

**EASTERN STATES
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
ALBANY, NEW YORK
OCT. 31 — NOV. 2, 1980**



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

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

WEST VIRGINIA

PROCEEDINGS
of the
EASTERN STATES
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

November, 1981

Corresponding Secretary
Richard L. George

Editor
Verna L. Cowin

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

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held on October 31 to November 2, 1980 at the Sheraton Airport Inn in Albany, New York. The host society was the New York State Archaeological Association.

The meeting was opened on Friday morning by E.S.A.F. President Martha Potter Otto, followed by welcoming remarks by Dr. Elizabeth Dumont, President of the New York State Archaeological Association. A session on Tool and Lithic Technology chaired by Herbert C. Kraft then followed. The first paper presented was "Waste Not, Want Not: Differential Lithic Utilization and Efficiency of Use" by Kenneth L. Feder, followed by "A Lithic Microwear and Spatial Analysis of a Late Woodland Blufftop Site" by Richard B. Hughes and Peter E. Siegel, "Elaborative and Functional Technology of Flakes Stone Tools from the Bull Brook Paleo-Indian Site, Ipswich, Massachusetts, by John Grimes, "The Binocular Microscope in Ceramic Analysis" by Maria-Louise Sidoroff and "Excavations at the Ball Site" by Dean Knight.

A session of Burial Practices, chaired by Mima Kapches, was held on Friday afternoon. Marshall J. Becker presented a paper on "Changing Lenape Burial Customs: Continuity and Change in the Postcontact Period," followed by James Whittall, II who discussed the "Morrills Point Archaic Ceremonial Complex in Essex County, Massachusetts. Floyd Painter gave a paper on "The Great King of Great Neck: A Status Burial from Coastal Virginia," followed by "Painting and Vision Sites in the Canadian Shield" by Brian Molyneaux, "Charlestown Meadows' A Brewerton-Squibnocket Site in Upland Massachusetts" by Curtiss Hoffman and "Trophy Skulls of the Middle Atlantic Coast" by Floyd Painter.

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order on Friday evening, October 31, 1980 at 8:30 p.m. by President Martha Otto at the Sheraton Airport Inn, Albany, New York.

A roll call of member societies by Recording Secretary, Roberta Wingerson, indicated that a quorum was present. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read by Roberta Wingerson and accepted.

Treasurer, Ned Swigart, presented the annual budget which showed a surplus of \$1,660.13 although this will be reduced by the unexpectedly high publication costs of the recent edition of *AENA*. Swigart reported that individual memberships have increased while state dues have dropped. The main support of E.S.A.F. has come from *AENA* sales and he requested all members to promote this publication. Following a discussion, Dale Kerby moved that the treasurer's report be accepted. The motion was seconded by Jack Hranicky and approved.

Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, reported that the 1980 Directory was sent out in July at a total cost of \$36.72 and that mimeographing was done at Carnegie Museum of Natural History at no charge.

The problems of bulk mailing and the need for states to update their membership lists was discussed by Roger Moeller, Business Manager, who requested current lists from those state societies that have not yet sent them. Support of ESAF by means of a \$10 individual membership was urged.

Dale Kirby, Nominations Chairman, presented the following slate of

officers: President Elect, Herbert Kraft; Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum; Corresponding Secretary, Dick George and Treasurer, Ned Swigart. It was moved by Louis Brennan that the slate be approved. The motion was seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed.

President Otto called on NYSAA President Elizabeth Dumont for a report of the registration at the meeting. A total of 140 were registered on Friday with an increase expected on Saturday. Gwyn Gillette listed the numerous museums and restorations around the Albany area and stated that detailed information was at the registration table.

Program Chairman, Herbert Kraft, was thanked for the excellent program for this meeting by President Otto.

Louis Brennan, the editor of *AENA*, discussed the unexpected 84% increase in publishing costs for the last volume of *AENA*. It is planned to protest the increase and request a reduction in the charges. Publication problems were discussed and Howard McCord presented alternative means for printing that would be less expensive. Jack Hranicky suggested that a low cost printing of the next issue be used to improve ESAF's finances. A discussion followed with a suggestion by Ned Swigart that we maintain our professional standards and print fewer pages as an alternative.

It was announced that the 1981 meeting will be held in Harrisburg, Pa. on Nov. 6, 7 and 8, hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. The Program Chairman for the meeting will be Roger Moeller.

It was moved by Virginia Lopresti and seconded by Alice Noecker that the invitation of the Archaeological Society of Virginia to host the 1982 annual meeting be accepted. It will be held in the Norfolk area on the first weekend in Nov. The motion was passed.

The following resolutions were presented by Howard McCord:

WHEREAS, The New York State Archaeological Association, under the leadership of Elizabeth Dumont, has demonstrated outstanding care and efficiency in its capacity as hosts for the 1980 annual meeting of The Eastern States Archaeological Federation at Albany, New York,

THEREFORE, The Eastern States Archaeological Federation hereby expresses its deeply felt appreciation of those efforts and the ensuing result—an interesting, worry-free and enjoyable conference.

WHEREAS, the ESAF Program Chairman, Herbert C. Kraft, has again demonstrated exceptional skill in assembling varied and appealing topics and speakers for the annual meeting,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved that the ESAF 1980 conferences acknowledge their debt of gratitude to him for the excellent program organized and presented.

The motion to approve these resolutions was seconded by Dale Kirby and unanimously passed.

Following the presentation of state society reports, the meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

On Saturday morning Gordon DeAngelo chaired a session on Indian-White Trade Relations. The first paper was "Implications for the Squakheag Site of Fort Hill for Understanding the Fur Trade in the Connecticut Valley" by Peter Thomas, followed by "Glass Trade Beads from Waterford, New York" by Karen Hartgen and Charles L. Fisher, "Material Culture and Sociopolitical Change in Native American Contact Period Communities" by Elise M. Brenner, "Trade Silver 1660-1820" by Terry Knouse, "Clay Tobacco Pipes and Predictability Patterns: A Preliminary Overview" by John McCashion, "Evidence for 18th Century Refugee Indian Sites in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," by W. Fred Kinsey III, and "Barbarians and Hillbillies: Social Perceptions and Regional Boundaries in the Late Woodland Societies of Eastern and Central Virginia" by L. Daniel Mouer.

A session on Coastal and Estuarine Archaeology was chaired by W. Fred Kinsey III on Saturday afternoon. David G. Anderson led the session with "Prehistoric Adaptation in Lower Coastal South Carolina: The Mattassee Lake Excavations." David Sanger presented a paper on "Archaeological Research in Acadia National Park, Maine," followed by "The Use of Shellfish Remains in Determining Site Seasonality: An Example from Coastal Maine" by Mary R. Hancock, "Pearson Village II: A settlement of Sandusky River Estuary Fishermen" by Jonathan Bowen, "The Use of Bones for Food on Shellmidden Sites in the Lower Hudson" by Louis A. Brennan and "Turkey Swamp: A Late Paleo-Indian Site in New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain" by John Cavallo.

The annual banquet was held on Saturday evening beginning at 7 P.M. The banquet speaker was Dr. Thomas McGovern of Hunter College who spoke on "Adaptation and Extinction in Norse Greenland." A special award was presented to Louis A. Brennan for his long and tireless support of ESAF and in appreciation of his editorship of *AENA*.

On Sunday morning Edward J. Lenik chaired a session on North-eastern U.S. and Canadian Archaeology. Joseph Granger gave a paper on "Studying Meadowood Phase: A Five Year Reappraisal followed by "Revision of the Standard Northeast Chronology" by Dean R. Snow, "A Preliminary Research Design for the Mohawk Valley Project" by William A. Starna, "Ontario Archaeological Review 1980" by John Reid, "An Iroquois Village in Southwestern Ontario" by Mima Kapches, "Preliminary Report: 35 CO 21: Archaic Camping Station in

Upstate New York" by Ellis E. McDowell-Louden, "Crawford Knoll: An Archaic Site by the St. Clair River Delta" by Ian T. Kenyon, and "A Kirk Cluster in Southwestern Ontario" by William A. Fox.

REGISTRATION:

Penn. 18
 Conn. 17
 N.J. 17
 Mass. 15
 Va. 10
 Me. 8
 Md. 2
 Canada 9

Del. 5
 Vt. 4
 Mich. 3
 N.H. 3
 Ohio 2
 Il. 1
 Ga. 1
 S.C. 1
 Total 209

Respectfully submitted,
 Roberta Wingerson
 Recording Secretary

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The membership of the AAS has dropped to 525 from just under 600 in 1979. The Board of Directors met three times during the year. On July 19 and 20, the Summer Meeting was a field school at Fort Tombekbe, an 18th century European fort occupied by the French (1735-1763), the English (1763-1768) and the Spanish (1794-1797). Students from Livingston University had been working at the site just over a month. Jim Parker and Roy Blair supervised the dig. Dr. Chris Peebles was the speaker at a barbecue which concluded the meeting. The Winter Meeting was held at the University of North Alabama in

Florence on November 22. The theme of the meeting was the Archaic Culture. The very tasty noon meal featured Indian-style food. Dr. Richard Krause was the after-luncheon speaker. A special tour of the Indian Mound Museum was enjoyed after the paper session.

The newsletter, *Stones & Bones*, has a new look with illustrations, photographs of the meetings being of special interest. The June issue of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, Volume XXVI, No. 1, contains two articles, "Culture Complex of the Alabama Piedmont: An Initial Statement" by Vernon J. Knight, Jr. and "The Earlier Archaic Components at the Leonard Haag Site, Dearborn County, Indiana" by Curtis H. Tomak, Norma J. Tomak and Van A. Reidhead as well as a description with illustrations of "A Mississippian Pipe from Alabama" by John A. Walthall. The December issue of the *Journal* (Volume XXVI, No. 2) contains "Copena Burial Practices and Social Organization" by Sharon I Goad; "Investigations at 1JE37: A West Jefferson Phase Site in Jefferson County, Alabama" by B. McDonald Brooms; "Corn from the Moody Slough Site, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama" by David L. Lentz; "Indian Profile Petroglyph" by A. W. Beinlich, Jr.; "An Overview of Wheeler Basin Prehistory" by Eugene M. Futato; a book review by Robert Steven Grumet on "Archeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America: Afro-American and Asian American Culture History," edited by Robert L. Schuyler and the 1980 membership list. Special Publication No. 3 is now available from Eugene Futato, Journal Editor AAS, 1 Mound State Monument, Moundville, Alabama 35474, price \$6.50 postpaid: *Archeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park-Alabama* by Roy S. Dickens, Jr.

A 1980 book of interest is: *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South* by John A. Walthall and published by the University of Alabama Press, P.O. Box 2877, University Alabama 35486 \$22.50.

The Archives Committee, A. J. Wright, Chairman, has had hard-bound all the years through 1979 of the *Stones & Bones*, the *Journal* and the Special Publications. They also are preserving newspaper clippings, photographs and other items which are of interest to the

EXCAVATIONS ONTARIO 1980

Time Period	Person	Region
Historic:	Helen G. Armstrong	2
	Donald A. Brown	5
	Wm. Fox	4
	Ian Kenyon	4
	Mark Lavoie	6
	Matthew Hill	4
	Robert G. Mayer	4
	Rita Michael	5
	Mark Warrack	5
	Phillip J. Wright	6
	William C. Noble	5
	Dean H. Knight	5
	Robert J. Pearce and Rob. Pihl (Lawson)	4
	Marianne Stopp	5
Ron Williamson	4	
Historic Neutral:	Mary Ambrose	5
	Peter Reid	4
Prehistoric Huron:	Roberta O'Brien	5
Prehistoric:	Roberta O'Brien	5
	Rob. Pihl	4
Prehistoric:	Rob. Pihl	6
	Roberta O'Brien	5
Glen Meyer	Gordon C. Dibb	5
Pickering	Peter Storck	5
Point Pelee	Christopher Ellis	3
Late Woodland Pithouses:		
Late Middle Woodland:		
Saugeen:		
Point Peninsula:		
Early Archaic:		

SURVEY ONTARIO 1980

Person	Region
Ken Buchanan and Margaret Bertulli	3
Peter Carruthers	5 & 6
Bill Core	4
Harry Drabik	2
Bill Fox	4
Chas. Garrard	5
Chris Hanks	3
Marjorie Jordan	2
Ian Kenyon	4
Rob. Pihl	5 & 6
Dana Poulton	4
David Riddle	2

Society. The University of Alabama's new Research Center at Mound State Monument was dedicated in honor of David L. DeJarnette, the retired Curator.

The 1981 officers are: Joe Watkins, Jr., President; Mrs. Margaret Chase, 1st Vice-president; B. McDonald Brooms, 2nd Vice-president; Mrs. Bettye Henson, Secretary, Treasurer; Eugene Futato, Journal Editor; A. J. Wright, Editor of the newsletter *Stones & Bones* and ESAF Representative, Marjorie Gay.

GEORGIA by Harold A. Huscher

Membership in the Society for Georgia Archaeology remains about 100. At present only one chapter is active, the Augusta Archaeological Society. The goal is for at least four chapters over the state. A Southeast Chapter is being organized. The Council met twice during the year at the two Society Meetings. The Spring Meeting was held at the University of Georgia, Athens, on May 17. The sessions were concerned with the "State of Georgia Archaeology." This brought some difference of opinion and lively discussion. On October 3-4, at Macon Junior College in Macon, the Fall Meeting was held in honor of Dr. A. R. Kelly who had passed away just a year before. Harold A. Huscher recounted his association with Dr. Kelly through the years. Lawrence W. Meier gave his biography. There was open participation from the audience in remembering this friend. The paper session on Saturday included several reports related to research that Dr. Kelly had been interested in. During the business, the Society chose Macon as the site for future fall meetings. There was very good attendance both spring and fall.

Four issues of the newsletter *The Profile* were mailed during the year by S. Dwight Kirkland. *Early Georgia*, Volume 7, June 1979 was distributed. It contains: "The Historic Cabin Site: The Last Trace of the Cherokee Town of Coosawattee" by Patrick H. Garrow; "Historic Demography and Ethnographic Analogy" by Suzanne K. Fish and Paul R. Fish; "The Anthropology of the Georgia Coast: A Reference Guide" by Clark Spencer Larsen. Recent publications of wider interest would include "Excursions in Southeastern Geology: The Archaeology-Geology of the Georgia Coast" by James D. Howard, Chester DePratter and Robert W. Frey (published by The Georgia Geological Survey, Room 400, 19 Martin Luther King Drive, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, \$20.00) "Sapelo Papers: Researches in the History and Prehistory of Sapelo Island, Georgia" by Daniel P. Juengst, Editor (Volume XIX of West Georgia Studies in the Social Sciences, June 1980, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia 30118, \$4.00). "Aboriginal Subsistence Technology on the Southeastern Coastal Plain During the Late Prehistoric Period" by Lewis H. Larson, Jr. (in the Ripley P. Bullen Monograph in Anthropology and History, No. 2, Florida State Museum, University Presses of Florida, 15 Northwest 15th Street, Gainesville, Florida 32602 \$20.00).

The 1981 officers are: Ann Rogers, President; Dennis Blanton, Vice-president; Tim Warnock, Secretary-Treasurer; S. Dwight Kirkland, Editor of the newsletter, *The Profile*.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

DELAWARE by Wilmer F. Aist

The Archaeological Society of Delaware held its dinner meeting April 26 in Dover, Delaware. Dr. William H. Flayhard, Department of History, Delaware State College, spoke on "Pompeii and Vesuvius, A Roman Tragedy."

The programs for the year include Dr. John C. Kraft, Department of Geology, University of Delaware, "Travels with St. Paul: Geology and Archaeology"; Dr. Marshall McKusick, University of Iowa, "New Mythology in American Archaeology"; Dr. Jay F. Custer, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, "Cultural Ecology of Northern Delaware," and Dr. Christopher Jones, University of Pennsylvania Museum, "Decipherment of the Mayan Hieroglyphics."

There were no society sponsored excavations this year. Society members did participate in the salvage of an unusual Archaic and Early Woodland site sponsored by the Delaware Highway Department, Site #7 NC-E-41. Several members continued to assist the state in the comprehensive survey of coastal areas while others participated in excavations in neighboring states. The society attended an open house at the archaeology laboratory of Dr. Jay Custer, University of Delaware.

Four issues of the newsletter, "Inksherd," were published. No bulletins were issued this year.

The Archaeological Society of Delaware has 77 individual or family members and 22 institutional members. There are three active chapters.

MARYLAND by Paul Cresthull

The Archaeological Society of Maryland Inc. has ten chapters with a

total of 350 members. The society issues a monthly newsletter and two issues per year of its journal, *Maryland Archaeology*. The most recent issue is March, 1980.

The 17th annual meeting was held at Salisbury State College on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1980. The program included the following papers: John Witthoft, "Catchment Areas in Late Woodland Times"; Tyler Bastion, Dennis Curry and Joseph McNamara, "The Baldwin Site, 18AN55"; Thomas E. Davidson, "Report on Work in Progress and Figure Plans for the Lower Four Counties"; Richard B. Hughes, "Report on Research within the Pokomoke Drainage and its Implications" and Paul Cresthull, "Alaskan Indian Burial Practices."

The 15th annual spring symposium on archaeology was held in Annapolis on Saturday, April 19, 1980. The speakers and topics were: Cara Wise, "Settlement Patterns of Early Colonial Farmers"; Bob Veary, "Work in the Shenandoah Valley-Late Paleo to Early Archaic Settlements"; Bruce Smith, "Southeastern Indians A.D. 700 to 1000"; Don Shonette, "Underwater Archaeology Along the Patuxent River, Prehistoric and Historic," and Wayne Clark, "Maryland Archaeology, Current and Future."

Members of the society participated in the 10th annual field school under the direction of the staff of the state's Division of Archaeology. The dig was held from May 23 to June 1 at the Baldwin Site, 18AN55, a Late Archaic campsite and lithic workshop in Anne Arundel County. In addition to the field work, lab sessions and evening lectures were held at nearby Bowie State College. Preliminary reports on the site were presented at the annual meeting in October.

Included in chapter activities are: a City Hall Museum display of prehistoric and historic archaeology by the Lower Delmarva Chapter, an artifact show at Martinak State Park in Caroline County by the Mid-Shore Chapter and work at the Charles Carroll 18th Century Mansion by the Central Chapter.

An important development in Maryland Archaeology is the establishment of the first Regional Archaeology Center at Salisbury State College. In addition, the Council for Maryland Archaeology is planning and coordinating state research.

Some activities of the State Division of Archaeology are: preparation of a *Bibliography of Maryland Archaeology*, survey of western Maryland coal region for sites and continued research on Monocacy Valley archaeology.

MASSACHUSETTS by George R. Horner

On October 18, 1980, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society held its 41st annual meeting at the Bronson Museum, Attleboro, with President George R. Horner, presiding. The business meeting included reports from five chapters and the election of officers: George R. Horner, president; Curtiss Hoffman, first vice president; Paul Ryll, second vice president; Ralph Bates; corresponding secretary; Kathryn Fairbanks, recording secretary; Thomas Athern, treasurer; Lillian Harding, financial secretary; Barbara Luedtke, editor of the *Bulletin*; Maurice Robbins, museum director, and trustees: Philip Brady, Thomas Lux, Duncan Ritchie, William Taylor and Valerie Talmage.

The theme for the afternoon session was "New Values for Old Collections," consisting of papers from both professional and non-professional archaeologists. The Cape Cod chapter designed a method of inventorying and numbering old collections. The Massachusetts Historical Commission's archaeological team discussed their Bronson Museum inventory system in relation to the goal of inventory for all state collections. A computer retrieval system will be worked out. William Taylor spoke on "The Importance of Recording an Amateur Collection"; Carol Barnes spoke of "Using Old Collections-Some Concrete Examples." Following the annual banquet, Richard Humphrey added more mysteries to those which already surround Mystery Hill, New Hampshire with "New Interpretation of Mystery Hill."

In April, 1980, the society's semi-annual meeting was held at Bridgewater State College. This all-day research seminar centered around problems faced by amateur archaeologists in field situations and offered some possible solutions.

Volume 41 of the *Bulletin* for 1980 featured a report of the South Shore Chapter's "Green Hill Papers." The site was predominantly Middle and Late Archaic with some Woodland and Contact material in evidence. The society also published *Widening Horizons*, a *festschrift* in honor of Maurice Robbins 80th birthday and the society's 40th birthday. The long awaited report of *Wapanucket 8*, a site report of the Cohannet Chapter's 30 years of excavations at lake Assawompsett, will be published in the Spring of 1981.

The certification program, designed to give a beginning archaeologist both confidence and ability in a field situation, can boast of modest success. 120 persons have been certified.

Three more Massachusetts prehistoric sites have been added to the National Register and these include: Greenhill, Ponkapoag and the Hornsfels-Braintree Slate Quarries, all in the Blue Hills near Boston.

Society membership continues at 1200 with 900 being dues paying members of ESAF.

MICHIGAN by Alice C. Noecker

The Michigan Archaeological Society is composed of a membership of over 600 persons and institutions, including nine chapters in the major population areas of the lower peninsula. Two of these chapters are new within the past year.

The Society publishes the *Michigan Archaeologist*, a quarterly journal which is now in Volume 26. During the past year, Dr. James E. Fitting retired as editor when he moved to California and Dr. Margaret Holman of Michigan State University has succeeded to the editor's post.

In spite of the efforts of Dr. Doreen Ozkar, program chairman, and Alice Noecker, local arrangements chairman, the hosting of the 1979 Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting in Ann Arbor November 8-11, was less than a success. The facilities were good and the program excellent but we regret that the members of the Federation did not see fit to support the Federation with more enthusiasm.

There has been a change of treasurer due to the resignation of Joe Lachniet for business reasons and Rosalind Goldman will complete the term. Other officers include: Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Michigan State University, president, and Fel V. Brunett, president-elect.

Field research is carried on throughout the state by the various educational institutions, contractors, individual members and chapters of the Society, but not as a state program at the present time.

The Annual Fall Workshop will be held in the Castle Building in Saginaw on Sunday, November 9, 1980. The Castle Building was one of the featured historic preservation sites at the Sunday morning program in Ann Arbor last Fall. The luncheon speaker will be Dr. John Halsey, state archaeologist, whose topic will be "The Wayne Mortuary Complex and Its Place in Great Lakes Prehistory." Additional papers will be included in the workshop.

NEW YORK by Louis A. Brennan

The enrollment of the New York State Archaeological Association during the past year was 750 memberships representing 900 members. Although the association was able to maintain its publishing program of three *Bulletin/Journals*, the failure of NYSAA to achieve a vigorous membership expansion coupled with an exorbitant increase in printing costs, threatens both publications and the society itself.

Although NYSSA raised dues during the past year, the slight increase did not keep up with the 40% inflation rate. During the year, the *Bulletin/Journal* carried an editorial analyzing the causes of the weakening of the state and other archaeological associations.

The NYSAA annual meeting and conference in Syracuse April 18 to 20 demonstrated that there is no lack of interest in archaeology; both prehistoric and historic. The program was strong and attendance excellent with about 175 registrants. The program included: Thomas P. Weinman, "The Kings Road Site, COX 24-4: Paleo Man Revisited"; a symposium chaired by James Bradley with "Perspective from New York State" by Robert Funk; "Perspectives from New England" by Dena Dincauze; "Perspectives from Canada's St. Lawrence Valley" by James V. Wright and a discussion by James Tuck. Other papers included: "An Overview of 17th Century Historical Ceramics in New York State," Richard Goring; "Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics," George L. Miller, "Historical Ceramics from Western New York State," Daniel M. Barber; "The English Ceramic Sequence from the Requa Site, Philipse Manor," Louis A. Brennan; "Origins of the English Ceramics from the Requa Site, Philipse Manor," Roberta Wingerson, and "Historical Ceramics from the Engelbert Site: An Evaluation of Artifacts from a Salvage Operation," Charles Semowich. The ceramic session was summarized by George R. Hammell.

"In Search of Ste. Marie de Gannentaha" was presented by Peter Pratt, Marjorie Pratt, Dennis Connors and Gordon C. DeAngelo; "Investigations in Limnoarchaeology" by Ronald M. Hynes; "Remains of the Salt Industry in Syracuse" by Bruce Naramore; "Trade Beads Among the Five Nation Iroquois" by Peter Pratt; "Seneca Doorkeeper Combs of the 17th Century" by George R. Hamell and "Indian Hill, A Prehistoric Site" by Ferdinand LaFrance.

The banquet speaker was James Tuck on "Maritime Archaic: Overview and Recent Discoveries."

Officers for the 1980-1981 year are Elizabeth Dumont, president; Charles Gillette, vice president; James Walsh, treasurer; Carolyn Weatherwax, editor, and Louis A. Brennan, ESAF representative.

PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has 815 members and 13 active chapters. An annual meeting and two board meetings per year are held. The 1980 meeting was held in Greensburg, April 26 and 27 and was hosted by Westmoreland Chapter #23 and presided over by Robert LaBar. Papers were presented by Dr. Jay Custer, Virginia Sherman, Dr. Robert Maslowski, Cecelia Kirkorian, Vivienne Mitchell, James Herbstritt, Michael Stewart, Dr. James B. Richardson III, Robert Schuyler, Dr. James Hatch, Christine Davis, Dr. Mark McConaughy, Richard George and William Johnson. The dinner

speaker was Hester A. Davis on "Public Archaeology and Private Property." The society conducts no excavations but concerns itself with legislation, conduct of individuals and groups and encourages chapters. Four issues of the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* are published yearly.

Chapter 6 continued work with Gannon College at the Summerheim site. Chapter 8 continues to work on the Canfield Island site but lacks funding for work at this important location. Chapter 11 has completed a report on the Knause Site at Wapwallopen, 36 LU 43, and Chapter 17 continues work on 36 BV 128, a multi-component but unstratified site. Chapter 18 worked with Dr. Stanley Lantz at the Penelec Site, 36 WA 152, a late prehistoric and historic site. Chapter 19 continued at the Hartley site, 36 GR 23, and uncovered three storage pits and 21 postmolds. Chapter 21 participated in field survey in the Schuylkill Valley and are preparing to host the 1981 annual meeting at Lionsville, April 27 and 28. Chapter 23 continues to conduct a certification program with Westmoreland County Community College with 57 students in the Fall class. Dr. Mary Ann Mogus worked on the curriculum for the certification board. The chapter worked with county officials to redesign planned ballfields in Cedar Creek Park in an effort to preserve 36 WM 61, Household #1 site, which has a C-14 date of A.D. 1520.

RHODE ISLAND by Morris Mitchell

The Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island presently has a membership of 76. Meetings have been held during the summer months in the field. Winter meetings are scheduled the second Thursday of the month, January through April, with interesting speakers.

The annual dinner will be held at the Riverpoint Congregational Church in West Warwick, Rhode Island, on November 12, 1980. The dinner speaker, Mr. James Houston, will present colored slides and lecture on *Arts of the Arctic Whalers*.

Excavation continues at the Abbott Run site under the direction of Dr. William S. Fowler for the fourth season. New evidence gives hope for further proof of what appears to be a pure Late Archaic site.

During the past three years, three publications were published by the society: *Stone Pipe Making, An Inquiry into Shellfish Eating, and Man's Rise and Fall in Aboriginal New England*. Copies of these may be obtained for \$2.50 each, including postage. Checks should be made payable to the Narragansett Archaeological Society and addressed to Miss Elisabeth Weeks, 277 Brook Street, Providence, RI 02906.

VERMONT by Muriel M. Farrington

The Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc. has a 1980 Membership of 135 members in one state-wide chapter. The Society's Spring Meeting was held at Shelburne Farms, Shelburne, Vermont. In addition to a tour of the Farms, presentations included "A Look to the West: Archaeological Field Work in Montana" by Jim Petersen, "State Archaeologist's Report" by Giovanna Neudorfer, "Project Outreach Slide Presentation" by Lauren Kelly, and after dinner "Management of Archaeological Resources in the Green and White Mountain National Forests" by Billee Hoornbeek, USDA Forest Service Archeologist. The Fall Meeting, held in Burlington, Vermont, included presentations on "A Brief Look at Andean Prehistory" by Brian Alberghini and Kevin Crisman, "Glimpses of Three Egypts" by Sandy Partridge, "State Archeologist's Report" by Giovanna Neudorfer, and "Recent Archeological Studies in the Lamoille and Missisquoi Watersheds" by Peter Thomas. Dr. Gordon Day was the after-dinner speaker discussing "The Indians of New England—and What Became of Them." Elections were held, and Prudence Doherty, Gina Campoli, Kevin Crisman, and Dee Brightstar were elected to the Board of Trustees. Gordon Neilsen and Sandy Partridge were re-elected. The new Newsletter Editor is Prudence Doherty, replacing Bill Bayreuther who is in graduate school in Texas.

The Society published a Monograph, *The Middle Woodland Ceramics of the Winoski Site A.D. 1-1000*, by James B. Petersen, which is available from the VAS for \$3.75. *The Preservation of Vermont's Archaeological Resources and An Archaeological View of Vermont's Past*, both by Peter A. Thomas and Lauren A. Kelley, are available from the Division of Historic Preservation, Montpelier, VT 05602 at no charge. The Society also published four Newsletters during the year.

Projects during the year included Lauren Kelley's Project Outreach which consisted for a slide tape show covering 12,000 years in 30 minutes—which doesn't gloss over anything! There are three hands-on activities included; these are "What is a Tool?" where young students classify and categorize various tools in different stages of manufacture, "Culture History Mystery" and "Site Excavation Strategy." Project Outreach is available to teachers all over the state.

The VAS has been participating in the excavation of the Muddy Brook Site; they also have been working with the Vermont Extension Service to form a project called Educational Outreach. This program would develop a greater public awareness of cultural resource preservation and possibly develop a youth publication series. Work is continuing on the organization of the Ewing Site materials with the cooperation of numerous students.

VIRGINIA by M. D. Kerby

Since the ESAF Annual Meeting of 1979, the Archaeological Society of Virginia has been active in many ways. In an effort to develop the society as a full-time functioning organization, an office was rented in Richmond. Col. H. A. MacCord, Sr., continues as full-time executive director. His work has included several small surveys for highways and utility lines plus engaging in a wide ranging fundraising effort. Appeals to the public have resulted in contributions totalling about \$6,000, although costs have consumed most of the fund. Additionally, appeals have been made to Foundations and corporations for help and several of these appear promising.

The 1980 annual meeting was held October 4-5 at Abingdon with the society's Wolf Hills Chapter hosting. A full day of presented papers was followed by a dinner and a talk by Dr. Jefferson Chapman, University of Tennessee, on his recent work in eastern Tennessee, mainly in the Tellico Dam basin. The 1981 annual meeting is scheduled October 16-17 in Roanoke.

Several annual awards were initiated during the year with the 1980 presentations being: Dr. Ivor Noel Hume, Outstanding Professional Archaeologist; Dr. Ben C. McCary, Outstanding Non-Professional Archaeologist, and Mr. E. E. Jones, Jr., the Fellowship Award.

Officers for 1981-82 are: Graham H. Simmerman, president; William A. Thompson, Jr., vice president; Ms. Mary Hancock, secretary, and Dr. William H. Anderson, Jr., treasurer. Mr. Lyle E. Browning of Richmond was named to succeed Dr. Theodore R. Reinhart as editor of the society's publications.

Membership has continued to fluctuate around 900 with the present count at 930. Fifteen chapters are active and a new chapter, Alleghany Highlands, serves the Covington and Clifton Forge areas. Two inactive chapters, Nottoway, based at Courtland and Kicotan at Hampton, have become active this year.

Four issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, with a total of 248 pages and four *Newsletters* were provided for members. In addition, two new special publications were issued: *Treasures from Jamestown* by J. Paul Hudson and *Crab Orchard Site, Tazewell County, Virginia* by H. A. MacCord and W. B. Buchanan, Jr.

Excavations continued at the Hatch site in Prince George County under the direction of L. B. Gregory. A short-term excavation was carried out at the Hertzler site in Powhatan County and postmolds from round wigwams and numerous artifacts were found with a report expected in 1981. Chapter excavation projects include:

Wolf Hills	A frontier tavern site, Abingdon
Roanoke Area	Indian Site at Salem
E. E. Jones, Jr.	The Hoge site, Tazewell County
Floyd Painter	The Currituck and the Great Neck sites
Mrs. Sandra Speiden	Badly-looted mound in Orange County
R. Kirby Smith	Rock Castle (historic house), Hanover county.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

TOOL AND LITHIC TECHNOLOGY

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT: DIFFERENTIAL LITHIC UTILIZATION AND EFFICIENCY OF USE

KENNETH L. FEDER

A variety of lithic sources were exploited by the inhabitants of Loomis II, a 2,000 year old occupation at the confluence of the Farmington and Connecticut Rivers in north central Connecticut. Examination of wear patterns on these various raw materials indicates that efficiency of utilization of lithics can be defined as a function of distance of source.

A LITHIC MICROWEAR AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF A LATE WOODLAND BLUFFTOP SITE

RICHARD B. HUGHES AND PETER E. SIEGEL

A preliminary microwear analysis was conducted on the materials from 35 features of a Late Woodland blufftop site in the central Mississippi valley. Combining functional information with a spatial analysis of features resulted in the definition of specific activity combinations and areas. This information was used to make statements regarding the nature of settlement represented.

ELABORATION AND FUNCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY OF FLAKED STONE TOOLS FROM THE BULL BROOK PALEO INDIAN SITE, IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN R. GRIMES

Recent reanalysis of the artifacts and data from the Bull Brook site has begun to yield increased information concerning the number and types of tools represented in this important Paleo Indian assemblage. The elaborative and functional attributes of certain of these tool types, including projectiles, drills and "flaked shavers," have direct implications for our understanding of Paleo Indian motor habits, hafting techniques and conservation of raw materials.

DIFFERENTIATING SOUTHERN ONTARIO CHERT THROUGH X-RAY POWDER DEFRACTION

ARTHUR ROBERTS

X-Ray analysis of 78 geological chert samples from eight different geological formations in Ontario produced 91% correct identification using discriminant analysis of beam intensity through goniometer angles to 10° to 70°. Subsequent analysis using 57 archaeological field samples, positively identified to bedrock formation using visual criteria, in combination with some of the previous geological samples, produced 88% correct identification using discriminant analysis of X-Ray beam intensity through the same angles.

Of the geologically obtained samples 100% of Gull River chert, 96.8% of Onondaga chert, 88.7% of Bois Blanc chert, 86.4% of Lockport chert, 83.3% of Kettle Point chert and 77.3% of Fossil Hill chert was correctly classified using discriminant grouping. Of the geologically identified archaeological field samples, 89.5% were correctly classified using the same discriminant grouping.

In addition, 61 archaeological samples considered to be too ambiguous for correct visual identification were classified using the same discriminant grouping. Visual classification of these archaeological samples produced 61% agreement with the two techniques if first and second visual choices are considered as agreement with the X-Ray results. If previous accuracy levels for X-Ray classification provides a totally objective procedure with approximately 90% classification accuracy while visual identification of ambiguous specimens has no calculated level of reliability but is probably less than 61% correct in this case.

THE BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE IN CERAMIC ANALYSIS

MARIA-LOUISE SIDOROFF

"The wide field binocular microscope is an instrument that is indispensable in technological work" (Anna Shepard). This paper and illustrative slides outline procedures in sherd analysis relating to paste composition, temper identification and natural inclusions in the clay.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE BALL SITE

DEAN KNIGHT

Six years of excavations at the Ball Site, a protohistoric Huron village near Warminster, Ontario, have produced a large amount of new settlement pattern data. With all or parts of 33 houses, two large sections of the palisade and seven middens excavated, some very interesting data about the makeup of one village has come to light. While the occupation seems to be of one time period, there appear to be distinct differences between the eastern and western parts of the village separated by a double row of posts. It is argued in this paper that the differences may represent different groups of people who joined together to form a village in about A.D. 1600.

BURIAL PRACTICES AND SITE REPORTS

CHANGING LENAPE BURIAL CUSTOMS: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE POSTCONTACT PERIOD

MARSHALL J. BECKER

Ethnohistoric accounts of Lenape mortuary activities indicate that gradual changes were taking place in Lenape culture from 1620 to 1760. When combined with the limited archaeological evidence, we can

see that the fundamentals of Lemape culture continued relatively intact while some aspects of material culture changed during this period.

MORRILL'S POINT, AN ARCHAIC CEREMONIAL COMPLEX IN ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

JAMES P. WHITTALL, II

In the Merrimac Estuary in Essex County, Massachusetts, the Early Sites Research Society has recently uncovered a Middle Archaic ceremonial complex. Evidence indicates that the ritual importance of this site was recognized during the subsequent Late Archaic-Early Woodland periods.

The site consists of a circular, man-made mound 56 meters in diameter and two meters above the surrounding swampy terrain. Associated with this mound is a stone curbing. Red ochre cremation burials and artifacts have been carbon dated to 6325, 7080 and 7245 B.P. Several intrusive Woodland burials were uncovered in this Middle Archaic ceremonial complex.

Although red ochre is associated with the stonework, evidence seems to suggest construction sometime between 1000 and 500 B.C. Artifactual remains suggest that contact extended from the Maritime Provinces to the Carolina Piedmont.

AN EVALUATION OF THE GRAVES FROM THE ADENA RELATED BOUCHER SITE IN VERMONT

LOUISE A. BASA

The Boucher site has yielded a large number of Adena related cremation and inhumation burials within a definable cemetery. This slide illustrated presentation focuses upon the spatial inter-relationships of the graves and a comparison of their artifact contents. These attributes can provide information on reconstruction of burial ritual, relative chronology of interments and possible differences in burial practices for individuals differing in age and social position. Such comparisons are made more difficult because of the differential preservation of material remains among the several graves and the lack of comparable site data from elsewhere in the Northeast.

THE GREAT KING OF GREAT NECK: A STATUS BURIAL FROM COASTAL VIRGINIA

FLOYD PAINTER

The richest burial found to date in Tidewater Virginia; this eminent individual was buried fully extended (unusual for this region) and dressed in a costume containing more than thirty thousand shell beads of different types. The beads, beadmaking tools and the aboriginal beadmaking industry at the site are discussed.

ROCK PAINTING AND VISION SITES IN THE CANADIAN SHIELD

BRIAN MOLYNEAUX

The role of shamanism in the rock art of the Canadian Shield is suggested by the iconography of many of the images, a few references in oral tradition and some ethnographic and ethnohistorical accounts. It is difficult to provide any archaeological evidence to support this contention because rock art is normally exposed above the surface of the ground. Yet, as the art works are not independent of their surroundings, the sites themselves may be regarded as potential sources of information. There may be some visible pattern in the choice of particular locations for offerings and rock painting sites; especially if the painters responded to certain physical features of the landscape. One natural feature that served a ritual purpose was the vision site, a place where the shamen, it is possible that a single site could have served both purposes.

CHARLESTOWN MEADOWS: A BREWERTON/ SQUIBNOCKET SITE IN UPLAND MASSACHUSETTS

CURTISS HOFFMAN

It has been a commonplace in Late Archaic studies of the Northeast to regard manifestations of Laurentian-like tools to be of differential age, spatial distribution and cultural affiliation from those described as "Squibnocket." Specifically, Brewerton materials re thought to be

rare in southern New England, confined to upland zones; whereas the Squibnocket Complex is defined as coastal and very common.

The Charlestown Meadows Site, a marginal upland flaking station as well as a food processing camp in eastern Worcester County, Massachusetts, has been under excavation since 1974 by students from Clark University and members of the W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, under the direction of Dr. Curtis Hoffman. The site contains abundant evidence of both traditions in association, sometimes even on the same artifacts. Analysis of the materials from Charlestown Meadows allows for far-reaching hypotheses concerning cultural transmission, trade, and the role of watershed zones in the prehistoric sequence of the Northeast.

HEAD HUNTERS AND TROPHY SKULLS OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC COAST

FLOYD PAINTER

For many years we have noted the occurrence of decorated human cranial fragments, bone spearheads manufactured from human femurs and other evidence of the keeping of human trophies by the Early Woodland period inhabitants of Tidewater Virginia and North Carolina.

In the last five years additional evidence in the form of articulated but headless burials, single skull burials, human mandibles in trash pits, and burials of fully articulated individuals containing one or more additional decapitated skulls have been found in the region. There can now be little doubt that the Indians of Tidewater practice head hunting in the Early Woodland period.

INDIAN-WHITE TRADE RELATIONS

IMPLICATIONS OF THE SQUAKHEAG SITE OF FORT HILL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE FUR TRADE IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

PETER A. THOMAS

Between 1652 and 1670 John Pynchon was the leading fur trader in the Connecticut River Valley. Through an analysis of his trading ledgers the structure of the fur trade and consumption patterns of Indian communities can be assessed. Trade goods recovered at Fort Hill (1663-1664) add support to some conclusions, but raise other issues concerning the function of trade goods and the role of the French in New England.

GLASS TRADE BEADS FROM WATERFORD, NEW YORK

KAREN S. HARTGEN AND CHARLES L. FISHER

This paper describes archaeological excavations of a prehistoric site encountered in a proposed sewer alignment along the Hudson River, just north of its junction with the Mohawk River. A small collection of early historic glass beads was recovered from this site. The general absence of these items from the archaeological literature of the Upper Hudson Valley, as well as their distribution is discussed.

MATERIAL CULTURE AND SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGE IN NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PERIOD COMMUNITIES

ELISE M. BRENNER

The relationship between the influx and control of important prestige articles and sociopolitical change in Native American contact period communities in New England is examined. The uses of material culture (trade goods) as: (1) a symbolic expression of group corporateness in boundary maintaining behaviors, and (2) as an important variable in sociopolitical restructuring are highlighted. The three processes of (a) the influx, control and uses to which imported prestige articles are put; (b) sedentism of once mobile groups; and (c) the need to acquire and transfer increasing amounts of new information inputs about the changing social and natural environment, are approached as a system of constraints and opportunities to which native communities responded by redirecting pre-established forms of organization.

TRADE SILVER (1660-1820)

TERRY KNOUSE

Silver was used as one of the earliest trade items bartered for American Indians' furs. The slide illustrated discussion focuses on some of these trade items and shows touch marks and other identifying characteristics which enable us to relate such artifacts to their makers, to time periods, and even to the fur trading company which marketed them.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES AND PREDICTABILITY PATTERNS: A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW

JOHN MCCASHION

Studies on European white clay tobacco pipes recovered from New York State sites indicate a predictability pattern for at least three main episodes: the EB-HG episode of the seventeenth century; the Robert Tippet episode of the eighteenth century and the Peter Dorn episode of the middle nineteenth century. This paper illustrates some of the stylistic differences occurring within each episode and discusses the best dating available for such tobacco pipes.

EVIDENCE OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY REFUGEE INDIAN SITES IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

W. FRED KINSEY III

A new chapter in Indian relations begins to unfold following the breadup and the dispersal of the Susquehannock Indians in 1675 as a political force on the Pennsylvania frontier. Previously, the Susquehannocks served as a buffer between the Marylanders, the Iroquois and the Pennsylvania settlers. Concurrently, many of the Tidewater Algonquian groups were undergoing cultural disruption. Aboriginal practices were changing rapidly and people were being displaced as a result of the encroaching European settlements. The policies of the Provincial Officials in Philadelphia and the Seneca encouraged the ConestogaSusquehannocks and some of the Algonquian tribes to settle on certain vacant tracts in Lancaster County. Conestoga Town, Conoy Town and the Park Site are eighteenth century settlements which have been identified by archaeology and historic documentation. The historic record suggests that several other sites may have been occupied during this period.

BARBARIANS AND HILLBILLIES: SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS AND REGIONAL BOUNDARIES IN THE LATE WOODLAND SOCIETIES OF EASTERN AND CENTRAL VIRGINIA

L. DANIEL MOUER

Some of the ethnohistoric documents relating to Late Woodland societies of the Virginia piedmont contain perceptions of those groups reported to the English chroniclers by members of coastal plain dwelling ethnic group. These informants who were self-styled "enemies" of the piedmont groups conveyed information which was undoubtedly colored by ethnocentrism, existing political realities, and the desire to control economic and military alliances of the Jamestown colony. The early sources have been repeated so frequently that they tend to distort our own archaeological interpretations. Evidence from the field and ethnological theory suggest other views of the upland neighbors of the Powhatan. A more critical reading of the ethnohistories, along with systematic archaeological investigation, allow for a more realistic understanding of regional social differentiation and interaction.

COASTAL AND ESTUARINE ARCHAEOLOGY

PREHISTORIC ADAPTATION IN LOWER COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA: THE MATTASSEE LAKE EXCAVATIONS

DAVID G. ANDERSON, CHARLES E. CANTLEY AND ANDREA LEE NOVICK

Recent excavations conducted along the lower Santee River, South Carolina, provide an extensive body of information about the past

human use of this portion of the southeastern Atlantic coastal plain. The Mattassee Lake sites: (38BK226, 38 BK229 and 38 BK246) extended over a kilometer of terrace paralleling and overlooking the river swamp, and yielded stratified Early Archaic through Mississippian artifacts and features. The project assemblage has helped to document local material culture sequences and patterns of adaptation over the period of site utilization. The Mattassee Lake area includes extensive outcrops of orthoquartzite and served as a quarry-workshop as well as habitation loci throughout much of prehistory. The lithic assemblage was examined in relation to raw material sources and aboriginal quarrying behavior in the region, with a particular emphasis on the use and discard of tools of extralocal as opposed to local origin. The analysis documents differential selection for the local orthoquartzites over time and for specific tasks. The overall analysis suggests that prehistoric use of the lower coastal riverine area was surprisingly similar over time with most components reflecting comparatively brief visits by mobile, foraging populations moving up and down the river from the coast well into the piedmont.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE

DAVID SANGER

Between 1974 and 1980 the University of Maine at Orono has been involved in research in Acadia National Park. Beginning with the initial survey and continuing through excavation and analysis, this paper describes the project, its results and significance in terms of Maine archaeology.

THE USE OF SHELLFISH REMAINS IN DETERMINING SITE SEASONALITY: AN EXAMPLE FROM COASTAL MAINE

MARY R. HANCOCK

A method for assessing site seasonality using *Mya arenaria* (soft shelled clam) is presented. The method involves a comparison of archaeological specimens with modern control samples. Results are presented from an analysis of a late ceramic/contact period site; the utility of the method is evaluated for shell midden analysis.

PEARSON VILLAGE II: A SETTLEMENT OF SANDUSKY RIVER ESTUARY FISHERMEN

JONATHAN BOWEN

The lower Sandusky River is a flooded freshwater estuary of Lake Erie which was formed through isostatic rebound of the Niagaga region. The Fort Meigs Tradition inhabitants of Pearson Village II which was occupied in the early 1400's, intensively utilized the faunal resources of this environmental zone.

THE USE OF BONES FOR FOOD ON SHELLMIDDEN SITES IN THE LOWER HUDSON

LOUIS A. BRENNAN

The long bones of deer were split and chopped by the Amerind campers at shellmidden sites along the Lower Hudson for extraction, by boiling, of high protein collagen. Long bones are the skeletal members richest in collagen. This practice of exigency argues for the occupation of shell midden sites in late winter-early spring when food resources were at their scarcest and a potage of "bone grease" and oysters, available as soon as river ice had broken up, was an adequate and sustaining diet for a week or more.

NEW EVIDENCE OF PALEO INDIAN MANIFESTATIONS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

JOHN A. CAVALLO

The evidence presented in this paper is derived from stratigraphic excavations of a prehistoric multiple component site in New Jersey's outer coastal plain physiographic province in Monmouth county. Since 1977, the basal levels of the Turkey Swamp Site have continued to yield a variety of basally thinned trianguloid and lanceolate point forms, unifacial and bifacial maintenance tools, manufacturing debris and several features.

A series of five radiometric dates were secured from wood charcoal associated with a number of these tools within a 30 cm level in two contiguous excavations:

DIC-1050 8,730±165 B.P.
 DIC-1060 7,980±150 B.P.
 DIC-1057 7,950±110 B.P.
 DIC-1061 7,820±215 B.P.
 DIC-1058 7,660±325 B.P.

Because of the antiquity of these dates and the morphological characteristics of the associated point forms, this component has been assigned to a Late Paleo Indian context and comparisons are made to similar manifestations in the Eastern United States and related to past perceptions of early post-glacial environments. The author concludes with a revised Late Paleo Indian typological framework.

NORTHEASTERN U.S. AND CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

STUDYING MEADOWOOD: A RESEARCH DESIGN

JOSEPH E. GRANGER

This paper examines some recent evidence which bears upon the cultural dynamics of Meadowood Phase which were investigated and reported on in *Meadowood Phase Settlement Pattern in the Niagara Frontier Region of Western New York State*. Studies of Meadowood sites in New York, Ontario and Quebec are providing a clearer view of connections with preceding and time-successive cultures, adaptations, and geographic extent of the Meadowood Phase. Recent trends in theory and methods of locational and ecological analysis have suggested fruitful avenues for future investigations. Studies in trade and interaction display great promise in understanding the complex relationships of this portion of the prehistoric record in the Northeast.

REVISION OF THE STANDARD NORTHEAST CHRONOLOGY

DEAN R. SNOW

Archaeological advances in recent years have gradually rendered our standard chronological framework obsolete. James B. Griffin's (1969) updating of McKern's earlier framework, and Willey's (1966) substitute for it have recently been reworked by Stoltman (1978). Although Ritchie's (1969) regional chronology now also needs updating, Stoltman's revision is too generalized to the Eastern Woodlands to be very useful in the Northeast. A revised chronology designed to meet the particular needs of Northeast archaeology in the coming decade is proposed.

A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE MOHAWK VALLEY PROJECT

WILLIAM A. STARNA

The details and dynamics of the acquisition of domesticated plants and the evolution of agriculture in the Northeast have long been in question. In this tentatively scheduled ten-year project, a multidisciplinary approach to such a question is being planned. The initial two to three years will be spent field checking in excess of 300 presently known sites and the surveying and testing of previously uninvestigated areas within an 800 square mile study area. The present regional chronology will be refined by combining suites of radiocarbon dates and ceramic seriation techniques. Background information for planning purposes will be provided by cartographers, geologists, soils experts, botanists, zoologists, as well as archaeologists. We hope to

involve as much as possible, not only professional investigators, but also college students, avocational archaeologists and Native Americans to assure the highest degree of success for the project.

AN IROQUOIS VILLAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

MIMA KAPCHES

The Auda site (AlGo-29) is an early Pickering component, ca. A.D. 500-600, located about 15 km west of Port Hope, Ontario, and three km north of Lake Ontario. The site was completely excavated in 1977 and the settlement patterns recovered consisted of a small village with ten houses. Evidence of maize from the site is the earliest occurrence in southeastern Ontario. The material culture and the settlement patterns indicate that the site is transitional from the Middle Woodland to the Late Woodland Iroquoian culture.

PRELIMINARY REPORT: 35 CO 21: ARCHAIC CAMPING STATION IN UPSTATE NEW YORK

ELLIS E. MCDOWELL-LOUDEN

The Pratt-Simon Site, 35 CO 21, is an Archaic encampment located on an eastward facing knoll west of the Tioughnioga River as it flows southward from the swampy foot of Lower Little York Lake in Cortland County, New York. Characterized by blackened soils which are visible as "fire rings" after the spring plowing and rains, the site yields flint tools and debitage in sufficient concentrations to suggest that it was an important campsite in Archaic times. The SUNY Cortland College Archaeological Field School has devoted two field seasons of research here and early evaluation of these will be discussed.

CRAWFORD KNOLL: AN ARCHAIC SITE BY THE ST. CLAIR RIVER DELTA

IAN T. KENYON

The Crawford Knoll site (Adho-5) is located adjacent to now-drained marshland bordering the St. Clair River delta in Kent County, Ontario. The site has not been directly dated but the artifact types from Crawford Knoll suggest a Late Archaic placement, perhaps somewhere between 1500 and 500 B.C. The characteristic point type is a small (30 mm long), notched biface similar to those from the Knechtel I site on Lake Huron; the Haldimand Complex at the Bruce Boyd Early Woodland site near Lake Erie, and perhaps, the Riverton Culture of Illinois. Four bipointed bone "barbs" from Crawford Knoll further strengthens the connection with the Knechtel I site. During the 1500 - 500 B.C. period, there is seemingly a Late or Terminal Archaic "small point" horizon found in the Central Great Lakes and American Midwest which is, in part, contemporaneous with the quite different Susquehanna (or BROADSPEAR) tradition (or horizon) of the Mid-Atlantic coast.

A KIRK CLUSTER IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

WILLIAM A. FOX

A large artifact assemblage recovered from a base camp on the Bothwell Sand Plain appears to represent an eighth millennium occupation by Archaic peoples participating in the Kirk Corner Notched Cluster (Chapman 1975) stylistic tradition. A variety of lithic tools are described and compared with similar artifacts from Southwestern Ontario and the Northeast in general. Distribution data for "Kirk Cluster" bifaces in Southwestern Ontario are combined with paleoenvironmental data to generate hypotheses concerning the local subsistence/settlement strategies of these Early Archaic people.