requests for membership were received although a letter from the Florida society indicates some interest in rejoining ESAF.

It was announced that next years meeting will be in Albany, New York, on October 31 to November 2, 1980. Caroline Weatherwax will be Local Arrangements Chairman and Herbert Kraft will be Program Chairman.

A discussion on annual meeting locations followed. Louis Brennan suggested that the annual meeting arrangements be chaired by an ESAF committee in a centralized location rather than the present policy of being hosted by member societies in various states. He also discussed the trend of professionalism in both state societies and in ESAF at the expense of amateur archaeology and reemphasized the need for a Saturday session of contributed papers. A discussion concerning meeting locations aired opinions on both positions but since so few members were present no decision was made.

Virginia Lopresti, on behalf of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, invited ESAF to meet in Pennsylvania in 1981. The invitation was accepted. An invitation to meet in Alabama in 1982 was extended by Marjorie Gay for consideration.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

**General Business Meeting**

Since all members present were in attendance at the Executive Board meeting and there being no additional business it was unanimously decided to dispense with the General Business meeting.

On Saturday morning a session on "Paleo-Indian Studies in the Great Lakes Region" was chaired by Dr. William B. Roosa. A paper on "The Gainey Site in Genessee County" was presented by Donald Simons, followed by "Paleo-Indian Sites in the Great Lakes" by Dr. Henry T. Wright, "The Grogitsky Site" by Richard L. Zurel, "Paleo-Indian Site Survey in Southwest Ontario" by Brian Deller, "The Parkhill Complex" by Dr. William B. Roosa and "The Lakehead Complex—A Summary" by William Fox. Dr. William Farrand acted as the discussant.

A session on "Historic Site Archaeology" was held on Saturday afternoon chaired by Dr. Gordon L. Grosscup. Sara Van Arsdel's paper on "Lumbering on the Pere Marquette River, 1870-1900" was followed by "Oakland University Excavations at the Edison House" by John Gram, "Excavations at Fort Ouiatenon: the 1979 Season" by Virgil Noble and "A Spanish Site in Western Louisiana" by C. Stephen Demeter.

A social hour preceded the annual banquet held at the Michigan League at the University of Michigan. The dinner speaker was Dr. Alan Holman of Michigan State University who spoke on "Little Salt Springs Paleo-Archaic Site, Florida, A Faunal Viewpoint."

Dr. Willam Lovis chaired the Sunday morning session on "Highlights of Michigan Archaeology." Fel C. Brunett presented a paper on "The Soames Site, a Late Woodland Site in Saginaw" followed by "The Knobloch Site in Allegan County, Michigan" by William Matko, "Archaeological Survey in the Muskegon River Region" by Dr. Earl Prah, and "The Looking Glass River Project" by Dr. William Lovis.

Registration for the 1979 ESAF annual meeting:

Alabama	1	New Jersey	2
Arkansas	1	New York	2
Colorado	1	Ohio	3
Connecticut	1	Ontario	2
Delaware	3	Pennsylvania	5
District of Columbia	1	Texas	2
Kentucky	1	Virginia	3
Maryland	3	Japan	1
Michigan	64	TOTAL	97

Respectfully submitted,  
 Roberta Wingerson  
 Recording Secretary

postage. Carnegie Museum of Natural History provided typing and reproduction costs.

Remaining copies were sent to E.S.A.F. members in September as per a request from Roger Moeller, Business Manager. The 1979 Directory listed 23 society members with 8930 individual members.

Respectfully Submitted,  
 Richard L. George  
 Corresponding Secretary

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 1979**

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation has made substantial progress in the last year in consolidating its office service, publicizing its activities and solidifying its financial resources.

All business activities were shifted last Spring from Delaware to a permanent home at the American Indian Archaeological Institute when Roger Moeller, President-elect of ESAF, took over the position of Business Manager from Ronald Thomas.

Because of the extraordinary efforts of first Ron and then Roger, the Federation has gone from a deficit situation on December 31, 1978 to a balance of \$2,871.74 on December 31, 1979. Most notable is the dramatic gain in sales of publications where \$1,630 of additional publications were sold beyond the original budget figure. Equally impressive, was the growth in individual memberships—almost \$400 over budget and representing a 28% growth in this vital area of our support program.

Expenses were kept well under control, although from the \$1,200 added figure for the publishing of the 1979 AENA, it is clear inflation will continue to escalate our publication costs and we must watch this cost rise very carefully.

I want to express my personal thanks to all the officers, committee members and state representatives and officers for their cooperation and assistance during 1979 and let us hear from you, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee!

Respectfully Submitted,  
 Edmund K. Swigart  
 Treasurer

**Annual Report 1979**

	Budget 1979	Actual 1/1/79-12/31/79
<u>Balance</u>		
Subtotal, balance remaining 1978	\$ 2,000	\$ 41.94
<u>Income</u>		
Publications sales combined AENA, Bulletins & Bibliography	7,000	8,630.95
Memberships		
Individual & Institutional	1,000	1,390.00
Society	1,900	1,598.00
Annual Meeting		
Registration & Dinner	3,000	2,781.07
Publication Sales	800	334.10
Contributions		34.75
Miscellaneous Income		500.00
Subtotal, Income	\$15,700	\$15,268.87
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Publications Committee		
AENA	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,282.84
Bibliography	600	539.00
Newsletter	2,450	1,420.79
Directory	100	35.00
Meeting Announcements— Final Program	100	
Chairman	100	
Bulletin	100	
Business Office		
Business Mgr. Stipend	2,000	2,332.50
Subscriptions		40.50
Postage & Misc.	950	651.17
Publicity		67.00

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT**

The 1979 Directory was prepared and sent to the appropriate parties on June 12, 1979. The total cost was \$36.70 most of which was for

Annual Meeting		
Dinner & Reservation	2,800	1,489.00
Speaker	100	120.00
Misc.	200	
Check Bounce		20.00
Book Sale		342.95
Officers	540	14.44
Subtotal, Expenses	\$14,040	\$12,355.19
<b>Balance</b>		
First National Bank of Litchfield	\$ 856.50	\$ 1,089.55
Litchfield Savings Bank	74.00	1,782.19
Total Balance as of 12/31/79		\$ 2,871.74
States in arrears for 1979 Dues:		
Kentucky		
North Carolina		
South Carolina		
Tennessee		
	Respectfully Submitted,	
	Edmund K. Swigart	
	Treasurer	

## REPORTS OF STATE SOCIETIES—1979

### ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The AAS extends a cordial invitation to the ESAF to meet in Alabama in 1982. We would like this to be on record when a 1982 meeting place is under consideration.

The 1979 membership total should be just under 600. The Board of Directors met 5 times during the year. The summer meeting was on July 14 in Huntsville. The winter and annual business meeting was on December 8, in Auburn. The Keynote Speaker was David DeJarnette, Curator Emeritus of Mound State Monument. His talk, "Fifty Years of Alabama Archaeology," brought back many memories and was most informative, especially for the newer members who learned of the important role the Society has had in archaeological research in the State. The Dinner Speaker was Dr. Bill Haag of Louisiana State University who had known and worked with DeJarnette in years past. On Sunday, Dec. 9, a tour of Horseshoe Bend National Park concluded the meeting. A forthcoming Special Publication of the Society, will be on the archaeological investigations at Horseshoe Bend by Dr. Roy Dickens, Georgia State University. The 12 issues of the Newsletter, *Stones & Bones*, have been on time every month due to the dedication and work of Editor A. J. Wright and the Associate Editors, Dorothy Luke and Bart Henson. The June issue of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* (Volume XXV, no. 1, 82 pp.) contained two articles: "Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Cahaba River Drainage, North Central Alabama" by H. Blaine Ensor and "A Historic Contact Indian Settlement in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi" by James R. Atkinson. The December issue (Volume XXV, no. 2, 164 pp.) also contained two articles and the 1979 membership list: "A Swift Creek and Weeden Island 'Ring Midden' in the St. Andrew Bay Drainage System on the Northwest Florida Gulf Coast" by Judith A. Bense and Thomas C. Watson, and "Ceramic Stratigraphy at the Singer-Moye Site, 9Su2" by Vernon J. Knight, Jr. Eugene Futato is Editor of the *Journal. Alabama Aboriginal Rock Art* by Bart Henson and John Martz, a 44 page booklet about the pictographs and petroglyphs found in Alabama's caves and bluff shelters was published by the Alabama Historical Commission (\$3.00 from AHC, 725 Monroe St., Montgomery, Alabama 35130).

David L. DeJarnette has been appointed as the Representative for the Alabama Archaeological Society to the Alabama Historical Commission by Governor James. Eugene Futato received the award of 1979 Outstanding Society Member. Mrs. Nicholas (Nancy) Holmes was elected a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She is presently serving a second term as Chairman of the Trust's Board of Advisors. Lawrence Oaks, a Birmingham native, has been selected as the new Executive Director of the AHC. The 12th Annual Preservation Conference of the AHC was held in Tuscaloosa on July 27 & 28. Rex Wilson, National Trust for Historic Preservation, was the speaker for the Archaeological Workshop. The Alabama Trust for Historic Preservation, a new organization independent of the State Historical Commission, will represent historical and archaeological interests before the State Government policy makers.

The 1980 officers of the AAS are: President, Miss Dorothy Luke; 1st Vice President, Joe Watkins, Jr.; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Margaret Chase; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Bettye Henson; Assistant Treasurer,

Rodger Schaefer; Journal Editor, Eugene Futato; Photographer, James Farnior; Newsletter Editor, A. J. Wright, Jr.; ESAF Representative, Mrs. Marjorie Gay and Alternate, Robert Gay.

### DELAWARE by Wilmer F. Aist

The Archaeological Society of Delaware held its annual meeting October 13 at the Wilcastle Center for Continuing Education, Wilmington, Delaware. Cynthia Finlayson, Washington, D.C., spoke on the excavations at Petra, Jordan, site of the Nabatean civilization 200 B.C. to A.D. 200.

The Delaware Society has 102 individual and family members and 23 institutional members. There are three active chapters of the state society in Delaware. Four public meetings of the state society were held this year. A one-day symposium was held in May at the Newark Campus of the University of Delaware, with speakers evenly divided between local and general archaeology.

The Society did not conduct any archaeological digs this year but several members conducted or participated in excavations in neighboring states. A number of Society members did assist in the comprehensive field survey conducted in Kent County under the supervision of Dick Gardner, member of the Kent County Chapter of A.S.D.

Dr. Jay Custer, Catholic University, has been appointed to the Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware and will initiate an active program of archaeological research in the Delmarva Peninsula.

Officers for 1979-1980 are: President, Adrian L. Olivier; President-elect, H. Joseph Gannon; Secretary, Charles E. Stump, IV; Treasurer, Mary C. Sawyer; Education Director, R. A. Thomas; Research Director, Martha Schiek; Publications Director, Elwood S. Wilkins and ESAF Representative, Wilmer F. Aist.

### GEORGIA by Marjorie Gay

On November 4, 1979, a week after he had celebrated his 79th birthday, Dr. Arthur R. Kelly, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Georgia, died following a brief illness. His birthday had been spent among his many colleagues and friends as he attended the annual meeting of the Society at Armstrong State College, Savannah. A birthday cake and the rendition of "Happy Birthday" was a complete surprise to him and left him "without words." I quote from a statement by the new president, William Bowen, which was in the newsletter, *The Profile*,—"his death should not be seen as a debilitating factor for the Society, but rather his life should be an inspiration to us all and a catalyst for continuing to develop into a strong viable society."

The spring meeting was held on April 27 & 28 at Athens. Sessions of the Society commenced with a lecture on Friday evening, "Cherokee World View" by Dr. Charles Hudson. The program on April 28 included reports and a panel discussion: "Future Directions in Georgia Archaeology," chaired by president Chester DePratter; participants: Dr. Roy Dickens, Dr. David Hally, Dr. Paul Fish, Frank Schnell, Mike Watson and Dr. Steve Kowalewski. The annual meeting, a conference on the archaeology of coastal Georgia, South Carolina, and Eastern Florida was held on October 26 & 27 in Savannah. The meeting was well attended and considered one of the best since reorganization of SGA in 1974. The quarterly newsletter, *The Profile*, edited by S. Dwight Kirkland, contains very complete reports of the meetings and Society business, archaeological work underway around the state, brief reports on sites, publications of interest and a calendar of upcoming meetings.

*Early Georgia*, Volume 4, Nos. 1 & 2, 1976, edited by Dr. Betty Smith, was distributed in the spring and contained the following articles: "The Refuge Phase on the coastal Plain of Georgia" by Chester DePratter, "Metal Detection as a Technique in Urban Archaeological Survey: A Preliminary Statement" by William R. Bowen and Linda F. Carnes, "The Route of DeSoto Through Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama: The Evidence from Material Culture" by Marvin T. Smith, "Copper and the Southeastern Indians" by Sharon I. Goad, "Archaeological Reconnaissance in Early County, Georgia: A Model of Settlement Patterning" by Karl T. Steinen. Volume 7, No. 1, June 1979, edited by Marvin T. Smith, was distributed in the fall and contained three articles: "The Historic Cabin Site: The Last Trace of the Cherokee Town of Coosawattee" by Patrick H. Garrow, "Historic Demography and Ethnographic Analogy" by Suzanne K. Fish and Paul R. Fish, "The Anthropology of the Georgia Coast: A Reference Guide" by Clark Spencer Larsen. Volume 7, no. 2 is expected to be published in 1980. Volume 6, Nos. 1 & 2, 1978, edited by Chester DePratter and Chung Ho Lee will be a special Caldwell Memorial issue and is expected to be released in 1980. Two other publications which should be mentioned are: *Frontiers In The Soil: The Archaeology Of Georgia* by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. and James L. McKinley, in collaboration with James H. Chapman and Leland G. Ferguson (\$8.95 pp from Frontiers Publishing Co., 1790 Laurelwood Drive, SW, Atlanta, GA 30311.) and *Black Drink, A Native American Tea*, Charles M. Hudson, editor (\$11.00 from University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia 30602.) Officers for 1980

are: President, William R. Bowen; President-Elect, Ann Rogers; Secretary-Treasurer, Betty Smith; Editor, Marvin T. Smith; Newsletter Editor, Dwight S. Kirkland.

#### MASSACHUSETTS by Ralph Bates

The forty year old MAS, one of the oldest and largest of the societies affiliated with ESAF, has instituted archives and is collecting historical documents, pictures, memorabilia, slides, etc., which are being housed at the Bronson Museum. An MAS anniversary volume in honor of Dr. Maurice Robbins is well underway.

Activities of some of the more active chapters include: South Shore: continued digging at the Green Hill site near Boston and a report of this Archaic site by Dr. John Rosser of Boston College will be published in the *MAS Bulletin*. South Shore conducts adult education courses and certification programs at the Trailside Museum, Milton, Mass., and sponsors laboratory work at the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

The W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter, Worcester, continues to dig at the Charlestown Meadows site in Westborough, a large archaic site at the headwaters of the Assabet River. Salvage digging took place at Castle Hill, Wayland, and a survey operation has been carried out in Westborough on land owned by the Astra Pharmaceutical Co. Ekblaw Chapter publishes the *Archaeological Quarterly* and has initiated an inventory of artifact collections.

Cohannet Chapter continues to dig at Wapanucket 8 in Middleboro on a large site containing Paleo, Early, Middle and Late components. Dr. Maurice Robbins has completed a 300 plus page monograph on the Wapanucket sites with publication expected shortly. Recent radiocarbon dates from Wapanucket 8 include: FE#18, sample M1212; B.P. 3550 ± 130 and FE#452, sample UGA1412, B.P. 3765 ± 65.

#### NEW YORK by Louis A. Brennan

The membership of the New York State Archeological Association has fallen alarmingly since its high in 1977. As of Nov. 1 of 1979, the paid memberships numbered 647, contrasting with 950 in 1977; representing 794 actual members, contrasting with 1061 in 1977. The decrease has affected the publication program of NYSAA, with no issues of the *Bulletin* being printed this year. The receipts from membership for 1979 have been well below what will permit regular publication in 1980.

In 1978 two regularly scheduled issues, July and November, were published at 32 pages each. The March 1979 issue, which is the final issue of the 1978-79 publishing volume, happened to be the 75th number of the *Bulletin* and was issued as a Silver Anniversary volume of 80 pages. This depleted the publications treasury for the moment, a moment when a membership decrease of one-third suddenly developed. This is the first year in the 25 of its publication that the *Bulletin* has not met its schedule of three issues a year.

There was no indication at the NYSAA annual meeting in Rochester, April 20-22, that there was a decline in membership although there was a slight fall-off in attendance due to the fact that Rochester is in the northeast corner of the state, and a long journey from the metropolitan area during tight gasoline supply. In a large state like New York, it is evident that some thought will have to be given to the location of annual meetings, with sites being selected that are not too far.

The officers of NYSAA have been endeavoring to discover the cause of membership decline but have reached no conclusions as to whether it is temporary or a trend away from amateur interest in state prehistory and history.

Host for the annual meeting was the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, with chapter president George Hamell as program chairman. Sessions were held in the fine facilities of the Rochester Museum and Science Center. The program of papers was as follows:

Saturday, April 21, morning session: "The Eaton Site," William Engelbrecht, with Carolyn Pierce, Charles Vandrei, Kathy Guest, Dolores Lalock and Patricia Valentine; "A New Radiocarbon-dating Technique," Harry Gove.

Afternoon session: "The Pattern of Acculturation in Ontario and New York in the Early Seventeenth Century," Clark M. Sykes; symposium: "St. Lawrence River Valley and Jefferson County Iroquois," chaired by William Engelbrecht, with Earl Sidler and James F. Pendergast.

Concurrent afternoon session: "Research in Archeological Conservation," chaired by Daniel Barber; "Archeological Conservation at the Rochester Museum and Science Center," Daniel Barber; "Methods of Metallographic Analysis," James Bradley; "Application of Xeroradiography to Archeology," Robert Johnson and Ralph Alexander, and "Conservation and Archeology: Preserving the Past," Kenneth Morris.

Concurrent afternoon session: "The Minisink Site: A Reevaluation of a Late Prehistoric—Early Historic Indian Village in the Upper Delaware Valley of New Jersey," Herbert Kraft; "The Historic Rogers Site—Preliminary Report," David Elliston, and "Food Bones," Louis A. Brennan.

Sunday, April 22, morning session: "The Mills Mansion Site, Mt. Morris, New York," Justin Tubiolo; "Applications of Computers to Archeology," Robert Chenall; "Seneca Ladles," Betty Prisch; "The Divers Lake Quarry Site," Richard McCarthy; "The Wreck of the St. Peter," Robert Bristol; "Calendar Sites at High Point, New Jersey," Thomas F. Brannan, and "A Perched Boulder in Southeastern New York That Shows an Alignment," Ralph Robinson.

The speaker at the annual dinner was former State Archaeologist William A. Ritchie. The title of his talk was "Newfoundland Adventure."

Officers of NYSAA for 1979 are: president, Elizabeth M. Dumont; vice-president, Charles E. Gillette; secretary, James Walsh; treasurer, Carolyn Weatherwax; editor, and ESAF representative, Louis A. Brennan.

Chenango Chapter continued to issue its excellent journal of reports: *The Bulletin*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has over 700 members throughout the world and 12 active chapters in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The 50th Annual meeting was held in Bethlehem, Pa., April 27 to 29, with 115 people present. The sessions were held on the South Campus of Moravian College next to Historic Bethlehem Inc. The speakers included: Jay Custer, Chris Hummer, Lou Brennan, Barry Kent, Herb Kraft, Bonita Freeman Withhoft and Dr. John Cotter, the dinner speaker. Officers are Robert LaBar, president; Karen Rockey, first vice-president; Dr. James Hatch, second vice-president; Ricki Maietta, secretary; Roger Moeller, treasurer, and Directors: Tom Watters, Chris Davis, Donald Kline, David Kohler, James Randolph and Virginia Lopresti. Dr. Ronald Michael edits *The Pennsylvania Archaeologist* which is published three times a year. Back issues are available from Ricky Maietta, R.F.D. 3, Box 19, Cogan Station, PA 177728.

The Society has slide programs available under the title: "Discovery of the Past." These include: "Prehistoric Earthworks in the Allegheny National Forest of Northwestern Pennsylvania," "Public Involvement in Shenk's Ferry-Susquehannock Archaeology" and "Rockshelters: An Archaeological Site Type in the Allegheny High Plateau." The programs are available to S.P.A. Chapters for \$3.00 postage. Other organizations are charged \$10.00 plus postage. Requests should be sent to Prof. P. M. Heberling, Box 666, Juniata College, Huntingdon, PA 16652.

There is one training program available in the state under the sponsorship of the Westmoreland Archaeological Society Chapter 23 and in cooperation with Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Westmoreland Community College.

The Executive board met in Lock Haven on October 6, 1979. The board is working for better service to individuals and chapters and hopes to have more frequent business meetings. Communication has been greatly improved through S.W.A.A.P., a newsletter of the Allegheny, Schuylkill and Westmoreland Chapters. Brochures of the State Society will be placed in libraries and colleges. A new award, for the Chapter which secures the most new state members in a year, was approved.

The 51st Annual Meeting will be held at the Sheraton Inn, Greensburg, Pa., April 25 to 27, 1980. The theme will be "Public Archaeology—What Role Will You Play?"

The Pennsylvania Society takes an active part in ESAF with Joseph and Virginia Lopresti, as its representatives.

#### VERMONT by William A. Bayreuther

The Vermont Archaeological Society sponsored no fieldwork during 1979, focusing instead on public education through a series of lectures and topical workshops. The Society's Bimonthly Seminars in Archaeology were begun in 1978 in response to a growing interest in the archaeological study of the prehistory and history of the state and region. They were continued this past year, with lectures on topics ranging from paleo-environmental modeling through Northeastern Adena manifestations to nineteenth-century ironworking delivered by scholars from a variety of disciplines.

The workshops were designed to provide "hands-on," practical, learning experiences which would introduce the public to archaeological theory and method. They presented information on lithic tool manufacture, aboriginal ceramics, site surveying, and the recording of data on sites and artifacts. Lithic workshops featured flintknapping demonstrations and discussions on morphological and functional typology. The ceramic session traced the evolution of stylistic traits on pottery from Vermont sites and noted the importance of stylistic variation as a potentially sensitive indicator of cultural change. Site survey workshops stressed the fragile and unique nature of archaeological sites, outlining the role which interested laypeople play in the identification and protection of archaeological resources.

The 115 members of the V.A.S. are informed of Society events, current research in the state, and other items of interest via a quarterly *Newsletter*.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS—1979

### THE PINEGROVE CEMETERY SITE

DONALD B. SIMONS

The Pinegrove Cemetery Site (20-GS-28) in Genesee County, Michigan has yielded additional data on the controversial Satchell or Argillite Complex. Stemmed points, bifaces, and other cultural materials have been recovered from excavations totaling 2425 square feet. A date of  $3010 \pm 110$  B.P. from feature 13 was reported by Simons in 1972. In 1979 an oak charcoal sample from feature 43 was dated at  $3305 \pm 135$  years B.P. Nut hulls, deer bone, and argillite biface fragments were in direct association with the charcoal. The lithic assemblage includes all stages of argillite projectile point manufacture, plus lanceolate points made on southeastern Ohio cherts.

### THE GAINNEY SITE IN GENESEE COUNTY

DONALD B. SIMONS

In 1978 a Paleo-Indian site was located in southern Genesee County, Michigan. The "Gainney" Site (20-GS-49) is being excavated because it is threatened with destruction. The site consists of a thin scatter of cultural material over a three acre area on the Portland moraine. Artifacts recovered included fluted point fragments, scrapers, graters, blades, utilized flakes, cores, channel flakes, a biface, and chipping debitage. Point fragments are Clovislike in size with Folsom type fluting technique. Cherts from Gainney are almost entirely Ohio Upper Mercer with some examples of Flint Ridge and one of Onondaga. Two hearths were also excavated.

### THE PARKHILL COMPLEX AND GREAT LAKES PALEO-INDIAN

WM. B. ROOSA

Parkhill complex sites include the Barnes and Leavitt sites in Michigan; the Parkhill, McLeod, Thedford II and Fisher sites in Ontario, as well as sites in New York and probably Northern Ohio. Diagnostic artifacts include: 1. Barnes fluted points and knives of three subtypes; 2. small unfluted points, graters, and casual knives made of channel flakes, which also occur in the Folsom complex. Channel flake artifacts may be common to all complexes with Folsom type fluting. Several Parkhill complex attributes are also present in the Dalton complex—fine unifacial re-sharpening that approaches serration; large bifaces with alternatively beveled edges; and a fishtail drill.

Variability in Barnes points is due to differences in manufacture, use, reuse, and individual styles. The three subtypes based on fluting techniques appear (on the basis of differential preservation and edge wear) to have functional significance. Subtype 1 has unifacial partial double fluting—probably sloppy off center Folsom fluting—they were probably used as specialized knives. Subtype 2 has unifacial short Folsom type fluting over full length Folsom fluting. They were probably originally used as points and knives. Subtype 3 artifacts are bifacially fluted—usually with partial or full length Folsom type fluting. They cluster into two sizes—based on width above the fishtail. Subtype 3a tools are larger ca 17.5 mm wide—those with fishtails are a good analog for Cumberland points. Subtype 3b points are smaller ca 15 mm wide and were probably specialized points—hafted on small diameter shafts or foreshafts. They look like "scale models" of Cumberland points—and are a good Folsom point analog—in fluting, size, and similar specialized use. Subtype 3a artifacts, which would weigh ca 1.5X the small 3b points, were probably originally used as points and knives on larger diameter shafts or foreshafts. All subtypes were probably originally fitted in slotted hafts with the ears or fishtails exposed.

Subtype 2 and 3a artifacts were frequently re-used; often as blades without bases which were re-sharpened, tapered at the butt end, and probably hafted in tapered sockets. They show signs of very heavy duty use. Subtype 2 and 3 tools were also re-used with the bases relatively intact but without the ears or fishtails. These were also tapered at the basal end, re-sharpened and hafted in tapered sockets. Minor variation in basal shape within the subtypes is probably due to individual stylistic differences. There appear to be at least 12–15 style groups—i.e. 12–15 individual point makers at the Parkhill site. This gives an estimate of 50–60 for the band size. Some of the Parkhill site style groups may also occur at the Fisher site. This suggests a band of ca 60 moving in a corridor ca 10 miles wide along the old shorelines ca 120

miles Northeast to Southwest. This is ca 60 people for  $1200 \text{ mi.}^2$  or  $20 \text{ mi.}^2/\text{person}$ . Most of the Parkhill site artifacts are Collingwood chert which occurs in the Fisher site area.

Grid B at the Parkhill site with a high percentage of fluted points and channel flakes and low percentage of scrapers and scraper re-sharpening flakes was probably a point making area. It includes a number of mini-clusters (2 man) and two larger 6–8 man clusters. Grid C with a higher percentage of scrapers and scraper re-sharpening flakes is probably the base camp of a micro band with connections to Michigan as shown by a higher percentage of Michigan and Ohio cherts. Grid D with the higher percentage of scrapers and scraper retouch flakes appears to be a macro-band base camp. Grids B and D appear to have close connections with the Collingwood area.

Other Paleo complexes in the Michigan-Ontario area include the Enterline complex whose points are a good Clovis analog—especially in fluting; and the N.E. Bull Brook (or S.E. Parrish) complex whose points are good Clovis analogs in that they are relatively big and partly fluted—but with Folsom Type fluting. Finally there is the Holcombe complex—whose points are good Midland analogs in terms of manufacturing and size—especially thinness. These complexes may form a sequence with the Enterline and Bull Brook occurring early, followed by Parkhill with Holcombe last.

Research at Parkhill site was sponsored by grants from the Canada Council in 1973, 1974, and 1975.

### EXCAVATIONS AT FORT OUIATENON: THE 1979 SEASON

VERGIL E. NOBLE, JR.

The 1979 field season at Fort Ouiatenon (1717–1791) represented the sixth consecutive year of a co-operative archaeological program. Excavations conducted by the Michigan State University Museum, with support from the Tippecanoe County Historical Association of Lafayette, Indiana, and other sources, have greatly enhanced our understanding of this trading post on the Wabash.

This paper briefly reviews the known history of Fort Ouiatenon and notes the major archaeological finds of previous seasons. The extensive efforts undertaken in 1979 are discussed with particular regard to the current systematic research program of which this was the third and final year. Finally, plans for continued research and eventual public interpretation are considered.

### THE LOOKING GLASS RIVER PROJECT

WILLIAM A. LOVIS

The first season of survey in the Looking Glass River drainage, a headwater stream of the Grand River Drainage Basin in central Michigan, has produced evidence for use of this poorly drained environment from the Paleo Indian through Historic periods. Jointly funded by the Michigan History Division and Michigan State University, the three projected seasons of fieldwork are directed toward gathering data on small, special function, and temporary sites not normally the subject of intensive analysis. It is hoped that this information will allow questions about the changing or stable role of headwater environments in the subsistence and settlement systems of this area to be addressed.

The field research design instituted in 1979 is a stratified proportional random cluster sample of 40 acre quadrats with  $f=.05$ . Stratification accommodated both topographic and drainage variability in the study area. Since the study area is heavily dependent on agriculture, total coverage of sample units was not only desirable but possible, allowing recognition of numerous small sites. Given that fieldwork is still in its initial stages the following preliminary results are treated as tentative.

While somewhat expectable, the preliminary data are partially at variance with some previously collected survey data from similar areas of southern Michigan. More sites occur in poorly drained uplands than on either the main channel or major tributary of the river system. The former are small (less than  $10 \text{ m}^2$ ), with low artifact density and diversity. These appear to be special function hunting-related sites. Larger, more permanent, and multicomponent sites appear to occur only in the larger portions of the drainage, display greater assemblage diversity, and evidence of maintenance activities. Whether the smaller upland sites display further internal patterning is a subject of future analysis. Site size data reveal much higher frequencies of small sites than large sites, with a trimodal distribution initially evident.

The results of the 1979 Looking Glass River field season demonstrate long term, and possibly stable, use of this headwater environment. It is expected that forthcoming fieldwork will clarify some of the statements made here.



## ABSTRACTS OF STATE RESEARCH REPORTS-1979

### ALABAMA

MARJORIE GAY

The Council of Alabama Archaeology has issued an appeal to the public to report any destruction of archaeological or historical sites whether the disturbance be through State, Federal or private construction projects or vandalism. One of the grants awarded through the AHC was for \$4,400 to look into site destruction by pot hunters in the Talladega area. The Alabama listings on the National Register now total 307, protection for more than 2,967 sites and buildings. Visitors to Fort Toulouse Park may now view artifacts showing more than 1,000 years of life at Fort Toulouse. The University of Alabama Department of Anthropology has two certification programs through a Week-end College thus offering a schedule for those with week-day responsibilities. Carey Oakley announces that a new Archaeological Research Facility for the Office of Archaeological Research is now completed at Mound State Monument, Moundville. Now open to the public, a 40 seat theatre, a 15 minute slide program and exhibits all contribute to the story of the history of the area in Georgia and Alabama where the Chattahoochee River has been backed up by the West Point Dam. Archaeological investigations were done by the University of Georgia under the direction of Harold Huscher. A 5 mile wide corridor in the Coosa River Valley from Fort Toulouse north to Gadsden was the scene for a cultural resource reconnaissance this year by John Cottier and Greg Waselkov (Auburn Univ.).

David Chase (Auburn Univ. Montgomery) has done preliminary mapping of a complex of stone walls about 3 feet high and extending in several different directions together with piled up "cairns" all within about 4 acres. More extensive recording will continue. Dave has completed his preliminary report on the predominately Calloway phase Harrington Site, a Middle Woodland site in Central Alabama. This site has yielded the best data to date about these people.

Through the study of 118 rolls of microfilm now at the University of Alabama, the original purchase of all land in Alabama and Mississippi may be traced. The Center for the Study of Southern History and Culture convinced the Bureau of Land Management that the microfilm should be curated in the Special Collections Division of the Gorgas Library at the University of Alabama.

### GEORGIA

MARJORIE GAY

Dr. Betty Smith has edited Joseph Caldwell's report of excavations made in the 1940's and 1950's in Seminole County, Ga. This is an important report as the data was used to support Caldwell's Gulf Tradition thesis. On week-ends of 1979, members of the Augusta Archaeological Society have worked at the Tinkers Creek Late Paleo-Early Archaic site. 1980 will find them working with the Archeological Society of South Carolina at Silver Bluff, Aiken County, S.C. This project will be an effort to locate several archeological components believed to exist at Silver Bluff such as De Soto's Cofitachiqui; a Yuchi village; an 18th Century trading post and the Galphin Plantation. Members of the Society expect to do a survey on Fort Gordon Military Reservation which will be the first major work done in the immediate fall line area of the state. SYSTEM 200 will form a standard cultural resources data management base for forests in Region 8. In the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, more than 100 new sites were located during survey this year of several thousand acres. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources administers National Register Survey and Planning Grants with institutions of the University System of Georgia on a matching dollar basis. Examples of grants are: Computerization of the State Site Files; establishment of laboratories for conservation of wood and metal artifacts, for palynology and for faunal materials study. The lab at the Univ. of Ga. is collecting comparative skeletal material for use in identification of archaeological bone. From the historic sites in the Wallace Dam area of the Oconee River, materials related to hydraulic cotton textile, grist mill and forge technologies as well as domestic ceramics, faunal and palynological remains are under study. In three hydraulic systems excavated, eleven waterwheels were found. Chris Trowell has prepared an outline of the prehistoric geography of the Okefenokee Swamp for use by individuals assisting with survey of the area. He is working on an inventory of sites within the area. The majority of the Georgia Area Planning and Development Commissions have Preservation Planners on their staffs, but none are archaeologists. Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society salvaged data from the Irene-related Pine Harbor Site near Darien

when the owner uncovered an unrecorded oval mound and 40 shell middens through clearing operations. The burial mound test yielded 50-75 burials. A study of Swift Creek, especially the paddle designs is the subject of two reports by Frankie Snow. (*The Profile*, 6/79 and 12/79) Work at the Milano Site, Wheeler County, has increased the Swift Creek art inventory. An intersite interaction sphere is being mapped via design contact with other sites. Soil Systems Inc. of Marietta, Ga. has been busy with archaeological surveys and site mitigation in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

### MICHIGAN

DONNA SANFORD

The University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology has been actively cooperating with avocational archaeologists investigating Paleo-Indian sites. The museum has also conducted several contracts for survey, reconnaissance and mitigation. The River Raisin final report is being completed. Museum personnel are investigating distribution of bifurcate-base points and Late Woodland social organization.

Western Michigan University had a field school at the Schwerdt site, a 15th century, Upper Mississippian fishing station near Saugatuck, under the direction of Dr. William Cremin. In addition, the field school tested an Archaic-Woodland site near Otsego and the Grubka site near Vicksburg in cooperation with the Kalamazoo Valley Chapter. Survey work has been conducted in Allegan, Barry and Kalamazoo counties and 12 contract surveys were also completed.

The Saginaw Archaeological Commission worked on several small site surveys in the Saginaw Valley and mitigated 20 SA 394, a multicomponent site on the Flint River in Saginaw county. Under funding from the Michigan History Division through a National Historic Preservation Act grant, a survey was conducted of T 12 N, R. 3 E. with the Saginaw Valley Chapter of MAS and 68 new sites were located bringing the township total to 102 known sites.

### PENNSYLVANIA

VIRGINIA LOPRESTI

1979 projects at Carnegie Museum of Natural History included survey in Allegheny, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland and Washington and Warren counties. Dr. James B. Richardson III directed salvage of a Victorian dump site at the historic Neville House; Richard George spent ten weeks at 36 SO 153 in Somerset county at the Spruce Run spring head site and also conducted salvage excavations at Blawknock in Allegheny county. In addition to survey work, Stanley Lantz excavated at the Pennelec site in Warren county.

William Penn Memorial Museum worked at Fort Augusta at the junction of the two branches of the Susquehanna River and at Camp Security at York, Pa. The museum is supervising the state's regional archaeology program.

Dr. Fred Kinsey, North Museum at Franklin and Marshall College, did salvage work in Lancaster County Park. Excavations directed there by Dr. Jay Custer unearthed European trade material, shell beads and catlinite pendants in an early 18th century Susquehannock cemetery.

Dr. Marshall Becker made further tests at 36 CH 60 with student volunteers from West Chester State College.

The Historical Societies have been active with Westmoreland working at Hannastown and the Jacobsburg group at the grist and sawmill site of the William Henry Gun Factory (1790-1812).

The Chapters for the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology have participated in numerous digs. These include Canfield Island under the direction of James B. Bressler, Chapter 17 at 36 BV 120 on the Ohio River and Chapter 22 at 36 BT 105 on the Connoquenessing Creek near Evans City.

Dr. James Hatch, Pennsylvania State University, reports the upcoming publication of the Fisher Farm Site report, and spent the summer supervising an excavation at Old Bedford Village.

The University of Pittsburgh field school under the direction of Dr. James Adovasio, in cooperation with Carnegie Museum of Natural History Section of Man, worked at rockshelter in North Park, Allegheny county.

### VERMONT

WILLIAM A. BAYREUTHER

Analysis of data recovered from the Middle Woodland Period

Winooski site (excavated in 1978) continues at the University of Vermont under the direction of Dr. Marjory W. Power.

The University of Vermont Archaeological Resource Management Program (Dr. Peter A. Thomas, Director) conducted Federally-mandated archaeological assessments for 18 construction projects throughout the state in 1979. Much of the thrust of Thomas' and staff's effort was concentrated on the investigation of proposed Vermont Agency of Transportation projects.

A highway survey adjacent to the Missisquoi River in Swanton encountered a site (Vt-Fr-69) which yielded corner-notched projectile points associated with two hearths containing charcoal radiocarbon dated at 7780 +/- 225 and 7405 +/- 225 years before present (GX-6795 and GX-6850). These dates suggest an Early/Middle Archaic occupation at the site, which produced lithics characteristic of a hunting toolkit. Another survey, in Brandon, resulted in the discovery of what appear to be the remains of a Late Archaic sweat lodge.

An identification-level survey in Middlebury located 14 Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland sites, most situated on dissected clay hillsides a mile back from the Otter Creek, revealing more of an upland-oriented exploitation pattern than had previously been evident in that area.

To the north, the LaPlatte River drainage exhibits a slightly different distributional pattern. Few aboriginal sites have been encountered directly adjacent to the LaPlatte, but a number have been documented along several seasonal tributaries running roughly perpendicular to the river's course. While more study is necessary, the distribution of these sites, cross-cutting the watershed, suggests the utilization of a

north-south trail system (during the Late Archaic and Woodland Periods) which connected areas of high subsistence resource potential lying north and south of the LaPlatte drainage.

Additional data on upland resource exploitation patterns have been derived from studies conducted in the Mettawee and Hoosic/Walloomsac River watersheds. Fifteen sites discovered through collector interviewing in the town of Wells (Mettawee drainage) imply a heavy Late Archaic reliance on upland lacustrine subsistence resources, in contrast with a dearth of sites in the poorly-watered slate uplands and along the Mettawee itself. Analysis of a large artifact collection during the Hoosic/Walloomsac research indicated aboriginal activity in the watershed from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland Period. The majority of the diagnostic projectile points recovered from the area were attributable to the Late Archaic, and sites were discovered primarily along major rivers, streams, and associated wetland margins. The Hoosic/Walloomsac study also incorporated extensive historical research on the towns of Bennington and Pownal. The assessment's initial report detailed the community and industrial development of these towns since their earliest Euro-american settlement, and was designed to serve as a planning document for state agencies considering future development in the area.

The results of artifact analysis and radiocarbon age determinations run on samples recovered in 1978 from hearths at Vt-CH-93 on the Winooski River intervale in Burlington have dated Vermont's first documented aboriginal horticultural site to the fifteenth century A.D. An earlier date from this site, pre-1000 B.C., pertains to a deeper Late Archaic pit.