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
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 Ceramic 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 Carla 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 $124.92. ESAF now has 23 member societies with a total membership of 3,416.

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 their annual meetings 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 $250.00 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 host 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. An 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 Vice-President, Roger Mehl, both 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 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 approached by ESAF for the publication 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.

President 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 it 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 Williamon 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 Sidorkoff 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 "Industial Archaeology: 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 McCashin and "Archaeology, Architecture and Documents at Glencairn, Rt. 206, Lawrrenceville, 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 Vesseclus for the Virgin Islands.

The annual dinner was held on Saturday evening beginning at 7:30 P.M. The dinner speaker was Dr. Stuart Struver of Northwestern University who spoke on the "Archaeology 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 Sites" by Charles Cantley and John Cable. In 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 Vesseclus for the Virgin Islands.

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 duplicating 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

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

FINANCIAL REPORT

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Respectfully submitted,
Roberta Wingerson
Recording Secretary

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

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Richard L. George

MEMBER STATE REPORTS

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The Alabama Archaeological Society now has 8 active chapters and a woman's auxiliary, The Fastfinders. As of September, the membership of the society was 552. Because of exchange and complimentary copies of the newsletter, the mailing list is at 690. 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 besides Alabama as well as Canada and 5 foreign countries. The Board of Directors has met 5 times during the year.

I have brought with me, all the available issues of the Journal which are missing in the E.S.A.F. 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 not agreed in the future any back issue which might be missing will cost E.S.A.F. the prevailing price. E.S.A.F. will receive the publications at time of issue.
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 regret and in the spring the Board of the Society will be commending him for his many years of dedicated service to the Society. Mr. Brit Thompson was appointed interim Journal Editor. Brit prepared Volume XXV, 1, June 1978 price $4.00. This issue contains the following: "Southern Indians in Southeastern Prehistory" by Dr. George E. Lankford III; "The Zoarchaeology of the D’Olive Creek Site ([BA196], Baldwin County, Alabama) by Callap B. Curren, Jr.; "Uchee Creek Site 12B: Rarities" by David W. Chase; "Westend Island-Swift Creek Affinities in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley" by David W. Morse; "Eels and Ethnoarchaeology" by Dr. Charles Wesley Moorehead; and under Facts and Comments, "Evidence of Prehistoric Learning by Imitation" by Judith Knutk. 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 award has been awarded for the reprint of "Investigations in Russell Cave" by John W. Goggin and Cynthia Sims, Route 2, Box 750, New Market, Alabama 35761. Price $5.00 PP.

Another Alabama publication is by Dr. John A. Walthall, "Moundville, at the Archaeology of a Mississippian Chieftown." 47 pages, 37 illustrations, $2.75 from the Alabama Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 5789, 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 continues 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 ethos 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. Betty T. Henson, Secretary, Alabama Archaeological Society, 7606 Teal Drive, S.W., Huntsville, Alabama 35802.

The Summer meeting was on July 15 at the University of North Alabama. The Museums & Monuments Chapter with the leadership of Prince P. Tigg and Mrs. Tigg conducted the "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 Prehistory" by A. H. Chapman; "Variations in Hunting and Gathering Subsistence" by Dr. Robert H. Lafferty III; "Early Man Evidence on the Coastal Plain and Central Alabama" by Callap B. Curren; and "An Analysis of the Dalton Culture Complex in the Mississippian 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 McClleann" 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 CreekFortification at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama" by Roy Pratteq President-Elect, Rowe Bowe, Secretary/Treasurer, 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 E. Rogers; "An Analysis of Habitation Surfaces from the Canal Island Site, 9HM009" by 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; "Tugaloo" by Marshall W. Williams; "European Trade Material from Mississippian Archaeological Sites in the Ozarks" by M. Mark Williams; "Social Implications of Ceramic Analysis in Coastal Georgia" by Charles E. Pearson; "Aboriginal Tools Used in a Prehistoric Earthlodge at Bellferry Mound, Carter’s Quarters, Georgia" by W. S. Yadd.

CONNECTICUT by David H. Thompson

*Bulletin* No. 40 and Newsletter No. 130 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* No. 41 and Newsletter No. 131 will be our 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 EXPERIENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGY. The speakers were Steve Saraydar, SUNY at Oswego; John Worell, Old Sturbridge Village; Jeff Kalin, Norwalk; Maria L. Sidoroff, Rumsen, N.J.; Harry V. Merrick, Yale University, and Woodrow Pace, Johns Hopkins. University. The meeting was organized by Cece Kirkorian and John Pawloski.

DELWARE by Wilmer F. Aint

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 Petrokas, with the Bishop Hills Historical Society, "Dig Tour Roots" (Archival and Genealogical Research; Dr. Bernard W. Supplee, University of Pennsylvania); "Exvation at Dun-Culme-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." Public meetings were held at the Wilmington Delaware—YMCA.

The Society published five issues of the newsletter "Inskers" 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 1953 on. In 1967 the Society honored him with the Archibald Crouzer Award for distinguished service in Archaeology.

GEORGIA by Patrick Garrow

Members of the Georgia Archaeological Society marking their 25th anniversary. 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 with the leadership of the Archaeological Society of Georgia, Georgia. Papers 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 Recollection of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere in Prehistory" by Sharon I. Good; "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 E. Rogers; "An Analysis of Habitation Surfaces from the Canal Island Site, 9HM009" by 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; "Tugaloo" by Marshall W. Williams; "European Trade Material from Mississippian Archaeological Sites in the Ozarks" by M. Mark Williams; "Social Implications of Ceramic Analysis in Coastal Georgia" by Charles E. Pearson; "Aboriginal Tools Used in a Prehistoric Earthlodge at Bellferry Mound, Carter’s Quarters, Georgia" by W. S. Yadd.

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 A. Smith; Editor of *Early Forms of Lighting*, Harry V. Merrick; Editor of the Newsletter, *The Profile*, Dwight Kirkland. Dr. A. R. Kelly and Harold A. Huescher were elected Life Members of the Society. The following
papcrs were given: "Aboriginal Okefenokee: Toward a Cultural Geo-
graphy" by Chris Trowell; "Excavations of Historical Sites in Wallace Reservoir" by Albert F. Bartovics; "Roles of Archaeology: The Tombs House Community Project" by William Adams; "An Archaelogical Survey in Atlanta: The OIC Lot" by William H. Adams; "Preliminary Statement on a Preservcie Site" by Albert F. Bartovics; "Ceramic Analysis of the Edgewood Site" by Linda Worthy; "Preliminary Investigations of Atlanta Folk Pottery" by Linda Carnes; "The Kent Mound" by Fred Cook; "Notes on Investigates by Soils Systems" by Pat Garrow and "Notes on the Bosom-
worth Site, the Lamburne Site and an Underwater Bridge at Lumber City" by Franke Tigges.

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, "The Survey of the Ocmulgee Big Bend Region: An Overview" by Betty A. Smith, and "Weeden Island in Southeast 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, Rensselaer College, Marion, Georgia 30951.

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 issued 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 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. C. Patti, "The South Branch of the Patuxent"; Mac McDowell, "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. Conner, "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. Leonle, "Mormons and Archeology.

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 Ott, Second Vice-President; Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Secretary; Harold W. Thompson, Treasurer; and Howard M. Green, new Trustee.

The Michigan Archaeological Society 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 Branford Field, because our printing costs are rising more than previously anticipated. The Michigan Archaeological Society 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 Branford Field, because our printing costs are rising more than previously anticipated.

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 Ott, Second Vice-President; Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Secretary; Harold W. Thompson, Treasurer; and Howard 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 Archeologist, J. Tracy Luke, Alma College; William M. Cremin, Western Michigan University and Charles A. Hallock, State Archeologist of Michigan.

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President Lawrence G. Dorothy was among the distinguished speakers at the dedication of the shelter protecting the Sanilac Petro-
glyphs, 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 plex-
glassed. The site in the shelter will be used for educational purposes. Its table 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 local Society member who is a neighbor. Even in the absence of 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 the amount of the 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 College on Sunday, 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 College; Dr. Art W. Butterfield, on COMA (Council of Michigan Archaeologists); and Arthur W. Butterfield, on COMA (Council of Michigan Archaeologists).
NEW HAMPSHIRE by W. Dennis Chesley

New Hampshire Archeological Society ranks increased by 30 during 1978, for a total of 246 members (172 active, 16 family, 8 junior, 5 honorary, 8 life, and 15 honorary, 8 life, and 15 honorary). Some fifty 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 13, 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 offering.

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.-sponsored project. A history of this document is 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 New Hampshire historic preservation field crew. Two roadsides 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 grist mill 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 NYSAAA 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:


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 Scioto County" by Jeff Brown, "State Archaeological Research on the Somerset Plateau" by Richard George, "Bone and Shell in Monongahela Remains" by Donald Tanner, "Tower Site: Monongahela in Scioto County" by Jeff Brown, "State Archaeological Research on the Somerset Plateau" by Richard George, "Bone and Shell in Monongahela Remains" by Donald Tanner, "Tower Site: Monongahela in Scioto County" by Jeff Brown, "State Archaeological Research on the Somerset Plateau" by Richard George, "Bone and Shell in Monongahela Remains" by Donald Tanner, "Tower Site: Monongahela in Scioto County" by Jeff Brown.

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 Gillett; secretary, James Walsh; treasurer, Albert Demers; and editor, Paul Holmes. The Bulletin was published, totaling 115 pages. This exhausted the inventories of manuscripts at the time but, notification of this appearing in the March issue. 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.
and plans on resuming its quarterly newsletter schedule in 1979. James Peterson 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. The manuscript, which will be published in the near future, will be available for distribution by the end of 1978.

The Archeological Society of Virginia during 1978 had a membership of 900, with twelve local chapters. Dr. Ivor Noel Hume, Archaeologist 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 archaeology.

The usual four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin were published, with a total of 300 pages. In a change of editors, Dr. Theodore R. Reinhart, Dept. of Anthropology, 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 village at the Fort Hill Site, a Contact Period Squawkhead Indian village in Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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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 build up 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 from other Late Archaic people who 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 Stemed 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, in the West Branch Susquehanna Valley, and in Allegany County, Western Maryland. 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 these flake and 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 "inscriptionsmania" 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 Algongian 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 SINNIE MUNNIDOMINUG

by WILLIAM A. FOX

Printed in full in this issue.

CONTROLLING THE HEIGHTS: THE MORAIN 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 fieldwork.

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 plain.

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 1580 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 SIDEROFF

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, particularly 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 endeavor 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.

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 Tippets.

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 1782 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 20 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, gravers, 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 ± 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 clustering 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 archaeological competition is fierce in the state. The Cultural Resource investigations hold the promise of being a "first" or at least to add new information. These include the most complete Miller II & III culture forms, revised for future computer read-out.

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

Milton Barshein 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 Archeology, 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 chapters 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 of the R.C.A. site in Cape Cod 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 the site excavated at this site.

W. Elmer Ebklow 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 area near 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 Pennslynn 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 Jordan. 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 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 Institute of Pennsylvania Archaeology yielded 18th Century artifacts which included Turkish glass beads.

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, Brandwine Creek. Dr. Marshall Becker from West Chester State College excavated the Averbusch Site (40 DV60), West Site (40DV12), and Goodletville Site (40DV17) on Mead Island in Warren County.

A third and final season of archaeological work was carried out at the Fisher Farm (39CE35) by Pennsylvania State University under Dr. James W. Hatch.

During the summer of 1978, Cannon College, Erie, tested a deep 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. Stevenson

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. Stevenson 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, Stevenson, 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 completion analysis of the Brown Site with comparative study of such sites as the Arnold Site (40W68), Noel Site (40DV3), Avondale Site (40DVA), Avery Site (40DV20), West Site (40DV12), and Goodletsville Site (40US20).

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 Winookski site (VtCh46) and provisions have been made to run 20 radiocarbon samples.

Peter Thomas, University of Vermont cultural resources archaeologist, surveyed on the lower Mississipi River in northwestern Vermont and located an extensive and Middle Woodland village site. 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 "unique 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 ESAsf President Martha Otto and MAS President Donna Sanford. A symposium on "Aspects of Public Archaeology" chaired by Dr. Richard George from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History was presented first. "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, and "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. Gleiand, and "The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979" by Gal Busek.


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 member societies may also use ESAsf's mailing as a service to promote sales of their own publications. Roger Moeller moved that the mailing 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 ESAsf 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.

Responding Secretary Dick George reported that most of the 1979 ESAsf Directory was printed according to budget and at a cost of $36.00. Alice Nocker 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 publications. 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 were 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 E.S.A.F.

It was announced that next year's 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 E.S.A.F. 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 E.S.A.F. 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 Loggiotti, on behalf of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, invited E.S.A.F. 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 unanimously decided to dispense with the General Business meeting.

On Saturday morning a session on "Palo-Indians in the Great Lakes Region" was chaired by Dr. William B. Roosa. A paper on "The Gainey Site in Genesee County" was presented by Donald Simons, followed by "Palo-Indian Sites in the Great Lakes" by Dr. Henry T. Wright, "The Croftsgsky Site" by Richard L. Zurel, "Palo-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 Arsdale'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. William 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 Prahl, and "The Looking Glass River Project" by Dr. William Lovis.

Registration for the 1979 E.S.A.F. annual meeting:

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Respectfully submitted,

Robert W. Wingerson
Recording Secretary

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 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 E.S.A.F., 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 $2,817.74 on December 31, 1979. Most notable is the dramatic gain in sales of publications where $1,650 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
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 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. 3, 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 Carolina, Alabama," by H. Bluck, and "Ancient 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, SSUZ" by Vernon J. Knight, Jr. Eugene Futato in Editor of the Journal. Alabama Aboriginal Rock Art by Burt 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 36130).

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 the Archaeological Society of Alabama for the Most Distinguished Contribution, Wilmingtont, 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.

Georgia by Marjorie Gay

On November 4, 1979, a week after he had celebrated his 79th birthday, Dr. Arthur K. Kelly, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Georgia, died following a brief illness. During his 35 year teaching career. Dr. Kelly had been a member of 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, "Cherookee word 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 Hall, Dr. Paul Fish, Frank Schnell, Mike Wrobel, and Steve Kowalewski. The Spring 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.


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 Farrior; Newsletter Editor, A. J. Wright, Jr.; ESAF Representative, Mrs. Marjorie Gay and Alternate, Robert Gay.
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 Archaeological Site; John Rogers Chapter:UserName] collected and 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 Wapancut 8 in Middleborough on a site containing Paleo, Early, Middle and Late components. Dr. Maurice Robbins has completed a 300 plus page monograph on the Wapancut sites with publication expected shortly. Recent radiocarbon dates from Wapancut 8 include: FE#19, 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 744 actual members, contrasting with 1061 in 1977. The decrease has affected the publication program of NYSSA, 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 this year.

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 slight fall-off in attendance due to the fact that Rochester was the site of the 1978 Annual Meeting, has been greatly improved through S.W.A.A.P., a newsletter of the Allegheny Back issues are available from Ricky Maietta, R.F.D. 3, Box 19, Cogan Station, PA 17728.

The Society has slide programs available under the title: "Discovery of the Past. These include: "Prehistoric Earthworks in the Allegheny Back issues are available from Ricky Maietta, R.F.D. 3, Box 19, Cogan Station, PA 17728. The programs are available to S.P.A. Chapters for $3.00 postage. Other organizations and individuals are charged $10.00 plus postage. Requests should be sent to Clara K. Parkes, 3308 Lytle Street, Johnstown, PA 15902.

The 1980 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 disciplinary perspectives.

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, calendar sites at High Point, New Jersey, and the Potnaw mmg 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.
THE PINEGROVE CEMETERY SITE
DONALD B. SIMONS

The Pinegrove Cemetery Site (20 GS-28) in Genesee County, Michigan has provided evidence which supports the controversial Sashie or Argillite Complex. Stemmed points, bifaces, and other cultural materials have been recovered from excavations totaling 2425 square feet. A date of 3010 ± 110 B.P. from feature 13 was reported by Simons in 1972. In 1979 a radiocarbon sample from the same feature was dated to 3955 ± 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 GAINEY SITE IN GENESEE COUNTY
DONALD B. SIMONS

In 1978 a Paleo-Indian site was located in southern Genesee County, Michigan. The "Gainey" Site (20 GS-49) is being excavated because it is threatened with destruction. The site consists of a thin stratum of cultural material over a three acre area on the outwash of a Portland moraine. Artifacts recovered included fluted point fragments, scrapers, gravers, blades, utilized flakes, cores, channel flakes, a biface, and chipping debitage. Point fragments are Clovislike in size with Folsom type fluting. Cherts from Gainey are similar to only 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, gravers, 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 fisthal drill.

Variability in Barnes points is due to differences in manufacture, use, 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 foreshafts. 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 knapped 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 and hafted in tapered sockets. Minor variation in basai 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 mi² or 20 mi²/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 Midland and Folsom. Grid D with the higher percentage of scrapers and scraper re-sharpening flakes appears to be a macro-band base camp. Grids B and D appear to have close connections with the Collingwood area.

The Paleo complexes in the Michigan-Ontario area include the Enterline complex whose points are 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 projects 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 = 0.5. 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 foreseeable, the preliminary data are partially at variance with some previously collected survey data from similar areas of southern Michigan. Most of the survey points are upland sites of small size on either the main channel or major tributary of the river system. The former are small (less than 10 m²), with low artifact density and quality. These appear to be special function hunting-related sites. Larger, 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.
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 reassessment this year by John Cortti and Greg Waselkov (Auburn Univ.).

David Chase (Auburn Univ. Montgomery) has done preliminary mapping of a complex of sites on the river in high and extending in several different directions together with piled up "cains" 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.

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 Tinker’s Creek Late Paleo-Early Archaic site. 1980 will find them working with the Archaeological 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 Grant with institutions of the University System of Georgia on a matching dollar basis. Examples of grants are: Computerization of the State Site File; establishment of laboratories for conservation of wood and metal artifacts, for papyrology and for faunal materials study. The lab at the Univ. of Ga. 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 Prof. H. Stewart 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.

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.

The University of Michigan, Undergraduate Anthropology has 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 multi-component site on the Flint River in Saginaw County. Under the direction of John Pyrson, the Saginaw Valley Chapter of MAS and 68 new sites were located bringing the township total to 102 known sites.

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 16th 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 gret 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 R. Bresler, Chapter 17 at 36 BY 120 on the Ohio River and Chapter 22 at 36 BT 105 on the Connoquenessing Creek near Evans City.

The University of Pittsburgh field school under the direction of Dr. James Hatch, Pennsylvania State University, the upcoming publication of the Fisher Farm Site report, and spent the summer supervising an excavation at Old Bedford Village.

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.

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.