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 Qibwa, Monongahela Man, and the Shawnaw" 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 Analyses" by Mima Kapches, "Prehistoric Ceramics from an Underwater Site, Charleston Lake, Southeastern Ontario" by Phillip Wright, "The Shield Archaic: A View from the Montreal River" by Dean Knight, "Recent Archaeology in Northern Ontario: or How Would You Like to Survey 200,000 Square Miles" by Thor Granger, "Controlling the Heights: The Moraine Occupations of South-Central Ontario" by Marti Laetta, "The McKenzie 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 Broadpoint Component in Southwestern Ontario" by Ian Keynon, and "Temperate Swidden Horticulture: An Archaeological Perspective" by Clark Sykes. Edmund Swigart repeated "Fund Raising for Archaeological Projects" in a concurrent session on Friday afternoon.

Executive Board Meeting

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

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

The reading of the minutes of the 1977 annual meeting was dispensed with since they had been printed in Volume 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 them.

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 our annual meetings even though it had been printed in the ESAF News. He suggested that we return to the colored flyer sheet as a more effective way of informing members. Problems of distribution of the News and of obtaining information from the regional editorial aids were discussed. President Thomas thanked Marianne and Jim Aker- man for their competent work in editing the News during the past year.

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

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

Louis Brennan led a discussion of the publications of ESAF and noted that he is 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 an invitation for the weekend of November 8 to 11 with the location and other details to follow. After a discussion on meeting locations, the invitation was accepted. It was proposed that meeting locations be approved two years in advance. A tentative invitation for 1980 was received from the New York State Archaeological Association.

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

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

Howard MacCord moved that the Ohio Archaeological Council be accepted as an effective means of dealing with member societies who have not kept their membership dues current. The motion was passed.

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

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

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

General Business Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

On Saturday morning Herbert Kraft chaired a general session.

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

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

The annual dinner was held on Saturday evening beginning at 7:30 P.M. The dinner speaker was Dr. Stuart Struever of Northwestern University who spoke on the "Archaeology of the Koster Site." Dr. Fred Veecelius for the Virgin Islands.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

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

There were 9,416 listed members for the 23 member societies. This was 576 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 Swigrat for sending requested funds for incidental expenses.

Respectfully submitted,
Richard L. George

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following are the financial figures for the year 1978. The income includes a total of $500.00 from the sale of publication, which includes the AENA Bulletin, AENA Newsletters, and other publications. The membership includes both individual and institutional categories. The budget for 1978 is $2,757.17, while the actual income is $500.00. The expenses for the year included $3,000.00 for registration and dinner, $400.00 for publication sales, and $501.67 for miscellaneous income. The total receipts anticipated for the year were $12,550.00, while the expenditures were $10,357.09.

The following is a breakdown of the budget and actual income:

- Annual Meeting: $2,250.00, $301.67
- Registration and dinner: $2,250.00, $301.67
- Publication Sales: $400.00
- Miscellaneous Income: $501.67
- Total Receipts Anticipated: $12,550.00
- Expenditures:
  - Publications Committee Printing Costs:
    - AENA Bulletin—R. Michael: $4,400.00, $3,196.15
    - Directory: $100.00, $105.84
    - AENA Flier: $14.65
    - Bibliography—reimbursement: $500.00, $1,889.33
  - Publications Committee Operations:
    - Chairmen—Expenses: $100.00
    - AENA Expenses: $400.00
    - Bulletin Expenses: $100.00
    - Newsletter none
    - Publications Committee Subtotal: $7,250.00, $7,573.23
  - Business Office:
    - Stipend—Business Manager: $1,500.00, $1,000.00
    - Miscellaneous Copies: $150.00
    - Postage and Mailings: $680.00, $100.00
    - Supplies: $86.77
    - Name Plates, etc.: $100.00
    - Business Office Budget Subtotal: $2,330.00, $2,000.27
  - Staff Operations:
    - Office of President: $250.00, $130.64
    - Office of Treasurer: $200.00
    - Office of Corresponding Secretary: $20.00, $20.00
    - Office of Recording Secretary: $20.00
    - Office of President Elect: $15.00
    - Staff Chairpersons—Publicity:
      - Program: $40.00
      - Arrangements: $40.00
      - Memberships: $40.00
      - Research: $20.00
      - Handbook: $20.00
    - Staff Operations Subtotal: $605.00, $290.64
  - Total Annual Meeting Budget: $2,250.00
  - Miscellaneous:
    - Taxes: $30.00
    - Overpayment of Dues: $143.05
    - Life dues: $200.00
    - Miscellaneous Subtotal: $375.00
  - Grand Total—Expenses: $10,239.14
  - Balance as of October 10, 1978: $117.95

MEMBER STATE REPORTS

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The Alabama Archaeological Society now has 8 active chapters and a woman's auxiliary, The Pastfinders. As of September, the membership of the society was 552. Because of exchange and complimentary copies of the newsletter, the mailing list is at 650. The breakdown into membership categories is: Individual 296, Family 92, Associate 21, Sustaining 22, Joint Sustaining 19, Honorary Life 3, Life 27 and Joint Life 9. The members are in 36 states beside Alabama as well as Canada and 5 foreign countries. The Board of Directors will have met 5 times during the year.

I have brought with me, all the available issues of the Journal which are missing in the 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 Archaeological Director is glad to bring the files up to date, but agreed that 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 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 accepted with regret in the Society. He is commending him for his many years of dedicated service to the Society. Mr. Brit Thompson was appointed interim Journal Editor. Brit prepared Volume XXIV, 1, June 1978 price $4.00. This issue contains the following; "Southern Prehistory in Southeastern Prehistory" by Dr. George E. Lakford III; "The Zooarchaeology of the O’live Creek Site (1B196), Baldwin County, Alabama" by Cailup B. Curren; "Uchee Creek Site, Russell County, Alabama" by David W. Chase; "West end Island-Swift Creek Affinities in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley" by David W. Prose; "Eels and Ethnoarchaeology" by Dr. Charles Wesley Moorehead; and under Factuals and Comments, "Evidence of Prehistoric Learning by Imitation" by Judith Knight. Mr. Eugene Futato (Dower 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 Society has ordered the reprint of Investigations in Russell Cave by John W. Grady and Sylvia Sims, Route 2, Box 750, New Market, Alabama 35761. Price $5.00 PP.

Another Alabama publication is by Dr. John A. Walthall, "Moundville, an Excavation at Dun-Culime—An Early Form of Cultural Resource Site 1968-1975"; David Harry, Bishop Mills Historical Society, "Early Forms of Lighting"; and 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, "In Inchers" and the 1978 spring issue of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware. Also published was miscellaneous paper number 9; "The View from Road's Landing, Then and Now" by Gail Schnell.

Mr. Alexander dedicated his treatise to the memory of Dr. Allen G. Schiek (1915-1977) under whose direction several archaeological projects were undertaken. The Schiek was active in the leadership of the Archaeological Society of Delaware for 15 years. This Board, under his guidance, hired Ronald Thomas as Delaware's first professional archaeologist and was instrumental in developing the Island Archeological Museum and Research Center. He was active in the leadership of the Archaeological Society of Delaware for 15 years.

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 Abbeville, Georgia" by Chris T. Town, "A Reconsideration of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere in Prehistory" by Sharon I. Goad, "Clay Tobacco Smoking Pipes from the Caleb Pusey House" by L. A. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander dedicated his treatise to the memory of Dr. Allen G. Schiek (1915-1977) under whose direction the archaeological dig of the Caleb Pusey House was begun in 1962. Mr. Schiek was chairman of the Delaware Archaeological Board for 15 years. This Board, under his guidance, hired Ronald Thomas as Delaware's first professional archaeologist and was instrumental in developing the Island Archeological Museum and Research Center. Mr. Schiek was active in the leadership of the Archaeological Society of Delaware for 15 years.

Mr. Alexander died on November 30, 1978. He was an active member of the Society for Georgia Archaeology and a member of the Archaeological Society of Delaware. He was active in the leadership of the Archaeological Society of Delaware for 15 years.

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papers were given: "Aboriginal Okefenokee: Toward a Cultural Geo-
graphy" by Chris Towrell; "Excavations of Historical Sites in Wallace
Reservoir" by Albert B. Bartoves; "Roles of Archaeology: The Tooms
House Complex, A Preliminary Report" by Dr. Donald W. McDaniel;
"The OIC Lot" by William H. Adams; "Preliminary Statement on a
House Case" by Chip Morgan; "An Archaeological Survey in Atlanta:
Ceramic Analysis of the Edgewood Site" by Linda Worthy; "Pauper's
Graveyard: Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia" by Roy
Dickens; "Ceramic Analysis of the Edgewood Site" by Linda Worthy;
"Preliminary Investigations of Atlanta Folk Pottery" by Linda
Carnes; "The Kent Mound" by Fred Cook; "Comments on Investiga-
tions by Soils Systems" by Pat Garrow and "Comments on the Bosom-
worth Site, the Lumberville Site and an Underwater Bridge at Lumber
City" by Frankie Snow.

The four issues of the newsletter, The Profile, have been on time.
Dwight Kirkland, Editor, has been assisted by Chris Towrell. Special
thanks should go to Chris who does the mailing of over 200 copies
which are also sent to librarians 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. DePratt;
"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;
"Southwestern Georgia Preliminary: An Overview" by Betty A. Smith;
and "Weeden Island in Southwestern Georgia" by Karl Steinen.
Volume 3, no. 1 and Volume 3, no. 2 are also available, the price is $5.00 per issue
from Dr. Betty Smith, Social Science Division, Kennesaw College,
Marietta, Georgia 30061.

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

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

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Madison
House Restaurant in North East on Saturday, October 7, 1978. The
program included the following papers: Dr. Robert L. McFarlin, "The
Harrington Site Revisited"; Paul Cresthull, "Indians and Eskimos of
Alabama"; Michael Stewart, The Hagerstown Valley Project; R.
Pennington Smith, "Archaeology of the Bull Branch of the Patuxent
River"; Mac McDaniel, "Pomocott Archeology of the Piedmont: An
Update on the Loewes 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, "Archaeological 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 North-east"; Dr. Wm. M. Kelso, "Impermanent 17th Century Architecture of the Chesapeake: the Archeological Evidence"; Dr. Mark P. Leone, "Mormons and Archeology." Members of the Society participated in the 8th Annual Field School under the direction of state archeologist, Tyler Bastian. The dig was held from May 26 to June 6, 1978, at Nolanda Ferry, a late Woodland site near Frederick, Md. A preliminary report on the site by Don Peck is given in Volume 23, no. 2. The site produced 11 C14 samples which are expected to date about AD 1350–1450 and apply to the large rhyolite Leavenna triangular points and the limestone-tempered 
where Card-Marked pottery. Of the 5 burials encountered, 3 were
flexed and 2 extended.

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

MASSACHUSETTS by Carol Barnes
On October 28, 1978, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society had a paid membership of 1061 (921 dues-paying members of ESAF). We have seven active chapters, each of which conducts its own program of meetings, research and education. The society itself meets once each spring for its Annual Meeting in the fall. Our annual business meeting was held on October 28, 1978, at Bronson Museum in Attleboro. Its afternoon program concentrated on experimental archaeology and new approaches. Dr. Charles Bolian of the University of New Hampshire was the evening speaker.

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

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

MICHIGAN by Alice C. Noecker
The Michigan Archaeological Society held its 27th Annual Meeting at the Student Union, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Sun-
day, 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 W.
Young, Second Vice-President; Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Secretary; Harold W. Thompson, Treasurer and Edward M. Green, new Trustee.
Lawrence G. Dorothy was inaugurated as the next President of the Society. The afternoon speakers were Dr. John R. Halsey, State Ar-

The Michigan Archaeologist is our official publication, under the 
editorship of Dr. James E. Fitting, and Volume 24 is the current 
volume, with materials for Volume 25 being edited at the present time. 
We find some concern in the change of ownership of Bronson Farmfield, 
because our printing costs are rising more than previously anticipated. 
President Lawrence G. Dorothy was among the distinguished speakers at the dedication of a new building at the University, the Algoma Petro-
glyphs, which are now a state park with land which was donated from the Society. The shelter, an octagonal wooden structure, is presently 
closed in the winter by plywood panels and will eventually be plexi- 
ized. We are working to improve the visibility of the carvings. 
Suitable interpretation of the site will be done by the History Division, 
Department of State, and as most such things, it has to await its turn in the budget. The shelter is enclosed by a chain-link fence and access is by key kept by a local Society member who is a neighbor. Even with 
less than perfect conditions, we continue to be gratified at the amount 
of protection now available to one of our great treasures, and those of 
us who have visited the site over the past several years are aware of 
how much of the soft sandstone outcropping has been lost just in the 
some years we have been working for its preservation.

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

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

New Hampshire Archeological Society ranks increased by 30 during 1978, for a total of 246 members (172 active, 16 family, 8 junior, 5 honorary members). Honorary members (for life) are: Robert DeLaurentis, Historical Preservation Society. Members assisted the State Historical Commission draft wording for historic preservation, preparing volume of high quality reports that would do honor to many a state journal. Members authored articles for publication in the New Hampshire Archaeologist. Volume 33 is in the final stages of preparation. Volume 33 will include the following papers: The Mead Island Complex by Stanley Lantz and Hiatt; Middle Woodland in the Monongahela Drainage by Harry O. Holstein; Historic Potteries of Somerset County by Paul Heberling, "The Mead Island Complex" by Stan Lantz. New Hampshire Archaeologist membership now stands at approximately 1000. Dr. W. Fred Kineey III, of Franklin and Marshall College, published The Lover Susquehanna Valley: Prehistoric Indians in December, 1977. He has been doing impact studies in Adams and York Counties, Pennsylvania, and Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

TENNESSEE by W. Dennis Chesley

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

The T.A.S. publications program has been rejuvenated. The T.A.S. Newsletter is now being published on a bi-monthly basis and Volume 33 of the journal, Tennessee Archaeologist, is in the final stages of preparation. Volume 33 will include the following papers: The Mead Island Complex by Joseph Bentham, "Lettuce Workers to Steelworkers" by Dr. John Cotter, "The Mead Island Complex" by Stan Lantz; "Middle Woodland in the Monongahela Drainage" by Jeff Bars, "Bald Eagle Valley" by Paul Heberling, "Historic Potteries of Somerset County" by Vera Jane Hoffman, "Middle Woodland in the Monongahela Drainage" by Harry O. Holstein. The 1979 meeting will be held at Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa. on April 27 and 28. The headquarters will be the Hotel Bethlehem. The theme will be "Stoneworkers to Steelworkers." Dr. John Cotter will be the banquet speaker. Primitive games will be part of the Saturday afternoon program.

Pennsylvania by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has about 870 members and twelve active chapters. The 1978 annual meeting was hosted by Chapter 20 at Seven Springs with 115 people in attendance. The meeting was called to order by the Second Vice-President, Robert LeBar. The Constitution of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology had been amended at two special meetings of the Board of Directors and was accepted by the general membership. The papers presented were: "Current Archaeology in Pennsylvania" by Dr. Harry C. Kent, "The Avella Mound" by Verna L. Cowin, "Archaeological Reconnais-
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

EARLY ARCHAIC SITE DISTRIBUTION AND THE SOMERSET PLATEAU OF SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD L. GEORGE

During the summer of 1978, an archaeological survey was conducted on and around the Somerset Plateau of southwestern Pennsylvania by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. The plateau with an average elevation of 1900 feet is bordered on the east and west by Allegheny Mountain and Laurel Hill respectively. Flood plains along the Casselman River and other large streams were visited and tested for undisturbed archaeological stratification. Only shallow habitation sites, disturbed by agriculture, were recorded along headwater streams where soil buildup had been minimal. Attention was then focused on upland sites, especially on Laurel Hill, where a number of small rock shelters and spring head sites were tested. Indications are that the latter were occupied from Paleoindian 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 the term from archaeologists studying the Fox Point Site, a Contact Period Squakheag Indian village in Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

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 the most common 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 "inscrupulosity" 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 peoples, and (3) that the Algonkian people most likely to have been occupying the Upper Ohio Valley in the time period suggested were Proto-Shawnee.

FUND RAISING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

EDMUND K. SWIGART

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


WILLIAM D. FINLAYSON AND GRANT A. TRIPP

Five years of archaeological investigations on 18,500 acres of land expropriated for airport construction have produced: (1) almost total excavation of the two acre White site; (2) the almost total excavation of the 12 to 13 acre Draper site; (3) archaeological survey of more than 13,000 acres; and (4) test excavations on five previously unknown Iroquoian villages. It appears that there may have been continuous Iroquoian occupation on the Rouge-Duffin drainages between ca. A.D. 700 and A.D. 1575. It is highly likely the area was the homeland of one of the Huron Confederacy tribes. The largest site, Draper, occupied ca. A.D. 1500, represents an amalgamation of villages or village settlements. Hypotheses are offered to explain this expansion as well as the relationship Draper had to other Huron sites in the investigation.

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

by PHILIP J. WRIGHT

Printed in full in this issue.

INTRA-LONGHOUSE SPATIAL ANALYSIS

MIMI KAPCHES

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

THE SHIELD ARCHAIC: A VIEW FROM THE MONTREAL RIVER

DEAN H. KNIGHT

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

MISKWO SINNEE MUNNIDOMING

by WILLIAM A. FOX

Printed in full in this issue.

CONTROLLING THE HEIGHTS: THE MORaine 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 Beesty'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 ethnographical 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 floodplain.

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

THE CURRITUCK SITE: A COMPLEX CERAMIC COMPLEX

FLOYD PAINTER

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL ROCK SHELTERS IN MIXED HARDWOOD FORESTS

LEE NOVICK

Test excavations of small rock shelters located in a similar upland Eastern deciduous forests in Missouri, South Carolina and North Carolina are discussed in this paper. Based on the analysis of debitage and total tool assemblages, it is argued that these shelters served as short term habitation sites. All shelters, although located in different geographic regions, exhibit similar occupational evidence. This suggests that small rock shelters in other areas may also reflect short term habitation patterns. Present ability 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 (38 LX 151, 38 CT 16 and 38 CT 25) in South Carolina, the method has been modified to further maximize information quality. With the aid of computer mapping programs, the method designed by the authors has proved to be a quick and efficient means of observing subsurface artifact distributions within archaeological sites and appears to provide an excellent basis for planning excavation strategies.

REPLICATION OF ABORIGINAL POTTERY

MARIA-LOUISE SIDOROFF

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

APPROACHES TO HISTORICAL SITES ARCHAEOLOGY

DANIEL G. CROZIER

Approaches utilized by the historical sites archaeologist in assemblage an archaeological record were reviewed through illustrations in northeastern United States; documentary research and excavation methodologies which promote recovery of the most complete archaeological record possible were examined. Such documents are of immediate use to the historian, architect, and archaeologist; in particular when site remains are to be stabilized, restored or reconstructed. The importance of assembling a complete archaeological record cannot be over emphasized. Excavations are by nature destruc-
tive; 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 ability to relate all of the evidence to the whole. This approach is time consuming and limited to the scope and context of the whole. The study of obsolete standing monuments is part of a "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.

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

JOHN H. MCCASHION

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

PALEO-INDIAN IN WESTERN CONNECTICUT

ROGER W. MOELLER

During the summer of 1977, the only known in situ Paleo-Indian campsite in Connecticut was excavated by the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Participants in the Washington, CT. excavation co-sponsored by Earthwatch of Belmont, Massachusetts, found an approximately 30 square meters activity area at depths between 1.0 and 1.3 m. below the surface. Artifacts include an unfinished fluted point, 2 miniature points, 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 16,190 ± 300 radiocarbon years; 8240 B.C. (W-3931) was obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Meyer Rubin, U.S. Geological Survey Radiocarbon Laboratory.

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.
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 several geophysical features by permafrost phenomena. Later altithermal conditions produced adaptive systems. 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

MARIORIE GAY

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

GEORGIA

BETTY SMITH

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

DELAWARE

H. JOSEPH GANNON, JR.

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

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

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.

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MARYLAND

PAUL CRESTHALL

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

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

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS

CAROL BARNES

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

Massasoit Chapter, Cape Cod, completed its report on Kingston and conducted excavations at the Heritage site. Cape Cod Chapter published a final report on the ANC site at Chatham in the society Bulletin and South Shore Chapter's work at the Green Hill site has been accepted for publication in the Bulletin. Cohasset Chapter completed its 27th year at the Wapunacket site. Dr. Maurice Robbins is continuing the final report on this excavated at this site.

W. Elmer Ekkblow 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 student assistants from Pennsylvania State University where he had a contract to look for sites in Bucks County and Ronald Thomas conducted a salvage project at the Morton Homestead where he found the corduroy road which led to the ferry. Ira Smith supervised three projects: an excavation at the John Brown House in Chambersburg, an excavation at the Northumberland home of Joseph Priestly, and investigations at Wapwallopen along the East Branch of the Susquehanna. This latter project was directed by Jamie McIntyre, University of Pittsburgh. An Institute for Pennsylvania Archaeology undergraduate student, 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. Cieland, and "The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979" by Gal Russell.

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

Tennessee

Kenneth W. 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 undertaken 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 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 (40WM5), Noel Site (40DV3), Averill Site (40DV6), West Site (40DV12), and Goodletsville Site (40SU20).

Vermont

William A. Bayreuther

Vermont Archaeological Society members have been active on a number of projects. Thirteen weeks of fieldwork were recently completed at the Middle Woodland Winookee site (VTCh46) and provisions have been made to run 20 radiocarbon samples.

Peter Thomas, University of Vermont cultural resources archaeologist, surveyed on the lower Mississquoi River in northwestern Vermont and located an extensive and rich site of Middle Woodland. 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, Giovanni Neuderer, is evaluating Vermont's "sacred 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.


Executive Board Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

Louis Brennan, editor of AENA, reported that he has outlines for the next three editions. At present there is insufficient funds for the publication of Vol. 8 of AENA which is planned as a volume on Canadian archaeology which will be published as soon as money is available. As a means of raising money, Brennan suggested that
members help to sell back issues of AENA. Inventory of past issues amounts to almost $40,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Business Meeting

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

On Saturday morning a session on “Paleo-Indian Studies in the Great Lakes Region” was chaired by Dr. William B. Roosa. A paper on “The Gainey Site in Genesee County” was presented by Donald Graham. The paper on “The Grogitsky Site” by Richard L. Zurel, “Paleo-Indian Sites 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. Brunnett 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 ESAF annual meeting:

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Respectfully submitted,
Robert A. 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 ESAF, took over the position of Business Manager from Ronald Thomas.

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

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

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

Respectfully Submitted,
Edmund K. Swigart
Treasurer

Annual Report 1979

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Subtotal, Income  $15,700  $15,268.87

Expenditures

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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 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. 9, a tour of Horseshoe Bend National Park concluded the meeting. A forthcoming publication of the Society, will be on the archaeological investigations at Horseshoe Bend by Dr. Roy Dickens, Georgia State University. The December issue (Volume XXV, no. 2, 164 pp.) also included reports and a panel discussion: "Future Directions in Georgia Archaeology," chaired by president Chester De Prat, and participants: Dr. Roy Dickens, Dr. David Hally, Dr. Paul Fish, Frank Schnell, Mike Walden, and Steve Kaminski. The conference on the archaeology of coastal Georgia, South Carolina, and Eastern Florida was held on October 26 & 27 in Savannah. The meeting was well attended and considered one of the best since reorganization of SGA in 1974. The quarterly newsletter, The Profile, edited by S. Dwight Kirkland, contains very complete reports of the meetings and Society business, archaeological work underway around the state, brief reports on sites, publications of interest and a calendar of upcoming meetings.

Early Georgia, Volume 4, Nos. 1 & 2, 1976, edited by Dr. Betty Smith, was distributed in the spring and contained the following articles: "The Refuge Phase on the coastal Plain of Georgia" by Chester DePratt, "Metal Detection as a Technique in Urban Archaeological Survey: A Preliminary Statement" by William R. Bowen and Linda F. Carnes, "The Route of DeSoto Through Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama: The Evidence from Material Culture" by Marvin T. Smith, "Copper and the Southeastern Indians" by Sharon I. Goad, "Archaeological Reconnaissance in Early County, Georgia: A Model of Settlement Patterning" by Karl T. Steinen, Volume 7, No. 1, June 1979, edited by Marvin T. Smith, was distributed in the fall and contained three articles: "The Historic Cabin Site: The Last Trace of the Cherokee Town of Coosawattee" by Patrick H. Garrow, "Historic Demography and Ethnographic Anology" by Suzanne K. Fish and Paul R. Fish, "The Anthropology of the Georgia Coast: A Reference Guide" by Clark Spencer Larter, Volume 7, no. 2 is expected to be published in 1980. Volume 6, Nos. 1 & 2, 1978, edited by Chester DePratt and Chung Ho Lee will be a special Caldwell Memorial issue and is expected to be released in 1979. Two other publications which should be mentioned are: Freeways In The Soil Tapes. A Preliminary Report by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. and James L. McKinley, in collaboration with James H. Chapman and Leland G. Ferguson ($8.95 pp from Frontiers Publishing Co., 1970). A 16-page publication, South with Black Drink, A Native American Tea, Charles M. Hudson, editor ($11.00 from University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia 30602.) Officers for 1980
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 Society. John Rogers of the Boston College has 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 Charlieset Meadows site in Westborough, a large sacris 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.

Cohas was able to dig at Wapucanett 8 in Middleborough on a large site containing Paleo, Early, Middle and Late components. Dr. Maurice Robbins has completed a 300 plus page monograph on the Wapucanett sites with publication expected shortly. Recent radiocarbon dates from Wapucanett 8 include: FE#19, sample M212; B.P. 3550 ± 130 and FE#452, sample UGA1412, B.P. 3765 ± 65.

New York by Louis A. Brennan

The membership of the New York State Archeological Association has fallen alarmingly since its high in 1977. As of Nov. 1 of 1979, the paid memberships numbered 647, contrasting with 950 in 1977; representing 794 actual members, contrasting with 1061 in 1977. The decrease has affected the publication program of 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 in 1980.

In 1978 two regularly scheduled issues, July and November, were published at 32 pages each. The March 1979 issue, which is the final issue of the 1978-79 publishing volume, happened to be the 75th number of the Bulletin and was issued as a Silver Anniversary volume of 80 pages. This depleted the publications treasury for the moment, a moment when a membership decrease of one-third suddenly developed. This is the first year in the 26 of its publication that the Bulletin has not met its schedule of three issues a year.

There was no indication at the NYSSA annual meeting in Rochester, April 20-22, that there was a decline in membership although there was a slight fall-off in attendance due to the fact that Rochester is in the middle of the press in light of the national decline in newspaper circulation. In a large state like New York, it is evident that some thought will have to be given to the location of annual meetings, with sites being selected that are not too far.

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

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


Concurrent afternoon session: "Research in Archeological Conserva


The speaker at the annual dinner was former State Archaeologist William A. Ritchie. The title of his talk was "Newfoundland Adventure." Officers of NYSSA for 1979 are: president, Elizabeth M. Dumont; vice-president, Charles E. Gillette; secretary, James Walsh; treasurer, Lester Weatherwax; editor, and ESAF representative, Louis A. Brennan.

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

Pennsylvania by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has over 700 members throughout the world and 12 active chapters in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The 50th Annual meeting was held in Bethlehem, Pa., April 27 to 29, with 115 people present. The sessions were held on the South Campus of Moravian College next to Historic Bethlehem Inc. The speakers included: Jay Custer, Chris Hummer, Lou Brennan, Barry Kent, Herb Kraft, Bonita Freeman Wiffith and Dr. John Cotter, the dinner speaker. Officers are Robert LaBar, president; Karen Rockey, first vice-president; Dr. James Hatch, second vice-president; Dr. Rosemary Schaefer, secretary; Richard Maitia, treasurer, and Directors: Tom Watters, Chris Davis, Donald Kline, David Shuster, James Randolph and Virginia Lopresti. Dr. Ronald Michael edits The Pennsylvania Archaeologist which is published three times a year. Back issues are available from Ricky Maitia, R.F.D. 3, Box 15, Cogan Station, PA 17728.

The Society has slide programs available under the title: "Discovery of the Past. These include: Prehistoric Earthworks in the Allegheny Highland, "Public Involvement in Shenk's Ferry-Susquehannock Archaeology" and "Rockshelters: An Archaeological Site Type in the Allegheny High Plateau." The programs are available to S.P.A. Chapters for $3.00 postage. Other organizational materials are available to S.P.A. Chapters for $3.00 postage. Other organizational materials are available to S.P.A. Chapters for $3.00 postage. Other organizational materials are available to S.P.A. Chapters for $3.00 postage. Other organizational materials are available to S.P.A. Chapters for $3.00 postage.

There is one training program available in the state under the sponsorship of the Westmoreland Archaeological Society Chapter 25 and in cooperation with Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Westmoreland Community College.

The Executive board met in Lock Haven on October 6, 1979. The board is working for better service to individuals and chapters and hopes to have more frequent business meetings. Communication has been greatly improved through S.W.A.A.P., a newsletter of the Allegheny Schuylkill and Westmoreland Chapters. Brochures of the State Archaeological Conference were continued this past year, with lectures on topics ranging from paleo-environmental modeling through Northeastern Adena manifestations to nineteenth-century ironworking delivered by scholars from a variety of disciplines.

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

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.

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. The workshops were continued this past year, with lectures on topics ranging from paleo-environmental modeling through Northeastern Adena manifestations to nineteenth-century ironworking delivered by scholars from a variety of disciplines.

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS—1979

THE PINEGROVE CEMETERY SITE
DONALD B. SIMONS

The Pinegrove Cemetery Site (20-GS-28) in Genesee County, Michigan has provided additional data on the controversial Sachell 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 total of 250 square feet of new material was dated to 3085 ± 135 years B.P. Nut hulks, 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 GENESSEE 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 spread of cultural material over a three acre area on a Portland moraine. Artifacts recovered included fluted point fragments, scrapers, gravers, blades, utilized flakes, cores, channel flakes, a biface, and chopping debitage. Point fragments are Clovislike in size with Folsom type fluting. Cherts from Gainey are similar to those from the 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, Theford 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 unidirectional resharpening that approaches serration; large bifaces with alternatively beveled edges; and a fish tail drill.

Variability in Barnes points is due to differences in manufacture, use, reuse, and individual styles. The three subtypes based on fluting techniques appear (on the basis of differential preservation and style wear) to have functional significance. Subtype 1 has unidirectional double fluting—probably sloppy off center Folsom fluting—they were probably used as specialized knives. Subtype 2 has unidirectional short Folsom type fluting over full length. Subtype 3 is 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 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 = .05. Stratification accommodated both topographic and drainage variability in the study area. Since the study area is heavily dependent on agriculture, total coverage of sample units was not only desirable but possible, allowing recognition of numerous small sites. Given that fieldwork is still in its initial stages the following preliminary results are treated as tentative.

While somewhat predictable, the preliminary data are partially at variance with some previously collected survey data from similar areas of southern Michigan. Major differences occurred on the uplands than on either the main channel or major tributary of the river system. The former are smaller (less than 10 m²), with low artifact density and quality. These appear to be special function hunting-related sites. Larger, more permanent, and multicompartment 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 trinodal distribution initially evident.

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

ALABAMA
MARRJORIE GAY

The Council of Alabama Archaeology has issued an appeal to the public to report any destruction of archaeological or historical sites whether the disturbance be through State, Federal or private construction projects or vandalism. One of the grants awarded through the AHC was for $4,400 to look into site destruction by pot hunters in the Talladega area. The listings on the National Register now total 507, protection for more than 2,987 sites and buildings. Visitors to Fort Toulouse Park may now view artifacts showing more than 1,000 years of life at Fort Toulouse. The University of Alabama Department of Anthropology has two certification programs through a Week-end College thus offering a schedule for those with week-day responsibilities. Carey Oakley announces that a new Archaeological Research Facility for the Office of Archaeological Research is now completed at Mound State Monument, Moundville. Now open to the public, a 40 seat theatre, a 15 minute slide program and exhibits all contribute to the story of the history of the area in Georgia and Alabama where the Chattahoochee River has been backed up by the West Point Dam. Archaeological investigations were done by the University of Georgia under the direction of Harold Huscher. A 5 mile wide corridor in the Coosa River Valley from Fort Toulouse north to Gadsden was the scene for a cultural resource reconnaissance this year by John Cottier and Greg Waselkov (Auburn Univ.).

David Chase (Auburn Univ. Montgomery) has done preliminary mapping of a complex of sites on the west side of the river 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 predominate 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 located. The Center for the Study of Southern History and Culture convinced the Bureau of Land Management that the microfilm should be curated in the Special Collections Division of the Gorgas Library at the University of Alabama.

GEORGIA
MARRJORIE GAY

Dr. Betty Smith has edited Joseph Caldwell's report of excavations made in the 1940's and 1950's in Seminole County, Ga. This is an important report as the data was used to support Caldwell's Gulf Tradition thesis. On week-ends of 1979, members of the Augusta Archaeological Society have worked at the Tinkers Creek Late Paleo-Early Archaic site. 1980 will find them working with the Archeological Society of South Carolina at Silver Bluff, Aiken County, S.C. This project will be an effort to locate several archeological components believed to exist at Silver Bluff such as De Soto's Coufachiqui; 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 with institutional aid from the University System of Georgia on a matching dollar basis. Examples of grants are: Computer-ization of the State Site Files; establishment of laboratories for conser-vation of wood and metal artifacts, for palynology and for faunal materials study. The lab at the Univ. of Ga. is collecting comparative skeletal material for use in identification of archaeological bone. From the historic sites in the Wallace Dam area of the Oconee River, mapping of mounds and large scatter of sites has resulted in hydraulic cotton textile, glass and iron 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 in the coastal Georgia Area. 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: 1) "Future of the Past: Profiles, 6/79 and 12/79" Work at the Milano Site, Wheeler County, has increased the Swift Creek art inventory. An intersite interaction sphere is being mapped via design contact with other sites. Soil Systems Inc. of Marietta, Ga. has been busy with archaeological surveys and site mitigation in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

MICHIGAN
DONNA SANDFORD

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 dis-tribution of bifurcate-base points and Late Woodland social organiza-

Western Michigan University had a field school at the Schwerdt site, a 15th century, Upper Mississippian fishing station near Saugetuck, 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 major component site on the Flint River in Saginaw county. Under federal funding from the Michigan History Division through a National His-toric Preservation Act grant, a survey was conducted of T 12 N, R 3 E. with the Saginaw Valley Chapter of MAS and 68 new sites were located bringing the township total to 102 known sites.

 PENNSYLVANIA

VIRGINIA LOPRESTI

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

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

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

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

The Historical Societies have been active with Westmoreland working at Hannastown and the Jacobsburg group at the 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. Bressler, Chapter 17 at 36 BY 120 on the Ohio River and Chapter 22 at 36 BT 105 on the Connoquenessing Creek near Evans City.

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

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

VERMONT

WILLIAM A. BAYREUTHER

Analysis of data recovered from the Middle Woodland Period
Winooski site (excavated in 1978) continues at the University of Vermont under the direction of Dr. Marjory W. Power.

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

A highway survey adjacent to the Missisquoi River in Swanton encountered a site (Vt-Pr-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.