

# EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION



ALABAMA  
CONNECTICUT  
DELAWARE  
FLORIDA  
GEORGIA  
MAINE (2)  
MARYLAND (2)  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MICHIGAN  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK  
NORTH CAROLINA  
ONTARIO, CANADA  
PENNSYLVANIA  
QUEBEC, CANADA  
RHODE ISLAND  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
TENNESSEE  
VIRGINIA  
WEST VIRGINIA

BULLETIN NO. 26

JUNE, 1967

**BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**EASTERN STATES**  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

No. 26

June, 1967

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**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING**

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 5 and 6, 1966, at the City Squire Motor Inn, New York, New York.

Registration for members and guests began at 9:30 A.M., Saturday, in Constitution Hall.

Sigfus Olafson, President, opened the meeting at 10 A.M. and introduced Marian E. White, President, New York State Archeological Association. Dr. White welcomed the delegates, members, and guests. F. Newton Miller, President, Metropolitan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association, made a number of announcements, including the time of special events.

A session of contributed papers followed, with Mr. Olafson presiding. Papers presented were: "A Paleo-Indian Site in the Hudson Valley," by Robert E. Funk, New York State Museum and Science Service; "The Use of the Munsell Color System in Archeology," by Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Archeological Society of Delaware; "The Simmons Site, 1966," by Marian E. White, State University of New York at Buffalo. After a session break, the following papers were presented: "The Ben Hollister Site, Glastonbury, Connecticut," by David G. Cooke, Archeological Society of Connecticut; "The Paleo-Indian of Tennessee," by Alfred K. Guthe, University of Tennessee.

The afternoon session was devoted to a Symposium on Early Man in Eastern North America, arranged by and presided over by Don W. Dragoo. Speakers and topics were: Don W. Dragoo, Carnegie Museum—"Early Man in Eastern North America"; David L. DeJarnette, University of Alabama Museums—"Alabama Pebble Tools: The Lively Complex"; James E. Fitting, University of Michigan—"Early Man in the Upper Great Lakes Region"; Irving Rouse, Yale University—"Early Man in the Caribbean Area." Discussants were John L. Cotter, National Park Service, and Ralph S. Solecki, Columbia University.

The members and guests were hosted to a social hour in the Poolside Cocktail Lounge by the Metropolitan Chapter. Following the annual dinner, William A. Ritchie, State Archeologist, New York State Museum and Science Service, gave an address on "The Contribution of Martha's Vineyard to the Prehistory of Southern New England."

The Business Meeting was opened by Sigfus Olafson, President, Sunday, November 6, at 9:45 A.M.

The minutes of the Trenton-Princeton Meeting, November 6 and 7, 1965, were accepted as amended and published in the Federation Bulletin 25.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported the following recommendations of the Executive Board: that the 1967 membership dues of the Federation be the same as last year, \$10.00 for societies of 100 members or less, and \$7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, plus \$1.00 for each chapter which belongs to that organization; that an item be inserted in Bulletin 26 about the availability of Research Series No. 2, the "Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard," by Alfred K. Guthe; that the preliminary draft of the Constitution be referred back to the Committee for revision in time for a new draft to be submitted to the Executive Board so that it can be voted upon at the 1967 annual meeting; in the revision, Article 12 should remain as in the preliminary draft and Article 13 should be changed to shorten the business meeting; that the annual meeting be held in Baltimore or Washington with the Archeological Society of Maryland as host, November 4 and 5, 1967. The above recommenda-

tions were approved. In addition, it was voted to prepare and distribute a flyer concerning Bibliography No. 2 and announce that old Bulletins may be procured for \$0.25.

W. Fred Kinsey, Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had taken care of the regular correspondence and had compiled a Directory of the Federation's Officers, Staff Chairmen, Representatives, and main officers of the member societies.

Don W. Dragoo, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of \$999.03 in the general account as of November 1, 1966. Receipts during the year included \$269.50 registration balance from the 1965 meeting, \$7.10 donations at the 1965 meeting, \$731.97 dues from member societies, \$45.25 from sales of Bibliography No. 1, \$20.25 from sales of Bulletins. Disbursements included \$19.45 speaker's expenses for 1965 meeting, \$19.25 secretarial help for 1965 meeting, \$13.50 registration help for 1965 meeting, \$8.36 registration name badges for 1965 meeting, \$159.92 announcements and programs for the 1965 meeting, \$22.25 for stationery, \$0.90 discount on Canadian check, \$636.56 for printing of Bulletin 25, \$9.91 name badges for 1966 meeting, \$113.72 announcements for 1966 meeting. Dr. Dragoo reported a balance of \$176.71 in the Bibliography No. 2 special account. Receipts included \$73.50 from the sales of Bibliography No. 2, \$18.20 for handling charges. Disbursements included \$94.50 to the University of Oklahoma (National Science Foundation grant) for return of proceeds from second year's sales, \$1.75 debit for unhonored check.

The above reports were accepted.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Constitution Committee Chairman, reiterated the recommendations of the Executive Board (see above).

J. Alden Mason, Editorial Chairman, reported that he had performed his minimal and maximal duty, that of editing the typescript for Bulletin No. 25, prepared by the Recording Secretary and her staff, and reading and editing the proof thereof. It was published in May, 1966, and consisted of 16 pages containing the Minutes of the 1965 Annual Meeting, the Reports of the State Societies, and Abstracts of 19 Papers delivered at the meeting.

Edward S. Wilkins, Jr., Exhibits Chairman, reported that the exhibits at the 1966 meeting were displayed in the Colonial Room. This year the exhibits were on display both days of the meeting. The local Exhibits Chairman was Edward Kaeser, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged. The displays covered a wide time span from the Historic to the Paleo-Indian. Exhibits included a tray of projectile points to illustrate the Report of the Research Committee; Belmont, A Pre-Contact Siouan Village in Piedmont, Virginia; The Shannon Site, Virginia; The Hand Site, Virginia; Twombly Landing, New York; A Pebble Tool Workshop in York County, Pennsylvania; Representative Artifacts from Orange County, New York; Surface Collections from Long Island, New York, and Marathon, Florida; Artifacts from the Prehistoric Excavations at Pemaquid, Maine; The Munsell Color Charts; and Northeastern Coastal Pottery. Special exhibits in connection with the Symposium on Early Man in Eastern North America were: The Paleo and Early Archaic of Tennessee; The Wells Creek Site, Tennessee; and "Pebble Tools" from Alabama. The last mentioned was displayed so as to permit handling, which was encouraged.

Howard A. MacCord, Public Relations Chairman, reported that Mauck Brammer, Program Chairman, had handled the publicity for this meeting.

Four-minute reports were given by the State Representatives who were present.

Louis Brennan moved that the Representative reports be eliminated from future annual meetings. After a discussion, mostly by the Representatives, the motion was lost.

After a session break, Maurice Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts, gave the report of the Research Committee. As this was really a Paper, it will be published under the Abstracts.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Nominating Committee Chairman, presented the following slate which was unanimously elected:

**ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 1967-1968**

Marian E. White ..... *President*  
Howard A. MacCord, Sr. .... *Vice President-President Elect*  
Dorothy Cross ..... *Recording Secretary*  
W. Fred Kinsey, III ..... *Corresponding Secretary*  
Don W. Dragoo ..... *Treasurer*

President White appointed the following Staff Chairmen:

J. Alden Mason, Berwyn, Pennsylvania ..... *Editorial*  
William Renison, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario ..... *Exhibits*  
Donald C. Wilder, Braintree, Massachusetts ..... *Membership*  
James E. Fitting, Ann Arbor, Michigan ..... *Program*  
Louis A. Brennan, Ossining, New York ..... *Public Relations*  
Maurice Robbins, Attleboro, Massachusetts ..... *Research*

Louis Brennan proposed that the President extend especial thanks to the Exhibits Committee for the fine display—the best we have ever had.

Donald C. Wilder, Membership Chairman, reported by letter that he had not received anything concerning Federation membership which required action. He requested that the incoming President appoint someone who will have more mobility as far as attending to committee duties and attending meetings are concerned.

Mauck Brammer, Program Chairman, reported that the quality of the program he prepared will have to speak for itself. For the benefit of the next Program Chairman, he suggested that a Federation Directory be sent to him at an early date. Mr. Brammer also suggested that in the future we should have a symposium on Historical Archeology, a group meeting devoted to state and chapter publications, and a symposium on projectile points. He listed papers submitted, but not included in the present program, and asked that these be considered for future programs. This list will be sent to the new Chairman by the Recording Secretary.

Frank Glynn, Archeological Society of Connecticut, presented a paper entitled "A Second Mediaeval Marker at Westford, Massachusetts."

In the afternoon, Marian E. White, newly elected President, presided over a session of contributed papers. These included: "The Hand Site: A Model of Cooperation in Archeology," by Howard A. MacCord, Sr., Archeological Society of Virginia; "The Twombly Landing: The Taconic Tradition," by Louis A. Brennan, Briarcliff College Center for Hudson River Archeology and Prehistory; "The Shannon Site, Montgomery County, Virginia," by Joseph L. Benthall, Archeological Society of Virginia; "Muskeeta Cove: A Stratified Woodland Site on Long Island," by Bert Salwen, New York University; "Excavations of the Early English Colony at Pemaquid, Maine," by Helen Camp (presented by Millard Camp), Archeological Society of Maine; "Belmont: A Pre-Contact Siouan Village in Piedmont Virginia," by R. P. Gravely, Jr., Archeological Society of Virginia.

There was a standing vote of thanks to the New York State Archeological Association and its Metropolitan Chapter for their fine cooperation and hospitality.

A total of 221 persons registered from the following societies: Alabama—3, Connecticut—6, Delaware—7, Maine—3, Maryland—14, Massachusetts—13, Michigan—3, New Hampshire—2, New Jersey—29, New York—93, Pennsylvania—40, Tennessee—2, Virginia—6.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS,  
Recording Secretary.

## REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archeological Society continues to grow and now has a membership of 583, distributed over 35 states and one foreign country. There are 12 chapters, with state-wide distribution from the Tennessee Valley to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two state-wide meetings were held during the year. Dr. A. G. Long, 1965 president, presided at the Annual Winter Meeting held in December at Birmingham, Alabama, with the Birmingham Anthropological Society as host. Guest speaker at this meeting was Dr. Don W. Drago, Curator of the Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who presented an illustrated lecture on the Wells Creek Crater Site in Tennessee. The Summer Workshop Meeting was held near the summer excavations on the Buttahatchee River in Lamar County, Alabama, with Dr. E. M. Lindsey, the Society's 1966 president, presiding. Speaker for this meeting was David L. DeJarnette who gave an account of the findings at the excavations then in progress in Lamar County. These excavations, sponsored by the Society, were being conducted by the University of Alabama.

*Stones and Bones*, the Society Newsletter, has been mailed monthly throughout the year to the 583 members and to an additional 56 individuals and organizations. The Newsletter contains from 9 to 12 pages per issue and includes an "educational page" each month prepared by local chapters.

The *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* is published semiannually by the Society. The lead article of the December, 1965, *Journal* was "The Lively Complex: Announcing a Pebble Tool Industry in Alabama," by Matthew Lively. Lead article of the June, 1966, issue of the *Journal* was "A Summary of the Moundville Phase," by Douglas H. McKenzie.

Field work sponsored by the Society during 1966 was directed toward one special project, an investigation of the Lively complex or pebble-tool industry in Alabama. This investigation was conducted by the University of Alabama and financed through the fund-raising campaign led by the Archeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. For the first time the Society sponsored a winter, as well as a summer, project. The winter project was a survey of pebble-tool sites preliminary to selection of sites for the summer excavations.

Laboratory studies of material recovered during the summer are now in progress. It is hoped that these studies will help determine the chronological position of the Lively complex in Alabama.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut had a net gain of 54 members during the year, bringing the membership to 344.

The two chapters in the New Haven and Hartford areas continued year-round programs of lectures, laboratory work, and excavations. The Hartford group had notable success with a public relations program in 1966.

The annual state-wide meeting and biennial election of officers was held at Groton on April 30. Speakers were Maurice Robbins, whose subject was "The Wampanucket #8 site at Lake Assawompsett, Massachusetts," and David Cooke who reported work to date on the Ben Hollister site at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Four Newsletters were published during the year and *Bulletin No. 34* is due from the printers.

Columbia University held the fifth summer field session at the Fort Shantok site under the guidance of Bert Salwen.

This year the Fall Meeting will not be held until November 19, at Mather Hall, Trinity College, Hartford.

DELAWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 169. There are two chapters.

Five meetings were held, one being a Banquet Meeting. The others featured a speaker followed by a social hour. The following speakers and subjects were presented: Ronald A. Thomas, "Highlights of Delaware Archaeology"; Jacob Gruber, "A Late Prehistoric Settlement, the Mohr Site"; Herbert C. Kraft, "The Teshoa and Elongated Pebble Tools"; Maurice Robbins, "Under Your Feet." At the Banquet Meeting Howard A. MacCord, Sr., spoke on "Current Archeological Work in Virginia."

The Banquet Meeting, which has previously been held on the third Saturday in September, is now to be held on the first Saturday in October.

Five numbers of *Inksherd's* were issued, and *Bulletin No. 5, New Series*, is in press.

The excavation at the Caleb Pusey House in Upland, Pennsylvania, is now in its sixth year. The excavation has produced hundreds of thousands of artifacts, including coins dating from 1659, ceramics from Indian to Chinese export, assay equipment and the usual household artifacts. However, more significant than these artifacts are the foundations which have been found showing that this house was originally one-and-a-half times larger than has been known historically.

The Friends of the Caleb Pusey House have, within the last four months, provided a building for an archaeological laboratory. Herbert and Josephine Albrecht have remodeled the interior of the building and built equipment so that we now have two general laboratories, a photographic laboratory, an electrolysis laboratory, as well as storage areas and an office.

The excavation of the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry is now in its sixth year and it is anticipated that the current phase of the excavation will be completed during the coming year.

A pad-molded cipher of George III from a debased chamber pot of English pearlware excavated at the assumed site of Carson's or Buck Tavern at Summit Bridge has aroused interest. I. Noel Hume places the date of manufacture as 1785-1795. It is the first one made of pearlware that he has seen, all previous finds being from debased scratch blue chamber pots.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award for 1966 was made to James B. Akerman.

FLORIDA—Evelyn Kessler reported by letter that the Florida Anthropological Society has a membership of about 250.

One Annual Meeting and one Executive Committee Meeting are held. The various local groups probably meet in accordance with their needs.

At the last Annual Meeting a report was presented by Ripley Bullen on new finds at Crystal River; two reports by William H.

Sears on archeological findings resulting from salvage projects connected with the canal system, a report on the archeology of the Bahamas, and a report of a historical site were also given.

The *Florida Anthropologist* is published quarterly and a *Newsletter* is issued whenever there is sufficient material to warrant it.

Our purpose and "special project" is to provide the local amateur groups with professional leadership and advice, thus coordinating all efforts to conduct "digs" in a professional manner, subject to the Florida State Antiquities Laws.

MAINE—Mrs. Alice N. Wellman reported that membership in the Archeological Society of the Robert Abbe Museum stands at 58.

The Annual Meeting was held July 20, 1966, at the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, Bar Harbor.

The Museum experienced another boom year with 700-900 visitors daily in a room staffed by two attendants. It was open from May 30 to Sept. 30. Situated in the center of a National Park, crowds of campers descend on rainy days, busloads of tourists on bright days. Of these hordes, a remarkable number are genuinely interested in the displays, and stay to hear the attendants' informal talks. The Museum is being pressed to open earlier and close later as the tourist season lengthens. Scarcity of personnel and lack of an efficient heating system prevent this at the moment.

Sorely needed office, storage, and research space and plumbing are to be added this year with the blessings of the Park Department and Museum Trustees. Since efforts and funds are concentrated on this, publications will be suspended for a year or two.

Wendell Hadlock, the Society's guiding light and the Museum's Honorary Curator, suffered a severe coronary in June. The plans he had for the Upper St. John River site surveys in August were scratched. However, a set of low-level aerial photographs was taken.

It fell to me to direct a partial excavation of the Aroostook River site in September. This site is located in excellent hunting and fishing country on a documented trade route between the Penobscot and St. John rivers. A week's work disclosed a camp site, heavily used for a considerable span of time. A return to this site is probably indicated once the data and material collected so far have been analyzed. No datable material was recovered. A brief report with photographs will be available in early 1967.

Mr. Hadlock is still serving on several State Commissions. He, and all members of the Society, are trying to stay abreast of the onslaught of power, mining, highway, and recreational interests intensely juggling Maine resources. Members are trying to inform and convince different interest groups and key individuals that significant historic and prehistoric archeological material abounds, merits a second look, and possibly a stay of execution.

MAINE—Millard Camp reported that the Maine Archeological Society held its semiannual meetings in April and October. Seventeen papers on archeology have appeared in two issues of the *Bulletin*, each of which contained 24 pages.

Since the membership of the Society is so widespread throughout this large state, most of the activities are carried on by the 14 local chapters. The low water last year presented an opportunity to three chapters to investigate sites that are usually submerged.

Three more early stone foundations were uncovered in excavations at the historic site at Pemaquid. One is a public building of about 1660; the other two are dwellings of the 1700's. The oldest dated artifact recovered is a large brown German Bellarmine jug imprinted 1610.

While out-of-state membership has dropped appreciably, the attendance at our semiannual meetings has more than doubled. We have had a number of exhibits at schools and libraries. During the year our members have given 22 talks on archeology to local schools, clubs, and other organizations. The University of Maine at Orono has recognized the increasing interest in archeology in the state by adding this subject to its curriculum.

MARYLAND—William Tidwell reported that during the current year the membership of the Archeological Society of Maryland has averaged about 100. This represents a significant growth since last year and reflects a healthy and vigorous interest in archeology in the state.

The scheduled annual and semiannual meetings were held during the year and each of the chapters conducted monthly meetings. Probably the most noteworthy was the semiannual meeting held in the Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C., on May 7, in collaboration with the Virginia Archeological Society. The attendance was over 100. A most interesting symposium on the Archeology of the Potomac River Valley was held at this meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on October 15 at the Baltimore County Agricultural Building in Texas, Maryland. A new slate of officers and progress reports on the work of the Society were presented at the meeting.

The Society continued its publication of the monthly *Newsletter*. Five manuscripts were essentially ready for publication in the formal series at the end of the report period. Work continued on two field projects, one for each chapter, from the previous year. Several new sites were examined during the year and salvage methods were conducted as appropriate. A special project for the Society, which is just beginning, involves work with the Urban Renewal Program of the City of Baltimore. In addition, the Society worked in close collaboration with the National Park Service in its latest study of the Potomac River.

MARYLAND—Mrs. Iris McGillivray reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., had a membership of 134, exclusive of institutions. The Society draws its members from five local chapters and one affiliated high school chapter.

Two state-wide meetings were held during 1966. A spring symposium was held in Annapolis, April 15 and 16. The following illustrated lectures were presented: Dr. George F. Bass, University of Pennsylvania Museum, "Underwater Archeology in Turkish Waters"; Dr. Wm. M. Harrison, American University, "An Experiment in the Recovery of Archeological Materials"; Dr. T. Dale Stewart, United States National Museum, "Human Skeletons in Archeological Context"; Dr. C. G. Holland, University of Virginia, "Typological vs. Functional Identification of Artifacts"; Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Smithsonian Institution, "Pottery of Southern Maryland"; John Witthoft, William Penn Memorial Museum of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "Some 17th and 18th Century Colonial Sites." This symposium was open to the interested general public as well as to Society members and guests. The Society's annual meeting was held near Joppatowne, October 15. The program featured Dr. Aubrey Williams, University of Maryland, who spoke on "Prehistoric Irrigation Systems in South Central Mexico," and Robert Pennington, Bureau of Indian Affairs, whose topic was "The American Indian in the World of Today."

One *Newsletter* and two *Journals* (Vol. II, No. 1, and Vol. II, No. 2) were published during 1966, and included articles on both historic and prehistoric work.

The chief special project of the Society for 1966 has been the bringing before the Legislature of our State the need for an organized program of archeology in Maryland, and specifically the need for an Archeological Commission or Board and for a State Archeologist. A hearing before the Judicial Proceedings Committee of the General Assembly was held early in 1966, at which testimony was presented by Elmer A. Jones, Jr., President of the Society, Howard A. MacCord, Sr. of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Ronald Thomas, State Archeologist of Delaware, Dr. Wm. M. Harrison, and John Witthoft. The favorable response given this hearing resulted in "Joint Resolution 14," introduced by Senator James of Harford County and Senator Ronay of Cecil County at a hearing before the Budget and Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on June 7. Testifying at this meeting were Mr. Jones and Mr. Thomas, and also Dr. T. Dale Stewart and Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Mr. Geiger Omwake of the Delaware Archeological Board, Dr. Nigel O'C. Wolff of the Maryland Academy of Science, Mr. Douglas Woodward of the Archeological Society Section of the Maryland Academy of Science, Dr. Harold Manakee of the Historical Society of Maryland, and Dr. Taylor of Carroll County Historical Society. On June 8, the Legislative Council endorsed the creation of an Archeological Commission, and a draft of a bill to that effect, Item 145, has been prepared for presentation to the next session of the State Legislature.

A second special project of the Society has been the assistance given to a large group of students from anthropology courses at University of Maryland and at George Washington University who expressed a need for practical field work. A site was selected for these students at a sand excavation near the Patuxent River in the area of Priest's Bridge in Anne Arundel County.

The Anne Arundel County Archeological Society, with 23 adult and 9 student members, meets monthly. Work was conducted at a late 17th century colonial site, "Londontown," and at an Indian site near the Magothy River. This group hosted the Spring Symposium, assisted with the legislative work, and is assisting with the University students' program.

The Harford County Chapter, whose 43 adult and 3 student members also meet monthly, has published a monthly *Newsletter* and a monthly archeological data sheet. Salvage archeology was done at a

Colonial seaport at Joppa and at an Indian site at Conowingo. Special projects included: a circulating collection of Indian artifacts sent to public schools; an historic site survey in cooperation with the Harford County Park Board; a seminar on archeological techniques conducted jointly with the North East Chapter, which featured John Witthoft as leader; attendance at the legislative hearings; and research on designing data punch cards for computerized recording of collections and artifacts.

The Lower Delmarva Chapter became part of the Society in late September of this year. Its 26 members have started to hold monthly meetings, have formed a museum study committee, and have tentative plans for an affiliated high school chapter.

The North East Chapter, with 25 adult and 2 student members, has met regularly, and has published three *Newsletters*. Group work was done at an Archaic Indian site at Crumpton. This Chapter was chiefly responsible for initiating and carrying through the legislative work. In addition, they co-sponsored the seminar with Harford County, surveyed surface collections, are renovating their Chapter Museum, and were hosts for the Society's annual meeting.

The Northwest Chapter's 47 members have held regular meetings and have published one *Newsletter*. Individual members have assisted with projects of the Milford Mill High School students and with the University students' program. A number of "closet collections" were photographed, and members also attended the legislative hearings.

The Milford Mill High School Chapter's 61 boys and girls are also student affiliates of the Northwest Chapter and of the Society, attend school, local and state meetings, have published two *Newsletters*, and have contributed to the Society's *Journal*. Salvage archeology was done at a Colonial inn, "Ten Mile House," and an Indian "dig" is getting underway.

The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., which has existed as an entity for just over two years, plans to push forward with programs enlisting legislative support of archeology, and to broaden its educational efforts throughout the state. A Second Spring Symposium is now in the planning stage.

MASSACHUSETTS—Maurice Robbins reported that, as of this date, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has a membership of 1,038, an increase of 74 since last October. These are organized into twelve local chapters which meet monthly during the winter season.

The semiannual meeting of the Society was held at the Holiday Motor Inn, Worcester, Massachusetts, on April 16, 1966. The following papers were presented: "By the Well of the Itzas," by Jean-Jacques Rivard, Cohannet Chapter; "How Gravestone Rubbings Are Made," by Susan Kane, W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter; "Ancient Trails of Massachusetts," by Maurice Robbins, Cohannet Chapter; "The Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities," by Mourad G. Asfour; and "Ventana Cave," by D. F. Jordan. The evening speaker was Mr. Walter Lyford of the Harvard State Forest who spoke on the "10,000 Years of New England Forests."

The Annual Meeting was held on October 22 at Stone Ends in Attleboro, Massachusetts. Papers presented were: "Excavations at Pemaquid, Maine," by Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Camp; "Glimpses of the Land of the Inca," by Miss Eleanor Frietas, formerly of the United States Peace Corps; and a Symposium on Archeological Research and Methods moderated by Jean-Jacques Rivard. The evening speaker was Dr. Joseph H. Harshorn of the U. S. Geological Survey, Boston, who spoke about "Surficial Geological Features of New England and their Archeological Implications."

The Society is presently engaged in an inventory of archeological sites in Massachusetts in cooperation with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

Four regular publications of the Massachusetts *Bulletin* and two *Newsletters* have been published during the fiscal year.

The Bronson Museum which is owned and operated by the Society has been open to the public on a regular weekday schedule. Sunday afternoon classes will start in November and continue on alternate Sunday afternoons throughout the winter season.

MICHIGAN—William N. Beverly reported that the Michigan Archaeological Society consists of 590 active members, plus 67 institutional members. There are 10 active chapters, all of which meet on a regular monthly basis.

In the past year our quarterly publication, the *Michigan Archaeologist*, edited by Dr. James Fitting, has published 22 articles concerning archeological work in Michigan, plus 17 book reviews. In addition to the *Michigan Archaeologist*, we now publish a *Newsletter*. This appears quarterly and is usually mailed in conjunction with the *Michigan Archaeologist*. This serves the purpose of disseminating chapter and state news throughout the organization by means of a

separate publication, thereby enabling us to keep the content of the *Michigan Archaeologist* purely archeological in nature. The *Newsletter* is published by the Society's president. In addition to these state publications several chapters publish bulletins containing chapter news as well as articles on local archeological activity.

The Michigan Archaeological Society holds two important general meetings every year. This year our Annual Meeting was held at Michigan State University on April 17. The morning session was devoted to business and installation of officers. Five papers were presented during the afternoon session. Our annual Fall Workshop was held on the weekend of September 17 and 18, at the Straits of Mackinac. On Saturday we were able to examine in detail the important work in historic archeology going on at Fort Michillimackinac. Sunday was spent at Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island. Excellent weather and a good attendance made this one of our most successful Workshops even though this was the first time we have attempted a two-day meeting. This has led to speculation on the possibility of making our next Workshop a week-long meeting, which would take the form of a tour of important sites in the Upper Peninsula.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Howard R. Sargent reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 192; additional 14 members are pending.

The regular Annual Meeting was held on Saturday, October 15, in Bow, New Hampshire. Four papers were presented, covering a wide spectrum of topics. Dr. Eugene Finch reported on Society excavations and research activities through the summer, and included colored slides on his study of New Hampshire pottery. Mr. Eugene Winter, the new Research Director for the Society, gave a detailed account of progress which has been made at the Garvin's Falls site near Concord, New Hampshire. An international slant was provided by Mr. Lawrence Straus who reported on his work in French archeology last spring. And finally, archeological enigmas were included in President-elect Solon Colby's report on "The Mystery Stone of Meredith."

A semi-annual spring meeting was not held this year, but plans for such an additional meeting are being considered for next spring. The proposed topic of the meeting will be "A Research Design for New Hampshire Archeology."

As part of a fairly active field program, two week-end sessions were held at the Garvin's Falls site. While much of the recovered material refers to Late Archaic horizons, evidence of ceramic-bearing cultures is found. That a considerable amount of work remains to be done on the site is demonstrated by the discovery this year of occupational debris extending at least to a depth of 6.5 feet (and probably deeper) with a possible old humus level occurring at about that depth. Quartz flakes and a large quartz scraper compose the assemblage for the deepest level thus far reached.

Excavations were conducted on the Tucker site, Kingston, and on the Oaklands site, Exeter. The artifacts and other data are undergoing analysis and will be reported in the *New Hampshire Archeologist*.

In late October, members of the Society participated in an excavation being conducted in Bennington, New Hampshire, by Nathaniel Hawthorne College. Traces of Woodland culture occur in the form of occasional Levanna points, but most of the evidence points to a rather extended Late Archaic occupation. Included is one broken point which is suggestive of an Orient "fishtail." Other point forms are reminiscent of Brewerton and Vosburg types, but the sample is too small to be more than suggestive at this time. However, support for a Laurentian orientation is provided by a diminutive plano-convex adze and a crude ground slate ulu. Two large ovate choppers, notched netsinkers, a small number of scrapers, flake tools, bifaces, whetstones and a broken drill round out the trait list. Samples of charcoal await funds for radiocarbon analysis.

NEW JERSEY—Gene Weltfish reported that the membership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey is 415, with three affiliated chapters.

Four meetings during the year included: January 15 at the New Jersey State Museum, talk by Dr. Gene Weltfish on "Living People and Their Archeological Background, with the Pawnee of Nebraska as an Example," the subject of a newly published book, "The Lost Universe," and a record album of Pawnee Music. There was also a film showing Heyerdahl's trip to Polynesia. At the second meeting, March 19, at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, Dr. Lawrence Toombs of Drew University spoke on "Digging up the Biblical City of Schechem, 1957-60", and at the third meeting at the New Jersey State Museum there was a talk on "Archeological Petrology" by Dr. Kemble Widmer, Chief of the Bureau of Geology, and

a report on dinosaur tracks recently uncovered in Tom's Point, Passaic County. The final meeting of the year was held at the Newark Museum where an exhibit arranged by Hunter Ross on the occasion of Newark's 300th Anniversary showed the items that had been paid the Indians for the city. Dr. Gordon Ekholm gave a detailed illustrated talk on the rather controversial subject of "Trans-Pacific Cultural Influences on Pre-Columbian America," followed by an account of a little-known group, the International Flying Farmers, given by the elected queen of the organization, Mrs. Ruth Wilson.

*Newsletters 74-77* and *Bulletin 22* were published.

The excavation in the Tocks Island Reservoir area along the Delaware River in Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, supported by the New Jersey State Museum, National Park Service, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey, during 12 weeks of field work investigated or test-excavated 21 sites under the field supervision of Miss Patricia Marchiando. An "Open Dig" Day was held at the site on August 13.

The Society participated in the Annual Meeting and symposium of the New Jersey Academy of Science held at Drew University, presenting a series of papers on New Jersey archeology. Miss Marchiando presented a general paper and Dr. Weltfish and Dr. Saul Gordon, of the Chemistry Department of Fairleigh Dickinson University, Mr. Caro of Morristown High School, and a group of chemistry students presented "The Mills House, Historical Archeology and Education" along with a motion picture on the Mills House Project of the American Civilization Institute of Morristown, produced entirely by the High School students themselves.

Each of our three affiliated chapters is conducting an independent research project.

We are especially fortunate to have available the remarkably compressed and detailed, but very readable 80-page book by Dr. Dorothy Cross on the New Jersey Indians which is a masterly synthesis of archeology, ethnohistory, and ethnology.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that the membership of the New York State Archeological Association is 480. There are nine chapters.

The Annual Meeting was held April 22-24 at The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, New York, with the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter as host. The meeting marked the 50th Anniversary of the founding of this chapter, which was itself the founder of the State Association. As an anniversary memorial, the chapter distributed copies of a 68-page illustrated report, "The Boughton Hill Site, Victor, New York," by Robert J. Graham and Charles F. Wray.

The program of papers at the morning session was as follows: "The Taconic Tradition," by Louis A. Brennan; "Proto-Iroquoian Villages in the Allegheny Valley," by Don W. Drago; "The Scaccia Site—Its Position as an Early Woodland Manifestation in New York," by Robert E. Funk; "Problems and Proposals Concerning Non-Aboriginal Historic Sites," by Charles F. Hayes, III; "The Sinking Pond Site—A Meadowood Phase Site in Western New York," by Joseph Granger.

The afternoon program was: "New York State Museum Excavations in 1965," by William A. Ritchie; "Bead Recovery from the Dirt Washing Machine," by Robert Graham; "History of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter," by George B. Selden; "Martin Site Pottery," by Karen Noonan; "Catawba Mound," by Jack Schock.

The dinner speaker was Dr. Irving Rouse, Yale University. His subject was "Caribbean Archeology."

Fellowship awards were made to Robert Ricklis, Edward J. Kaeser, Charles F. Hayes, III, and Robert E. Funk. Special recognition was accorded to Dr. William A. Ritchie for the publication of his monumental "The Archeology of New York State," and to Donald Lenig for the publication of his *Researches and Transactions* monograph "The Oak Hill Horizon."

Three issues of The Association's official periodical *The Bulletin* were published, containing 80 pages of which about 72 were devoted to archeological reports. One significant paper was Funk's new alignment of the Archaic in New York, proceeding from a date of 6560 plus or minus 100 years (Y-1655), the oldest C14 date so far established in the state, on a level at Sylvan Lake Rock-shelter, Dutchess County, yielding Otter Creek-like points.

Chenango Chapter began its eighth year of publishing its bimonthly *Bulletin*, a series of archeological reports; Morgan Chapter continued publication of its *Newsletter* in an improved format and with more space devoted to archeological material.

ONTARIO—R. Dean Axelson reported that the Ontario Archeological Society, Inc., has a membership of 112, an increase over last year.

Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month with the exception of July and August, usually in Room 251 at the Board of Education Centre, 155 College Street, Toronto, Ontario. We are still trying to find a permanent meeting place—combination laboratory and storage room—but so far have not succeeded. Generally most of our meetings had a larger attendance than last year.

The speakers and topics for each meeting are as follows: December, 1965, was a reorganization meeting as there was a certain amount of chaos in the leadership of the Society. *Publication No. 8* was distributed. At the January, 1966, meeting there was an election of officers. The speaker was Dr. R. D. Axelson who talked on the formation and progress of the Archeological Society of Western Ontario in London, Ontario. The gears were set in motion to form a committee to study the feasibility of revising McNeish's "Iroquois Pottery Types." At the February meeting, the program consisted of two films, "Village in the Dust" on the Miller site, and "The Longhouse People" of the Six Nations Reserve at Brantford, Ontario. At the March meeting, Dr. C. H. D. Clarke gave an illustrated talk of his tour of and stay in British East Africa. At the April meeting we attempted to come up with a new crest design which was postponed, after much discussion and presentation of designs. The speaker was Dr. R. C. Dailey and his topic was "General Approaches and Principles of Archeology and the History of Major Archeological Works Done in Ontario." At the May meeting we set up a new programme of training new members in excavation by having a prolonged summer "dig" under a field-work coordinator. The speaker was Bill Donaldson who discussed the accounting of pottery typing as related to Ontario. At the June meeting, amendments to the constitution were approved. The two speakers were members who discussed their own projects: Jack Dear on Walsweir site near Pefferlaw, Ontario, and George Gee on surface collecting in Dundas area, Ontario. A two-week-end "dig" at the Beeton site was substituted for the September meeting. At the October meeting, all the members in attendance reported on their summer's activities.

*Ontario Archaeology No. 9* came out in June and is one of our best publications. The Promotion and Publicity Committee put out a publicity pamphlet on the Society and also started a series of Public Library displays of artifacts to create public interest. Our monthly *Bulletin Arch Notes* has been broadened to include minor reports and more news of interest. *Ontario Archaeology No. 10* should be out this winter.

Our main field-work project this year has been the excavation of the Beeton site near Beeton. This is a late prehistoric Iroquois site of great interest and promises to reveal much on the prehistoric Iroquoian occupation of this area.

Our special project for the coming year is a publicity campaign to further the interest in Ontario archaeology and increase our membership.

PENNSYLVANIA—Robert F. Nale, President, reported that the Society has a paid-up membership of 562.

The 1966 Annual Meeting was held May 6 and 7 at the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, with Susquehanna Chapter No. 10 as host. Approximately 150 members and friends attended the event. The theme of the meeting was "Salvage Archaeology in Pennsylvania." After the business meeting and election the following illustrated papers were presented: "A Program for Salvage Archaeology," by John Witthoft, Harrisburg; "Sugar Creek Shelter," by Stanly Lantz, Kinzua Chapter #18; "Interesting, and as Yet Unexplained Pits," by Donald Tanner, Allegheny Chapter #1; "The Anderson Mound, Oakmont, Pa.," by John Williams, Allegheny Chapter #1; "Newly Discovered Pictographs in the Delaware Valley," by Herbert Kraft, Archeological Society of New Jersey; "Salvage Excavations at the Boyles Site (36Wh-19)," by Robert Nale, Allegheny Chapter #1; "Fort Dewart (1758) and the Tavern Sites," by Richard Bittner, Conomoch Chapter #16.

There was a discussion of the papers after the morning and afternoon sessions. Newly placed exhibits at the recently opened William Penn Memorial Museum were inspected by the attendance. The Dinner Speaker was Dr. William Sturtevant of the Bureau of American Ethnology who gave an interesting talk on "Seminole Indian Life and Seminole Men's Clothing."

We now have seventeen active chapters, and several other groups have expressed interest in forming chapters. The "Archey Award," our highest honor for outstanding service in archeology, was presented to Merle Deardorf of Kinzua Chapter #18, and to Dr. Paul A. Wallace of the Pennsylvania State Museum.

In the past year Volumes 32 and 33-34 of the *Carnegie Newsletter* were published and distributed to all members through the courtesy of the Carnegie Museum. No issues of the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* were published during the year on account of editorial difficulties. The editor of the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* is now Dr. James Gifford of Temple University. Volume 35, No. 2 has just (April, 1967) been sent to the membership, the next number is in press, and Dr. Gifford and his Editorial Committee believe that the *Archaeologist* will be up to date in 1968.

The Society itself conducted or sponsored no archeological field work, but considerable was reported by the various chapters. Allegheny Chapter #1 of Pittsburgh conducted the salvage excavation of the Drew site which yielded an enormous sampling of ceramics and stone artifacts. Excavations were also begun on the Boyce Park site, a predominantly Late Prehistoric site with evidences of Middle Woodland. A large amount of Site Survey work was done, and numerous sites recorded and tested. Francis Dorrance Chapter #11 of Wilkes Barre assisted Kings College in the excavation of the Schacht site (36Lu-1) and continued excavations of the Frances Slocum State Park rock shelter (36Lu-6).

The active Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 of Easton continues the extensive excavation of the Overpeck site (36Bu-5), Bucks County, Pa. This chapter has also made available to other chapters in the state two taped-slide programs dealing with the Overpeck site, and several chapters have availed themselves of these programs. The Connochock Chapter #16 of Johnstown excavated a number of sites, including: Krise site (36CB-13) where the ceramics showed possible associations with the Shenks Ferry type; Boat House site (36BD-34), a flint workshop site; Hollisopple village (36BD-15), excavations on which Late Prehistoric village site are continuing; Abraham shelter (36WM-125), a multi-component rock shelter; Scout Rock-Shelter (36-WM-83), where excavations seem to indicate that some form of cannibalism was practiced; and Wilderness Tavern (36BD-45), an historic inn.

Amwocki Chapter #17 of Beaver continued excavation of the stratified Ohioview site (36BD-9). Our newest chapter, Kinzua #18 of Warren, continued its excellent rock-shelter excavations, including the Garland rock shelter (36WA-54) and the Tidouste Creek site (36WA-55). They also continued their salvage archeology of the Kinzua Valley, including those sites that are being inundated by the newly constructed Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River. The other chapters conducted numerous important archeological functions, including photographing of collections, recording and preliminary survey of sites, and excavation of prehistoric and historic sites.

The 1967 Annual Meeting will be sponsored jointly by the Allegheny Chapter #1 and the Connochock Chapter #16 at Ligonier, Pa., the site of old Fort Ligonier, May 19-20, 1967.

**RHODE ISLAND**—Edward D. Cook reported by letter that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island presently has 2 Life members, 5 Honorary, and 65 Active members, a total of 72.

Meetings are held monthly during the fall, winter, and spring, on the evening of the third Wednesday of the month. The June and September meetings, as well as the annual business meeting (October), are held at the current site on the third Saturday of the month.

The Annual Dinner Meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, November 9, 1966, at the Riverpoint Congregational Church at 6:30 P.M. Following the harvest dinner, we will be entertained by Dr. Dwight B. Heath, of the Brown University Department of Anthropology. Dr. Heath will show slides illustrating his talk on Bolivia.

A listing of speakers and their topics presented this past year follows: January 1, 1966, Paul H. St. Pierre, "Rhode Island's Buried Past"; February 8, R. Ross Holloway, "Excavation of the Market Place in Athens, Greece"; March 8, Dr. William S. Fowler, "The Ragged Mountain Site in Connecticut"; April 17, Dr. Maurice Robbins, "Discovery and Significance of Wigwam Floors"; May 15, Mrs. J. Louis Giddings, "Finds at Onion Portage, Alaska, 1965."

The field work, as for the past three seasons, has been adjacent to the upper portion of Flat River, in the town of Coventry, Kent County. Activity has been restricted to Saturdays. It is generally thought that we are at the edge of the present site. After considerable exploration and testing, an area has been found approximately one-quarter mile downstream from our present location, near a point at which a seasonal stream enters Flat River. Testing indicates considerable evidence of aboriginal habitation in the area. On the strength of this evidence, together with the apparent desirability of the area, we may close the present site and begin excavation here in the spring. If this is decided upon, our Research Director, Dr. Fowler, may decide to publish the compilation of findings of our present site as a

Bulletin or as a section in the regularly published *Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin*.

**TENNESSEE**—Mrs. Genevieve Savage reported that the Tennessee Archaeological Society has 793 members. Many of these are affiliated with various chapters, 12 of which are distributed throughout the state.

The Society has one meeting a year. The 19th Annual Meeting was held October 7-9, 1966. The facilities of Cumberland College in Lebanon, Tennessee, were made available for the papers presented on October 8. The speakers and topics were as follows: Leroy Camp, Rutherford County Chapter, "Archaeological Assemblages and Observations of Short Mountain"; Arthur Miller, Knoxville Chapter, "A Visit to Avebury"; Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, "1966 Excavations at the Old Stone Fort"; Kent Collier, Coffee-Franklin County Chapter, "The Ovoca Site"; Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Director, Frank H. McClung Museum, "Paleo-Indian Points"; Larry Dailey, Rutherford County Chapter, "Mississippian Archaeology in Cheatham Reservoir"; Jack East, Knoxville Chapter, "Salvage Archaeology of a Mississippian Site"; E. Lee Griggs, Chattanooga Chapter, "Photography of Artifacts." The banquet speakers were Dr. Charles McNutt, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, and Leonard Williams, Knoxville Chapter.

The Business Meeting was held Sunday morning, October 9 at the Holiday Inn. New officers were elected.

Two issues of the *Tennessee Archaeologist* were published. Vol. XXI, No. 2 (Autumn, 1965) included two articles, one on birdstones, the other on pebble tools. Vol. XXII, No. 1 (Spring, 1966) included two site reports, an analysis of art styles on shell gorgets, a report on stone effigies in Georgia, and an article stressing the importance of recording site locations.

Five issues of the *Newsletter* were published and one *Miscellaneous Paper No. 7*. This paper, entitled "Excavations in the Nickajack Reservoir: Season I," reports on the work done by the University of Tennessee during the 1965 season. Charles Faulkner and J. B. Graham describe the data recovered in Marion County from two sites on the banks of the Tennessee River.

The Tennessee Archaeological Society sponsored no field program during 1966. However, some chapters and individuals have been working on their own projects.

**VIRGINIA**—Howard A. MacCord, Sr., reported that the Archaeological Society of Virginia has increased its membership from last year's total of 960 to a new total of 1025. Four new chapters have been organized, bringing the number of chapters to eighteen. Sixty members reside outside of Virginia, and fifty-seven institutions subscribe to this Society's publications.

The Society met only once during the year, at the Annual Dinner Meeting held on October 8, 1966 in Richmond. The meeting included an afternoon of presented papers, a dinner, and an after-dinner talk by Dr. James B. Griffin, whose topic was: "The Rise and Fall of Hopewell." At the business session, officers for 1967 were elected.

The local chapters of the Society usually met monthly, and each had its own programs and local activities, including excavation projects. The following excavations were planned and carried out by the chapters shown:

Chapter	Name of Site	Comment
Appomattox	Hopewell Airport	Highway salvage
Greater Richmond		
Area	Berkeley Plantation	Historic site test
	Martin Site	Indian site test
Kicotan	Hampton's Second Church	Historic salvage
Northern		
Shenandoah	Habron	Indian test
	Sours	Indian site test
Northern Virginia	Jeffrey Rock-shelter	Indian site test
Nottoway	Whitley	Indian site test
Patrick Henry	Belmont	Indian site salvage
	Box Plant	Indian site salvage
Peninsula	Queen's Lake	Colonial site salvage
Roanoke River	Smith Creek	Indian site salvage
Roanoke Area	Lauderdale	Indian site test
Upper Rappahannock	Thurman	Indian site test
Weyanoake	Red Hill	Indian site test

In addition to the foregoing relatively small-scale excavations, the Society sponsored two full-scale excavations. One was the Hand site on the Nottoway River in Southampton County, where a multi-component site excavation had begun in June, 1965. During 1966, the

bulk of the work was done by the enrollees of a Neighborhood Youth Corps project sponsored by the Virginia State Library. Members of the Society continued to work as volunteers on the project, and several members were hired as supervisors for the enrollees. This project terminated at the end of August, 1966, after about 1.5 acres had been completely excavated, yielding over 500 features and 76 burials. A detailed report will be prepared by the Project Archeologist, Gerald P. Smith, who is currently working on his Doctorate at the University of Missouri. The other full-scale excavation was the deliberate salvage of a large, palisaded village site in Montgomery County, near Blacksburg, Virginia. The work began in April, 1966, and is still in progress. The Project Archeologist is Joseph L. Benthall, who was employed by the Archeological Society of Virginia until the end of October, 1966, at which time he entered the employ of the Virginia State Library to continue work at the site. All labor at the site, other than that of Mr. Benthall, has been contributed by the members of the Society and their guests. During the 1966 digging season, nearly one-half an acre was completely uncovered, disclosing an elliptical palisade, many circular houses, numerous hearths and refuse deposits, and over ninety human burials.

Four issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin* were sent to members and subscribers. A total of one hundred and twelve pages were in the four issues. In addition, an index of Volumes 11 through 15 of the *Quarterly Bulletin* was published. Four issues of the quarterly *Newsletter* were also put out.

Special projects for the year included a Conference on the Archeology of the Potomac Valley, jointly planned and conducted with the Archeological Society of Maryland. The Society also installed and manned a nine-day exhibit at the Virginia State Fair, in addition to numerous exhibits in local museums and libraries around the state.

Work planned for 1967 will continue the pattern set in 1966 and preceding years.

WEST VIRGINIA—Edward V. McMichael reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc., has a membership of 197. The State Society had one Annual Meeting, October 15, which was held in Morgantown, West Virginia, on the West Virginia University Campus. Papers and reports included: "Historic Site Excavation Progress at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia," by David Hannah, National Park Service; "Recent Work at St. Albans Site, West Virginia," by Bettye J. Broyles, West Virginia Geological Survey; and "Summary of Archeology to Date in West Virginia," by Dr. Edward V. McMichael, West Virginia Geological Survey. Other papers and speakers included: "Iroquoian Occupations in the Upper Ohio Valley," by Dr. Don W. Drago, Carnegie Museum; "Progress Report on Historic and Archeologic Sites in West Virginia," by Father C. M. Lewis, S. J., Wheeling College; "A Rock-Shelter Excavation in Putman County, West Virginia," by H. J. Youse, Kanawha Chapter; "Remarks on Late Pleistocene Geochronology and the St. Albans Site," by Sigfus Olafson, President, Eastern States Archeological Federation; "Hopewell Culture, as Seen from Mound City, Ohio," by Lee Hanson, National Park Service. An excellent banquet speech was presented by Dr. James L. Swauger, Assistant Director, Carnegie Museum, on "Recent Excavations at Ashdod, Palestine." An Award of Merit was presented to Oscar L. Mairs for 1966, and another was belatedly presented to Delf Norona, for 1965. Also featured at the Annual Meeting was the formal opening of a small museum on the University Campus in the Mineral Industries Building, Room 15, featuring archeological displays. This was largely the work of Bettye J. Broyles.

Two *Newsletters* have been issued during this period (Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 and 2) and the Society has also distributed copies of the *West Virginia Geological Survey's Archeological Series No. 1*, "An Archeological Survey of Nicholas County, West Virginia," and a reprint from the *Proceedings of the West Virginia Academy of Science*, "West Virginia Carbon-14 Dates and Prehistoric Chronology." It is hoped that before the year is out, *West Virginia Archeologist No. 18* will be available.

The Geological Survey has continued excavations at the St. Albans Archaic site under the supervision of Bettye J. Broyles with additional data found despite lack of substantial crew. The Kanawha Chapter completed a survey of the river banks of the Kanawha River in hopes of finding similar sites, but had little luck. That chapter also conducted excavations at a rock shelter in Putman County and put in a test trench at Pu-4, a natural levee which could be a more recent example of what the St. Albans Archaic site was.

The most recently formed chapter, the Monongahela Valley, centered in Morgantown, began a week-end "dig" at a Monongahela site within Morgantown and spent several week-ends on the project.

The Wheeling Area Chapter is in the process of studying and writing up work on the Fairchance Mound, near Moundsville, West Virginia. A faunal study of the bone remains by John Guilday has produced remains of rice rat and ivory-billed woodpecker. Generally, chapters meet monthly.

The Society, under the able directorship of Delf Norona, continues to maintain the Mound Museum at Moundsville. Certain changes have been made, so that now no prison "trustees" work at the Museum, but an elderly woman has been hired instead to keep the Museum open. However, despite this new drain on finances, the Museum balance is larger than ever. Thus it is hoped that more publications can be issued since the Society is well in the black.

## ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

### A PALEO-INDIAN SITE IN THE HUDSON VALLEY

By ROBERT E. FUNK

In the spring of 1963, R. Arthur Johnson of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A., found two fluted points and other artifacts of Paleo-Indian origin on the highest part of a rocky ridge in Greene County, New York, about three miles west of the Hudson River (Funk and Johnson 1964). This site, known as West Athens Hill, is one of a series of outcrops of Normanskill shale, an Ordovician formation, which run north-south through the county and which bear veins of gray to green flint, much utilized by Indians in all periods of prehistoric occupation.

Using power machinery, the New York Telephone Company had cleared all trees from the top of the hill in order to construct a telephone relay tower. During and after the bulldozing operations, Johnson, a telephone engineer, had spent considerable time searching the site for artifacts before his efforts met with success.

The summit of the hill, on which Johnson made his first finds, is adjoined on the east by two smaller knolls, from which it is separated by a shallow depression. The total area of about 2 acres was littered with flint debitage and blocks of shale.

Johnson brought his discovery to the attention of the New York State Museum. Test explorations were carried out between 1963 and 1965, resulting in the accumulation of miscellaneous flake tools and other artifacts. No more fluted points were found until late 1965, when two specimens were unearthed in the hollow east of the main knoll. In the summer of 1966 a State Museum party led by the writer commenced full-scale excavations on the site, aided by volunteers from the New York State Archeological Association.

The bulk of materials were found in the hollow, which displayed some physical stratification; most artifacts and chipping debris occurred in the brown topsoil, while the remainder were found in the upper part of the underlying yellow-brown stratum 2.

An impressive collection of artifacts has been accumulated from the site, totalling more than 400 pieces. Eighteen fluted points, whole, fragmentary, or in process, display considerable variation in size. Five of the finished examples show multiple fluting, a technique noted by Witthoft (1952) for his Enterline Chert Industry.

Several projectile points of later origin were found on the site; these seem referable to late Archaic and Woodland occupations. Since no definite Laurentian items were present, it seems likely that the various scrapers and other tools in the collection are of Paleo-Indian provenience.

More than 120 additional bifacial objects can be separated into blanks, points or knives in-process, fragments of finished fluted points, and large ovate knives.

Unifacial tools are represented mainly by three forms: simple end-scrapers, side-scrapers, and knives. End-scrapers, mostly triangular in outline, number 66. A few scrapers in this category feature graving spurs at the front corners, on either side of the main working edge.

Nearly 100 objects fall into the category of side-scrapers and knives based on broad, flat flakes retouched along one, and sometimes two, edges. Some of the side-scrapers feature convergent working edges and are very similar to Enterline forms. A small number of rather large turtleback scrapers appear to be modified cores. In addition, unmodified cores were frequently used as scraping tools.

Many end-scrapers, side-scrapers, and knives show evidence of considerable wear, not only along retouched edges but on unmodified edges and corners. It is obvious that such implements frequently



served a number of functions, including scraping, cutting, chopping, and gouging.

Most of the chipped stone items were fashioned from the local gray or green Normanskill flint, but about one dozen objects are of exotic materials, including Pennsylvania jasper and western New York Onondaga chert.

Three flat sandstone abraders are of especial interest; they may have been used to sharpen bone awls or to grind the basal edges of fluted points. However, it is possible that they pertain to Archaic occupation of the site.

The remaining objects in the collection include more than 100 pebble hammerstones, miscellaneous retouched flakes, and great quantities of utilized flakes. Hundreds of pounds of debitage were saved from the excavations.

The field season at West Athens Hill was disappointing in some respects. Several charcoal concentrations were encountered but, with the possible exception of one very small sample from stratum 2, these were the remains of recently burned stumps. No features of any kind were observed, including hearths, post molds, or structures. The high acidity of the soil has destroyed all traces of bone refuse and bone artifacts.

However, an interesting pattern has emerged from the plotting of artifacts on a map of the hollow excavations. Definite clusters are evident; in most cases these clusters take the form of arcs of semi-circles averaging 8 feet in diameter. This pattern is highly suggestive of activities centered around hearths, or perhaps confined within small nuclear-family huts. Each cluster contains the same range of artifacts.

Analysis of data from the site is far from completed. Preliminary comparisons and conclusions can be offered at this time.

First of all, the assemblage from West Athens Hill compares closely with the materials from Shoop (Witthoft 1952), Bull Brook (Byers 1954; 1955), Potts (Ritchie 1965, pp. 22-30), and other early sites in the Northeast which are assigned by some students to the Enterline Chert Industry.

West Athens Hill seems to be unique in several respects. It provided a source of high quality Normanskill flint. The material was not only quarried on the spot, but worked into finished artifacts. Furthermore, the activities of daily life were carried out on the site. The distribution of artifacts observed in the hollow has not, to my knowledge, been reported elsewhere in the Northeast. However, this pattern is reminiscent of the "hotspots" reported by Byers (1954) for Bull Brook.

The presence of Pennsylvania jasper and other exotic materials indicates that the groups who visited the site either wandered freely over hundreds of miles, or had fairly wide trade relations with other groups. These alternatives may not be mutually exclusive. Ritchie (1957) has suggested that in New York and Pennsylvania Paleo-Indian bands may have followed a seasonal route, moving north into New York in the summer and moving south into Pennsylvania in the winter.

Before the discovery of West Athens Hill, only three fluted points were on record for Green County and adjacent areas (Ritchie 1957), and no early-man sites were known in the Hudson Valley. West Athens Hill, with 18 fluted points and a large number of other tools, is so far the most productive Paleo-Indian site in New York State.

Just two weeks ago, another Paleo-Indian site in Greene County was discovered by Thomas Weinman, of the Auringer-Seeley Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. The locus has produced two fluted points and a number of end and side scrapers. Some of the artifacts are of Pennsylvania jasper. This site, currently under investigation by Weinman, his brother Paul, and the writer, is expected to yield much new information on early man in the Hudson Valley.

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## THE USE OF THE MUNSELL COLOR SYSTEM IN ARCHEOLOGY

By ELWOOD S. WILKINS, JR.

The color terms that have been used to describe the color of archeological materials and soil profiles are empirical and highly unsatisfactory. The use of terms such as mustard-yellow, rusty-brown, chocolate-brown, etc., leaves much to be desired in transmitting information to anyone except the individual using the term. It is proposed that archeologists adopt a standard system such as the Munsell Color System to describe colors. By the use of this system a standard color and a Munsell notation can be ascribed so that others can readily identify the color of the object being described.

The complete Munsell Soil Color Charts (1954 Ed.) including the Gley Chart (1958 Ed.) has proven to be adequate. The Soil Color Charts are used to describe colors from the yellows, through yellow-reds to reds while the Gley Chart is used for near-gray colors from yellow through green and blue.

The determination of the color should be carried out while viewing the specimens under standard conditions, i. e., daylight and a dry specimen. If these conditions are not used, the variance from standard conditions should be noted.

## THE SIMMONS SITE—1966

By MARIAN E. WHITE

Iroquois culture history is well known in broad strokes, and many data have accumulated to allow a more minute inspection on the level of the community. Such studies will trace village or community movements and will then yield information on movement within Iroquoia. The problem consists of tracing communities which numbered for New York State alone an estimated 16 main villages in early historic times. Ten of these main villages were those of the League of the Iroquois. There were an estimated half dozen others in western New York, west of the Seneca. There were also hamlets probably near or related to the main villages.

Two of these villages in the Niagara frontier have been traced through a number of sites from about A.D. 1550 to 1635. There were two contemporary villages here, separated by about 10 miles. Their movement was generally south in a parallel course. One of these communities, the eastern village at the beginning of the early historic period known as the Simmons site, can be better understood by comparison of the community with its immediate predecessor to elucidate the dynamics of culture change and population growth. Located in the Town of Elma, Erie County, this community is becoming well understood in both its settlement pattern and its artifacts.

The relationship to the landscape can be seen through an examination of the location selected for the village which reflects the periodic movement of the community to seek new soil and firewood resources whenever the ones currently in use gave out, every 15-25 years. The Simmons community, a mile and a half from its preceding village, took these factors into account. Protection was another factor, and the Simmons location was protected by a swamp, stream and ravine, and steep terrace on all sides except for a distance of 250-300 feet. In addition, a palisade which has been traced intermittently for 1500 feet around all except the north end stood at an average of 5.2 feet inside the crest of the bank. Four longhouses have been excavated within the palisade in the south field. These are 50, 63, 75, and 100 feet long and about 22 feet wide. All have their long axes generally east and west, but the precise angle seems to vary to locate on the levellest terrain. On the south end where the site was most open for attack, the house was set farther away from the palisade than on the east and west sides of the site.

It is clear from the artifacts recovered from the refuse that this community was just beginning to receive European trade goods which consisted of brass kettles cut in scraps and iron fragments probably from axes, both made by the native into other artifacts. The pottery is grit tempered, low collared, and decorated with incised lines forming simple geometric motifs. Most are oblique but some are horizontal and vertical lines and a few are opposed. Many vessels were undecorated. Future plans call for location of the burials, total number of houses and possible correlation of these with social organization.

## THE BEN HOLLISTER SITE, GLASTONBURY, CONNECTICUT

By DAVID G. COOKE

Excavation at the Hollister site continues for the second year as members of the Albert Morgan Chapter of the Archeological Society of Connecticut speed up operations to beat the bulldozers.

The site, located near the Connecticut River, has for many years been a plowed field which was a surface hunter's Utopia. When it was learned that the property had been purchased by a building contractor for development, one of our members approached the new owner and readily obtained permission to excavate. We were doubly fortunate in that development was not scheduled to start for at least two years.

As the site is quite extensive, six-foot squares were selected and laid out on a magnetic north line. Our primary objectives were, (1) to record features and (2) to recover artifacts, especially pottery samples.

The first year of excavation produced numerous pits, hearths, and post-molds, but artifacts proved to be fairly scarce, particularly in the plow zone, no doubt due to the years of surface hunting. Generally the artifacts were found either in a pit or around a hearth. Besides finding a variety of projectile points, thumb-nail scrapers were fairly common and a large number of graphite paint stones were recovered. Several of these paint stones have an overall polish, possibly produced by having been carried in a pouch of some sort. The majority of the potsherds so far have been shell tempered and quite thin. Two complete bottoms of vessels have been recovered, both being thin and rounded, indicating a late type of pottery. Rim sherds have been comparatively scarce, but those that have been found further affirm the lateness of the pottery.

Several fragments of ceramic Indian pipe have been excavated. One section of an incised pipe bowl was found in a small pit containing scallop shells. It is interesting to note that the nearest salt water is thirty-five miles away. No European trade goods have been found on the site.

Five burials have been discovered to date, four being skeletal remains and the fifth a cremation with red ochre present.

Of the four skeletal burials, three were adults and one a young child. No intentional grave goods were found in any of these burials, but one of the adult burials was in a refuse pit that contained several projectile points, many clay potsherds, and a section of a deer antler. All four burials were in a flexed position and the preservation of the bones was excellent, with the exception of the child.

The cremation burial, although found on the same knoll as the others, was somewhat isolated from them. Two red hematite paint cups were found in the grave. One paint cup was in among the burnt bone while the other was six inches above in the concentration of red ochre. Approximately six feet from this burial a large deposit of red ochre was uncovered. A clay ball, apparently unfired, was found in the top of this deposit. No bone fragments were found with this red ochre and many questions about it are still unanswered.

While the Hollister site has proved to be most interesting from the archeological standpoint, it has also served as an ideal training school for the amateur in this area.

## THE PALEO-INDIAN OF TENNESSEE

By ALFRED K. GUTHIE

Paleo-Indian occupation of Tennessee is indicated by our 300 fluted points which have been reported. Almost every one of these points is a surface find. Data regarding exact location and associated artifacts are lacking for the vast majority of these. Clovis and Cumberland points constitute the major types, but variations occur. Other point types exhibit fluting and additional characteristics of Paleo-Indian technology. It is possible that some Paleo-Indian tool technology continued into the succeeding early Archaic period. Dating of the fluted points has not been possible. They must be older than 8,000 years since early Archaic levels at Russell Cave in Alabama bear a date of 8,560  $\pm$  400 years. Fluted points have been dated west of the Mississippi River. Some of these are 11,000 years old. Thus, the Paleo-Indian occupation of Tennessee probably ranges between 15,000 and 9,000 years ago.

It is clear that additional data are required pertaining to the distribution, exact location and cultural associations of fluted points. Possibly additional fluted-point types can be defined and a sequence discerned following further work.

## EARLY MAN IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

By DON W. DRAGOO

Interest in the study of the early inhabitants of the New World has varied greatly in intensity over the last 150 years. During the 19th Century there were several studies suggesting relationships of certain crude tools in the New World with those of the Stone Age in Europe. These studies were conducted at a time when no great antiquity was

given for man anywhere in the world. Coincident with the growth of the theory of evolution, and the resulting increased time span given for the development of man and his culture, there arose late in the 19th Century in the New World an outcry against any great antiquity for the aboriginal peoples of the Americas. It was not until 1926-27 when finds of man in association with extinct Pleistocene animals were made at Folsom, New Mexico, that interest was renewed in the problems pertaining to these early inhabitants.

Since the finds at Folsom, New Mexico, much has been learned throughout the New World of the cultures we classify usually as Paleo-Indian or Early Lithic. At first, activity was concentrated in the western states where a number of "kill" sites were located and excavated. Within the past twenty years extensive work has been accomplished in eastern North America with a resulting wealth of finds. It now appears that the heaviest concentration of Early Man in the Americas probably was in the southeastern United States. The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio River Valleys were especially favorable areas for occupation by early hunting groups. A long cultural sequence extending from Early Lithic through a variety of Early Archaic manifestations is now being established for these valleys. Nowhere in the New World does there appear to be greater variety in the expression of these early cultures.

Although fluted projectile points and a few scraper forms have been the best-known artifacts of the Early Lithic cultures, it is now known that there are often large, massive, cutting, chopping, and scraping tools also present at certain habitation sites. For example, at the Wells Creek site in Stewart County, Tennessee, thousands of these tools have been found along with typical fluted points. Similar tools have been found in lesser number at other sites in both the East and West.

There is increasing evidence to indicate that there may be a pre-projectile-point level of technology in the New World. There is a marked similarity of tool types found at the Wells Creek site and at other sites, including those recently discovered in Alabama, with those of various Paleolithic cultures of the Old World. The exact nature of these similarities has yet to be determined in time, space, and cultural context. There is little doubt that these relationships extend to the time level of 20,000 years ago, but our present knowledge also leads us to speculate that these relationships may be even much older. No one, however, is suggesting that the remains found so far in the New World have the same great antiquity and represent comparable cultural stages to those in the Old World, but we must not overlook the possibility that man was present in the New World prior to the fourth, or Wisconsin, glacial period. If so, we should expect to find the cultural foundations of the New World deeply rooted in the Upper Paleolithic of the Old World. Typological studies now in progress strongly indicate such relationships.

One of the most important goals of American archeology during the coming years should be the firm establishment of when, where, and by what cultural groups contact was made between the Old and New Worlds. The task is not an easy one, for sites are hard to find and, when found, often are difficult or nearly impossible to date. Many early tool forms persisted in use and manufacture through later cultures to the extent that their origins now lie dimly concealed in the past. The time has come, however, when we can no longer ignore the problem by quoting negative evidence or refusing to assault the problem seriously for fear of ridicule by colleagues. We must use every available scientific method and technique to solve this most intriguing problem of New World prehistory no matter where, or when, the chips may fall. Eastern North America is an excellent laboratory for this study.

## ALABAMA PEBBLE TOOLS: THE LIVELY COMPLEX

By DAVID L. DEJARNETTE

It is with considerable hesitancy that Alabama's "pebble tools" are presented at a symposium on Early Man in America. Since 1920, when the Kafuan culture in Uganda was proposed, pebble tools have been associated in the Old World with great antiquity. The work in Olduvai Gorge reinforced this belief that pebble tools represent the first attempts at tool making. So when Daniel W. Josselyn announced pebble tools in Alabama, he was more or less suspected of trying to import the *Australopithecines* with them. We have, therefore, developed something of an allergy to questions of age.

But perhaps a discussion of Early Man in America would be incomplete without at least an awareness that great quantities of large, crude, poorly investigated lithic tools occur in Alabama and in other areas of both North and South America.

In this paper three problems are presented: First, do the so-called "pebble tools" from Alabama represent tools? Second, what is the technology of the "pebble tool" complex? Third, what is the cultural provenience of this complex? The first and second problems have been pretty well resolved. The third will require more excavation, study, and analysis before any definitive answers can be given.

Are they tools? With exploration hardly begun, Lively Complex tools (named for Matthew Lively, the discoverer of Alabama "pebble tools") or related tools have been collected from some 60 sites. In an attempt to be non-selective, all material was collected, literally by the tons. It is from the study of this material that the true pattern of tool development becomes apparent—not on one tool, but on hundreds, not in one area, but in practically every place that is searched. Nature can fracture pebbles and rocks, but natural fractures occur haphazardly. The patterned development of the Lively Complex material, repeated on hundreds of specimens of various types of stones, precludes the possibility that they could be the result of natural fracture or the residue of random chipping. That they are tools seems to be generally accepted by those who have examined the material.

The second problem, concerning the technology, has been well worked out by Josselyn in his papers, *The Lively Complex*. The basic technique in the manufacture of Alabama "pebble tools" is the chipping of a uniface platform by hammerstone percussion. When the platform has been established, well-directed blows struck from the end of the platform produce the sharp edges of the tool. The classic "noosed chopper" of the Lively Complex can thus be produced with a minimum of three blows from the hammerstone.

Some tools utilize a naturally occurring flat platform, eliminating the necessity of chipping this working base. Many variations are produced from this basic technique, additional blows being struck to produce the scraper-like, chopper-like, knifelike, sunatralith-like, and other forms of tools belonging to the Lively Complex. Although the basic technology is understood and although Josselyn has been able to reproduce excellent facsimiles of these tools by utilizing this technology, a real problem remains in applying descriptive names to the tools produced.

The terms used so far are tentative and are based primarily on function. So little is now known of the function of the Lively Complex tools. Who can say that a "chopper" was used for chopping? Hence, Josselyn's compromise in his tentative classification is "chopper-like." He and Steve Wimberly are at work on nomenclature which will attempt to be more descriptive and less functionally oriented.

The third problem posed in this paper deals with the placement of the Alabama "pebble tools" in their proper cultural context. Obviously, very little can be learned in this regard from the vast quantity of specimens collected from the surface of the 60 sites discovered. It has been known from the first that, in order to answer this question, controlled stratigraphic excavation must be employed.

During the fall of 1965, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., entered into a contract with the University of Alabama to conduct a systematic archaeological survey of the Buttahatchee River valley in Lamar County, Alabama, where the discovery site of the Lively Complex is located. Margaret V. Clayton, Research Assistant, University of Alabama, conducted the survey and mapped 37 sites in the area. These sites were grouped into three categories. The first category includes sites located in the river flood plain, which are badly eroded, and which have, in addition to large quantities of Lively Complex tools, a profusion of cultural material identified as belonging to the well-defined cultural stages from early Archaic into the Mississippian. The Lively Complex discovery site is in this category.

In the second category are the peripheral sites located above the flood plain on the older terrace of the river valley, and which have not been subjected to the drastic erosion of the flood-plain area.

The third category, which includes sites in the deep and narrow gorge of the Buttahatchee River, is composed of shelters located in the sandstone bluffs above river level.

Sites in the first category were eliminated from consideration for excavation because materials representing occupations for approximately 9000 years had already been reduced by erosion to a single level. Although great quantities of Lively Complex material collected from the surface have already contributed substantially to the knowledge of the Lively Complex, no information as to the cultural context could be gained by excavation of these eroded sites.

One site each in the other two categories was selected for excavation. At the Crump site (Lr 20), a peripheral upper terrace site, 5-foot trenches were dug to crisscross the area. These trenches were excavated in arbitrary 4-inch levels. Five-foot squares were dug, with

an average of about 4 feet, representing the depth of the cultural material. A preliminary study of only six of these squares reveals that Lively Complex material occurs at all levels from top to bottom, with no apparent concentration at any one level. The deepest levels contained Early Archaic and Dalton-phase projectile points (the Dalton phase was classified from the Stanfield-Worley excavations as Transitional Paleo-Indian and radiocarbon dated at 7,678 B.C.).

The Stutz Bluff site (Lr 34) belongs to the narrow gorge of the Buttahatchee River category. The excavation consisted of isolating a central block with 5-foot trench excavations and then excavating this block by natural stratigraphic zones rather than by arbitrary levels. The complete study of the material from this site holds promise of providing the best information to date concerning the cultural provenience of the "pebble tools." Preliminary studies indicate a concentration of "pebble tools" in the lowest levels, with an almost complete absence of other cultural material. Datable charcoal samples were taken from a burned floor area in this lowest level.

The only conclusions which can be postulated at this time—and of course they must be tentative pending further studies—are that "pebble tools" seem to have been made as early as Early Archaic and Transitional Paleo-Indian times and appear to have persisted with possible modifications through Archaic into Woodland and perhaps Mississippian occupations.

## EARLY MAN IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES REGION

By JAMES E. FITTING

During the past 50 years the study of Early Man in the New World has generated much interest. It has been a study full of controversy and varied approaches. The demographic and paleoecological approaches which have appeared in the literature recently are particularly intriguing.

By comparing the relative human carrying capacities of the plant and animal communities in the eastern United States during the late glacial and post-glacial periods we can almost predict the density of Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic materials. By examining the available food resources and giving Early Man the credit of being intelligent enough to recognize these resources, we can predict the type of tool assemblage in a given area. This is particularly true in the Great Lakes region where the diversity in land and forest type is related to differences in subsistence, population density, population distribution, and material culture up to the historic period.

Movements of Early Man in the Great Lakes area are circumscribed by glacial events. He could not have entered the area until the ice retreated. Dense remains of Early Paleo-Indian occupations have been found. The point counts used in the classic work of Quimby and Mason are far too low. The Barnes site in Midland County and Holcombe site in Macomb County date to this period of 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. Holcombe is marked by diminutive artifacts, a situation caused by small flint sources. Several points of exotic material are more typical of eastern fluted points.

Around 11,000 B.C. the high level of the lakes began to drop and a closed coniferous forest prohibited successful occupation of much of the area. Man survived in special ecological situations: around the edges of kettle holes as demonstrated by the Rappun site, and along the shores of the draining lakes where pioneer vegetation furnished a lush environment before being covered with closed coniferous forest. Most sites of this period are probably under water but a few have been preserved by the postglacial uplift in the northern areas, George Lake, Shequindah, Brohm and Renier. George Lake and Shequindah were primarily quarry sites; the latter is particularly significant since its location would require effective water transportation. These quartzite quarries furnished ovate-bifaces which have been found on almost all sites of this period in the area. They are present at the Brohm site in spite of the local taconite quarries and are found with burial caches at Renier. They are present at both the Hi-Lo and Satchell sites. This is apparently a late trait since quartzite is absent at Barnes and Holcombe while it is associated with the Plano-like industries.

The Hi-Lo site produces a distinctive point type found in greatest numbers in southwestern Michigan, the area which yielded the greatest numbers of fluted points. It is of interest that no Plano forms are found in this area.

After 7,000 B.C. the lakes again rose, drowning closed forest. With low carrying capacity we would expect few sites; in Michigan none have been found. The area is again intensively reoccupied when modern forest and drainage patterns are fully developed between 2,000 and 3,000 B.C.

## EARLY MAN IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA

By IRVING ROUSE

J. M. Cruent, of Venezuela, has provided our principal knowledge of early man in the Caribbean area. At El Jobo, in the west central part of the country, he has distinguished four complexes, Camare, Las Lagunas, El Jobo, and Las Casitas, which collectively form a single line of development, termed the Joboid series. The order of the complexes in this series is established by their occurrences on successively lower terraces of the Rio Pedregal.

The sites of the Camare complex, on the uppermost terrace, yielded only heavy choppers and scrapers of quartzite. Cruent has suggested that these may have served to make wooden spears for use in hunting. They have their counterpart in a Manzanillo complex, also excavated by Cruent near Maracaibo in western Venezuela, in which the implements are made of fossil wood. So far as I am aware, no comparable finds have been made in other parts of South America.

The subsequent Las Lagunas complex is marked by the addition of large bifacially worked points. Cruent believes that these may have been hafted in thrusting spears. Similar artifacts have been found on the surface throughout the Andean part of South America, and E. P. Lanning has excavated them in Peru. He refers to them as the Andean biface horizon.

The earliest points small enough and light enough to have been hafted in throwing spears occur in the next, El Jobo, complex. They are narrow, leaf-shaped, and bear some resemblance to the Iztapán points of Mexico. So far as I know, they are not duplicated in other parts of South America.

The final, Las Casitas, complex is distinguished by the addition of stemmed points with triangular blades. This type of point seems to have survived until recent time in the Guiana highlands, where it occurs by itself in a Canaima complex. Similar points occur in Central America, Colombia, and elsewhere in South America. They also characterize the Couri complex of Haiti, one of the earliest in the West Indies.

Cruent has found the bones of extinct mammals, with traces of burning and cutting by man, in association with Joboid artifacts at the sites of Muaco and Taima-Taima on the west coast of Venezuela. The burned bones have yielded four radiocarbon dates ranging between ca. 15,000 and 11,000 B.C. Unfortunately, we cannot correlate any particular complex in the Joboid series with these dates, since the sites are springs, in which material from different periods has been churned together. A fifth date of ca. 12,300 B.C. from the site of Rancho Peludo in western Venezuela may refer to the Manzanillo complex, but again the association is not well established.

## REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE—EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

By MAURICE ROBBINS

Most of the work of this committee had to be done by correspondence, although we did manage to hold one meeting. Consequently, the Chairman, in writing this report, can only assume that he has correctly understood the thinking of the rest of the committee members. The final report is greatly influenced by his own thinking.

At the 1964 business meeting of the Federation, Howard Sargent called attention to the number of classifications of projectile points in use by the several state societies and pointed out the difficulties experienced, especially by amateur archeologists, in attempting to synthesize the many artifact names. He suggested that the Federation do something constructive in this field. Your committee studied this proposal in some detail and came rather reluctantly to the following conclusions:

1. That all of the classification systems now in use have their good and bad points.
2. That they are all so entrenched in the literature and have become so familiar in the areas in which they are in common use, that it would be of little use to attempt to find a common denominator.
3. That any new system or combination of old systems would be more confusing and would meet with such resistance that nothing would be gained.

In making this study we assembled most of the well-known classifications now in use. These varied from the complicated system, involving hundreds of attributes and designed for use in connection with computers, by White, Binford and Papworth (University of Michigan 1963), to a simple classification published in 1941 by the Colorado Archeological Society (Renaud). We included the Alabama,

New York (Ritchie), Massachusetts (Fowler), and several others. The first mentioned is of only academic interest to amateurs as they cannot be expected to have available the electronic equipment necessary for its use.

By way of illustration, and not with any intent to hold up any one system as a horrible example, we would like to quote from one well-known system the following description of a projectile point:

"The cross-section is biconvex. Shoulders may be horizontal or tapered and are occasionally rounded or expanded barbed. The blade is usually straight to excurvate but it may be incurvate or recurvate. The distal end is acute. The stem is usually contracted with straight or excurvate side edges and rounded to pointed basal edge."

One could include in such a type quite a variety of shapes, and certainly the overlap with other types would be great and most confusing. This is very reminiscent of the classical description of a Yuma point proposed by the International Symposium on Early Man held in Philadelphia in 1937. After great trial and tribulations that learned committee gave birth to the following:

"A Yuma Point is triangular. It runs from triangular through parallel-sided to leaf-shape. Its base is either straight or convex or concave. It is frequently stemmed but when stemmed has parallel sides; the sides of the stem are parallel. It is never fluted. It is pressure flaked from both sides, the flakes are parallel." (Wormington, *Early Man in North America*.)

Similar inclusive descriptions may be found in many of the classifications published, and as a result the types overlap one another to the point where one becomes unable to decide which pigeon-hole to use.

An excellent example of the confusion which exists is portrayed in a paper by Richard A. and John R. Humbolt (*Anthropological Journal of Canada*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1966). In this paper, which describes the excavation of two burials, almost identical deposits of grave goods were found. The authors say:

"Upon closer study, we were surprised at the variability in the points, even though they were probably made specially for these burials—most of them of the same material with identical working properties. They vary in length and breadth by almost 100%. Their shapes could be called parallel-sided, excurvate, triangular, pentagonal, or even lanceolate. Some are broadest at the base, some broadest midway on the blade. Bases vary from straight to slightly convex and concave."

Confronted by such differences, despite the apparent precision of manufacture, we were confused and, of course, were compelled to turn to the available literature to see just what "type" of point we had.

Lewis and Kneberg (1957) show photographs of six "Greenville" points that, in size, shape, and range of variability, are suggestive. But neither the photographs nor descriptions are adequate to make definitive comparisons with our specimens. Nor do the authors adequately differentiate between their "Greenville" and "Camp Creek," the latter of which also resembles our points. Again, while our site is historic, they were of the opinion that their site represented "the remains of a single cultural group of the early Woodland period."—The Cambron-Hulse (1964) illustration and description of the Greenville point type do not coincide with our cache points—nor does the Guntersville or any other of their described types.

Richard A. Marshall (1963) draws and describes a point type, somewhat resembling some of our cache specimens, which he says has been tentatively named Mississippian Triangular Point. But his illustrated point is not triangular and he offers no detailed description or range of variation. Until we use words properly and are precise and complete in our descriptions and illustrations, we cannot communicate.

Our distinct impression is that we need better illustrations, more detailed descriptions, and a range of variation for projectile-point types. More attention might be paid to "typing in context," in terms of artifact-associations and genetic relationships.

Lost in this maze of descriptive terms, contradictory illustrations, wide latitude, and overlapping in forms, your Committee decided, with a sense of relief, to turn to some other field of endeavor.

The next project considered was to concentrate on a single geometric form and attempt to learn something about the distribution and provenience of the selected type. The outline selected was the form which, in the New England system, is called Corner-Removed #8 and #9. This particular type seemed to have a rather wide

geographic distribution and could be placed with some confidence in an Archaic horizon. However, we were destined to discover that even so simple a project could lead again into the maze of confusion. A questionnaire was devised and mailed to a number of individuals of the Federation affiliates. A large number of replies were received. Many sent actual specimens in recognition of the inadequacy of photographs or drawings.

The questionnaire proved to be a good illustration of the difficulty in judging projectile-point types by means of outline drawings. The three outlines shown were intended to represent allowable variability in a single form. Some of our correspondents replied that more than one type was represented; some saw two types, some saw three.

The names which they applied to these projectile points varied widely, and serve to call attention to the confusion which results when these various terms are used in site reports. Here are some of the names: Gypsum Cave, Poplar Island, Corner-Removed #8 and #9, Rossville, Gary, Morrow Mountain 1, Morrow Mountain 2, Savannah, Contracting Stem, C1 and C3, and so on ad infinitum.

Nearly all of our correspondents agreed that this form is most often found in an Archaic context. Some thought early, others thought late. One reply placed it in Early Woodland. They are probably all correct and the provenience actually varies with the area in which the point is found.

It must be apparent that your Committee learned very little from its deliberations except that the subject becomes more confusing the deeper one digs into it. Perhaps we have in a small way demonstrated the chaos and the confusion that was postulated by Sargent two years ago. After many months and many postage stamps we have come to the conclusions that the solution of this problem must be left to wiser heads and perhaps to persons with more prestige than we possess.

#### A SECOND MEDIAEVAL MARKER AT WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

By FRANK GLYNN

Investigations of mediaeval manifestations at Westford, Massachusetts, carried out in the years 1957-1966 are here summarized.

Under primitive conditions Westford lies two days march inland from either Boston Bay or the mouth of the Merrimac River. To an explorer its chief attraction would be Prospect Hill, elevation 465'. This hill affords a full 30-mile field of vision, and on very clear days a much farther view of distant mountains to the north and west.

On a bedrock exposure on the property of Fisher Buckshorn, beside a trail one mile north of Prospect Hill, lies the first mediaeval carving found. This was located in 1954 and reported to the 1956 Federation Meeting under the title "A Unique Punched Portrait in Massachusetts." The locale of the second carving was two and one-half miles northwest of Prospect Hill at a junction of main Indian trails. It was carved on a granite boulder. It had been stored in a farmer's barn when the crossroads was widened 30-odd years ago. Howard Smart, who had reported the local tradition concerning it in 1956, subsequently searched for and obtained it from William Wyman, and donated it to the Westford Public Library in 1963.

Local investigations seem to rule out the possibility of modern fraud being involved in either carving. Direct descendants of the original colonial settlers of 1700-1725, still living in each locale, testify to childhood recollection of the carvings.

The same techniques were used on each carving. Objects are outlined by lines of punch marks and areas are depressed by hammer blows. This is the method an armorer used to punch and hammer sheet metal, transferred to stone. On the first-found carving there is the handle of a knight's great sword, a shield and crest, and the knight's face in a bassinet helmet with pendent neckmail of the kind in use in A.D. 1360-1390. The second carving shows the numerals "184," a crossbow bolt, and a knorr with single square sail and eight oar ports. The lengthened bowsprit is referred by naval archeologists to the years A.D. 1350-1400.

Geological studies of the first carving were made in 1957 by H. J. O'Mara and Austin Hildreth. Hildreth's study involved close visual comparisons with the weathering of numerous inscriptions dating ca. A.D. 1700 on similar hard claystone in colonial cemeteries at Chelmsford and Cambridge, Massachusetts. His conclusion: "The sword and profile on the ledge rock in Westford is probably five to eight hundred years old."

An effort was made to identify the knight from his heraldry. English, Norwegian, and Danish rolls yielded negative results. The problem posed by the carving of a large, round buckle as a chief device was submitted to Sir Thomas Innes, Lord Lyon King of Arms for

Scotland. He replied: "A buckle is usually associated with Leslie or Stirling, but it does happen that certain shields of the 14th century in the Elgin-Inverness area do show buckles in chief, so there is just a possibility that there might be a del Ard or Sperra association here." The heraldry was also referred to Sir Ian Moncrieffe, Scotland's Unicorn King of Arms, who wrote, "The figure's costume and shield all fit so happily into the context of Earl Henry's expedition, that I'd be very surprised if it wasn't one of his companions, and indeed from the galley one of the godings or roithmen of his kindred, perhaps even his brother David."

The "Earl Henry's expedition" alluded to is an event reported in some popular Scotch histories and in the long-debated mediaeval document generally called *The Narrative of the Zeno Brothers*. These narratives state that in the last decade of the 14th century, Earl Henry Sinclair of Orkney with many other noblemen and a fleet of vessels went exploring for two years in lands lying west of the Atlantic.

The usual function of a "military effigy" such as the first Westford carving was to mark a knight's burial. Repeated efforts to find a burial have failed. The question of the function of the second carving was referred to T. C. Lethbridge, the English archeologist who has steadfastly encouraged this research since 1950-51. He replied, "The thing is obviously a message. 184 paces from the track on which that stone was placed you will find a snug little corner where Sinclair's bothy, hut, tent was set up . . . if you take a circle with a radius of 184 paces from the spot where the stone was found, the old H. Q. lies somewhere on it." A similar suggestion was received from Fred Pohl.

From 1963 to 1965 three quadrants of such a circle were searched with negative results. In May, 1966, search was begun of the final, southeastern quadrant. There, hidden in dense brush, was found a stone enclosure 32' by 40', originally about 3' high. The foundation course is still intact. Its southeastern corner encloses a former spring, said to have been the best in the area. The single entrance occurs at the northwestern corner. It is only 40" wide. A few feet inside is a collapsed small stone structure. The distance from the entrance to the present road junction was paced off; the count was 187 paces. Excavations are planned in 1967.

#### THE HAND SITE: A MODEL OF COOPERATION IN ARCHEOLOGY

By HOWARD A. MACCORD, SR.

The Hand site is a large multi-component Indian village site in Southampton County, Virginia, on the right bank of the Nottoway River, about ten miles north of the North Carolina state line. The site was discovered by a collector who helped organize a local chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia to dig the site. Permission to dig and substantial financial help were provided by the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation which owns the site. The Virginia State Library hired a graduate student from the University of North Carolina, Gerald P. Smith, who was in charge of the project from June, 1965, to the end of August, 1966. During 1965, the labor force was volunteers from the Archeological Society of Virginia, augmented by a hired crew. During 1966, the bulk of the work-force was a Neighborhood Youth Corps group sponsored by the Virginia State Library. Supervisors for the unskilled labor came from the ranks of the Archeological Society members who had gained experience during the 1965 digging season. A grant of \$635 from "fluid research" funds of the Smithsonian Institute helped defray part of the 1965 costs. When the work ended, Mr. Smith returned to school to work on his doctorate at the University of Missouri. He took with him the excavated materials, the field notes and other data derived from the fourteen months of work. Hufman remains were turned over to the U. S. National Museum for study.

The site is now closed, and the owning corporation has planted the area with trees as part of its forest lands. The area excavated was somewhat over one and one-half acres. In this area, thousands of post-molds were found and among them can be seen many house patterns and at least one palisade line. Over five hundred other features were recorded, including seventy-six human burials and six dog burials. Large quantities of cultural debris and food remains were found. The cultural remains range from Archaic age to about A.D. 1600. Two burials contained iron grave goods and provided a proto-historic terminal date for the site. The main occupation seems to date from the Late Woodland Period. Since the Indians in the area in early historic times were the Iroquoian Nottoways, the late occupation can probably be attributed to this group.

The excavation of this site is an excellent example of the type of cooperative effort which can be mobilized to solve archeological problems. Individuals, organized groups, governmental agencies, and private industry all contributed to the work done at the Hand site. The project involved the professional and non-professional archeologists in many political, economic, public relations, administrative and educational matters. Results indicate a high order of cooperation on the part of each participating group, individual, and agency.

#### THE TWOMBLY LANDING: THE TACONIC TRADITION

By LOUIS A. BRENNAN

A carbon 14 date of 4750 plus or minus 120 B.P. on a hearth at the oyster-shell midden site of Twombly Landing, Palisades Park, New Jersey, obtained by Yale University (Y-1761) has been confirmed by a date obtained by Geochron Laboratory (GX-0762), of 4725 plus or minus 60 B.P.

The date either applies directly to a small, knobby-stemmed, narrow-bladed point belonging to the Hudson phase of the Taconic Tradition and similar to both Lamoka and Bare Island stemmed points, or provides a stop-date forward for its initial deposit.

A date of 4750 for the stemmed-point tradition in the Hudson Valley gives this tradition contemporaneity with the Vosburg phase of the Laurentian, for which Funk has a date of 4730 plus or minus 120 (Y-1535) at the Sylvan Lake Rock Shelter in Dutchess County some 45 miles north of Twombly. At this site the stemmed-point is dated 4160 plus or minus 120 (Y-1536).

Over half of the approximately 300 points recovered from Twombly fall into one or another of the varieties of the Taconic Tradition of stemmed points.

The extensive shell midden is by bulk about 99 percent oyster, but it also yields salt-water clam, bay scallop, ribbed mussel, and, very rarely, channelled whelk. It is on a terrace 100' above the present level of the Hudson River and the drop is unscalably steep. Access was apparently by a stream bed, also very steep.

#### THE SHANNON SITE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By JOSEPH L. BENTHALL

The Shannon site (44 My 8) is located on the North Fork of the Roanoke River, approximately four miles east of Blacksburg in Montgomery County, Virginia, and twenty miles above the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Roanoke River. The site is on a prominent spur of land overlooking and about thirty feet above the river.

The site represents the remains of a large palisaded Woodland village, seemingly occupied in late prehistoric times. The village midden appeared in an aerial photograph as a large black ring with a light-colored center. Excavation showed that the bulk of the occupational debris occurred in a band just inside the elliptical palisade, while the central portion of the village had been an open area or plaza. The village was about 390 feet long and 220 feet wide and was enclosed by a stout palisade with two entrances. One entrance was a funnel-shaped gate at the southeastern edge of the village near a spring. The other gate was an overlap of part of the palisade in the northwestern part of the site adjacent to the bluff overlooking the river.

Immediately inside the palisade line was a circular arrangement of post-mold patterns, representing houses or similar structures. These patterns range from 8 to 23 feet in diameter. Other features found include burials, refuse pits, and fire hearths. Burials were usually flexed, although one exception was fully extended on its back. Of the ninety-eight burials found, all but four had the heads oriented to the east or southeast; the exceptions were with the heads to the northwest. Individual ages range from three months to about sixty years. Many burials were accompanied by shell beads or other artifacts. Bone and shell preservation at this site is excellent.

An Archaic occupation of the site is indicated by the finding of several stone-lined hearths and by scattered projectile points of well-known Archaic types. The hearths occur in the upper few inches of the clay subsoil, well beneath the main occupational level. No deep deposits of refuse occur in this site, due to the great depth of modern plowing. Since the posts of the palisade had been intruded into graves and other features, it is quite certain that the village had been occupied for an unknown length of time before the palisade was built.

Food remains found include charred corns and kernels, beans, acorns, hickory nuts, mussel and periwinkle shells, and many bones of birds and mammals. Tools of bone and stone are fairly plentiful. Pottery fragments are numerous and constitute the bulk of the artifactual remains. Limestone-tempered pottery predominates, with lesser

amounts of sand-tempered and shell-tempered wares also present. The pottery is well made and has frequent appendages and rim and shoulder decorations.

The elaborate pottery development, the predominance of small triangular projectile points, and the palisaded village combine to indicate a village of the late prehistoric era. The complete lack of European trade goods, on the other hand, rules out a date as late as A.D. 1650. The main occupation probably centers about A.D. 1600, although further analysis of the finds at this and other sites in the area will be needed to confirm this guess-date.

#### MUSKEETA COVE: A STRATIFIED WOODLAND SITE ON LONG ISLAND

By BEST SALWEN AND KAREN RUBINSON

Excavation Unit No. 2 at the Muskeeta Cove site (OYB 2-3), just west of Hempstead Harbor, in Glen Cove, Nassau County, Long Island, was a two-occupation site, with quite clearly defined layers, both dating from Woodland times. Its importance stems from the fact that it provided two separate and distinct ceramic samples in clear stratigraphic relationship to each other. The materials from Occupation "A," the earlier one, came primarily from the upper 6 inches of a glacial sand zone, whose lower levels were essentially sterile. Occupation "B" occurred in a thin layer of midden—black earth and shells—that overlay the sand.

The ceramic collection consisted of 1013 sherds in all: 342 from Occupation "A," 523 from Occupation "B," and the remaining 148 from disturbed or questionable contexts. The great majority of these were undecorated, only 75 sherds bearing surface design as opposed to surface texturing.

The 938 undecorated sherds could be divided, on typological grounds, into two major categories. In the first were four sub-groups which shared relatively thick, grit-tempered, coarse-textured, rough-surfaced bodies, with straight walls and without collars, and which lacked all surface decoration. They belonged to four undecorated pottery types already described in the literature for coastal New York and Connecticut: Vinette Interior Cord Marked (51 sherds), Modified Interior Cord Marked (79 sherds), North Beach Net Marked (99 sherds), and Clearview Stamped (60 sherds). All four types have been assigned by their classifiers to the two earlier foci of the Windsor tradition (North Beach and/or Clearview).

Most of the remaining undecorated sherds, though somewhat more difficult to place, possessed, in the main, characteristics attributable to the East River (or possibly, in one case at least, to the later Windsor) tradition. All were relatively thin and fine-textured. Almost all were grit tempered.

The stratigraphic evidence proved that these two typological groupings had temporal validity. The four types in the first group were found very largely in the yellow sand zone (Occupation "A"), while, on the other hand, all of the other classes came overwhelmingly from the thin shell midden (Occupation "B") that overlay the sand zone.

Its ceramic content clearly placed Occupation "A" within the earlier part of the Windsor Aspect, and just as clearly set it apart from the cultural materials in Occupation "B".

Occupation "B" contained, in addition to the undecorated sherds discussed above, all but 3 of the 63 decorated sherds found in undisturbed portions of the site—a further verification of the cultural distinctness of the two occupation zones. These decorated sherds included groups with many of the characteristics of four previously described types: Sebonac Stamped—a later Windsor type (36 sherds), but with smooth, rather than the usual brushed interiors; Bowmans Brook Stamped—an East River type (4 sherds); Owasco Corded Horizontal—an Owasco type (19 sherds), but with interior brushing—a Windsor trait; and Clasons Point Stamped—an East River type (1 sherd), but again, with interior brushing.

The most striking characteristic of the ceramic collection from Occupation "B" was the way in which it combined late Windsor and East River modes of pottery manufacture and decoration. It cannot be argued that the mixture was caused by successive occupations of the shell midden, for traits from both traditions appeared on the same vessels—indeed, on the same sherds. It must be concluded, rather, that pottery-making behaviors traceable to both Windsor and East River cultures came together in the same potters. And this, in turn, must indicate that the relationship between Windsor and East River, in this Nassau County locality, at least, was not one of simple replacement of the former by the latter. It is necessary, instead, to think in terms of a more complex set of interactions—processes variously called diffusion, cultural influence, and acculturation.

## EXCAVATIONS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONY AT PEMAQUID, MAINE

By HELEN CAMP (Presented by Millard Camp)

The dig at Pemaquid, Maine, is located on the Pemaquid Peninsula, about 400 miles from New York and 60 miles northeast of Portland. This is the site of an early English settlement, probably originating from Bristol, England, but which may have included remnants of George Popham's colony near Bath which was disbanded in 1608. The earliest documented record is a deed from the Indian chief Samoset to John Brown for 50 skins, dated 1625.

The history of the area is tied in with the story of the rise and fall of the 4 forts that have been built on the peninsula. These were: Fort Pemaquid, built in 1630 and burned by the Indians in 1676; Fort Charles, built in 1677 and destroyed during the Indian massacre of 1689; Fort William Henry, built in 1692 and captured by the French with the help of the Indians in 1696; and Fort Frederick, built in 1729 and torn down by the local citizens in 1775 to keep it out of the hands of the British during the Revolution.

The excavations have been under the direction of Helen Camp, the archeologist for the Ancient Pemaquid Restoration. In 1965, 6 cellar holes and 2 burials were uncovered. In 1966, another 3 cellar holes were excavated. Based on the 25,000 artifacts found, which date in the early 1600's and in the 1700's, and the results of research, these sites are presumed to be the Customs House of James the Duke of York, built in 1677; a tavern, built in the 1600's and rebuilt in the 1700's; a forge, date unknown; Fort Pemaquid, built in 1630; a stockade or jail, a public building, and a dwelling, all in the 1600's, and two dwellings of the 1700's.

The artifacts include pottery from Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and from the colonies. Half of a bar shot and 108 cannon balls were found piled up in a corner of Fort Pemaquid. Many English copper coins turned up, and there was one Massachusetts silver sixpence dated 1652. The oldest dated artifact excavated is a German Bellarmine jug of brown salt-glaze bearing the face of a bearded man on the neck and three medallions on the sides. The date 1610 appears on the medallions. Over 5,000 fragments of white clay pipe bowls and stems have been found and dated.

One of the two burials was no doubt that of an Indian, since it was lying on its side with the knees in the flexed position, but the bones were in too poor a condition for positive identification. In the other burial, lying 5' from the Indian, the bones had been protected by 3 brass plates which covered the torso. Another brass plate was under the head, and five brass tubes were across the shoulders. This skeleton was taken to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and was identified as that of a woman under 40. Under one of the brass plates, and lying on this woman's right shoulder was found another skeleton of a very small baby, possibly only two days old. We presume that we have here the skeleton of a female Indian who had become head of a tribe.

We are grateful to the professionals in the field who have been most generous in sharing their time and knowledge with us.

## BELMONT: A PRE-CONTACT SIOUAN VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT, VIRGINIA

By R. P. GRAVELLY, JR.

Site 44Hr3, a fortified village with the final occupation dating before 1600, lies on the second terrace of a semicircular 12-acre bottom on the east bank of Smith River in Henry County, Virginia, just south of the city of Martinsville. A total of 1150 five-foot squares, including the entire village perimeter, have been excavated to sterile subsoil by the Patrick Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Two shallow ditches 24 to 36 inches wide and 22 inches deep, spaced 6 feet apart, enclose a circular area 300 feet in diameter, marking either a double palisade line or a single palisade set in earth removed from and heaped between the double ditches. No traces of palisade post-molds were found. No entrance has been positively identified. The ditches contained numerous cracked and fire-blackened stones along the bottom, covered by heavy black midden soil with much broken pottery, cracked and scorched animal bones, and similar village debris. Bordering the inner ditch is a 75-foot-wide strip containing numerous straight-walled flat-bottomed trash pits, and stone-floored hearths, grouped in eleven irregular clusters which probably marked house concentrations. Three complete circular house patterns were uncovered, 8 to 10 feet in diameter; post-molds were 5 to 7 inches in diameter, bottoms pointed, averaging 22 inches apart and 20 inches deep. The open central area contained few features; several perforated

chunkey-stones found on the site plus eye-witness descriptions of similar historic Siouan villages indicate a central chunkey-ground and work area.

Among the houses 18 flexed burials were found in oval graves averaging 30 inches deep; 17 lay with heads to the east or southeast, one with the head to the west. Five other burials grouped in an area extending under and beyond the east palisade, averaging 66 inches deep and including three shaft-and-chamber graves, indicate an earlier occupation; all of these five had the heads placed to the east. Seven burials contained offerings: a small smooth-surface clay vessel, wolf-canine necklace, marginella and columella necklace, clay elbow pipe with squared rim, marginella anklet, columella chunk ornament, and a polished flat, green slate celt, freshly sharpened—the last from one of the shaft-and-chamber graves. The bones in six burials showed slight burning. There was one burial of a large wolf-like dog, fully articulated.

Subsistence was based on corn agriculture supplemented by hunting, fishing, and gathering of plant food and river molluscs. Trash pits produced charred corn kernels, beans, acorns, hickory nuts, splintered bones, and numerous masses of mussel and snail shell. Stone hoes and grubbing tools were plentiful within and without the palisade. Fish-hook blanks, finished hooks, and residue, of bird bone, deer toes and ulnae, and flat splinters, were numerous. Net and cordage in a variety of types is inferred from pottery imprints. Evidence of the use and probably cultivation of tobacco was found in pipe-bowls containing charred dottle. Animal remains include deer (predominant), raccoon, fox, wildcat, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, ground-hog, beaver, bear, various waterfowl, turkey, turtle, box-tortoise, garfish, catfish, and other fish species.

The pottery is mainly Clarksville sand-tempered: coiled, well-fired, brownish-tan to gray in color with occasional fire clouds. Minority types are orange-red Albemarle and a similar brownish ware, tempered with crushed quartz, and a modelled ware. Surface treatments are varied: knot-and-fabric roughened (predominant), net-impressed (both knotted and looped nets, large and small mesh), cord-marked, fabric-impressed, corn-cob-impressed, plain, and semi-burnished, in order of frequency. Sixty per cent of interiors are combed or scraped. Ornamentation includes folded rims (8%), strap handles with characteristic decoration (punctate or incised) and rim treatments, nicked rims (82%), finger-pinched shoulders (67%), incised, punctate, and simple geometric designs, slashed ribs, and split nodes. Vessels have conoidal bottoms with slightly constricted vertical to everted necks and rims. Bowls, spoons and ladles, miniature vessels, objects of unknown use, and fired clay lumps and coil sections are also found. Clay tobacco pipes and fragments are plentiful, including a characteristic form with a square rim and bit on a round bowl and stem. One small crude clay pipe had the only representational design found on the site: two weeping-eye skulls incised on the bowl, each having what appear to be two feathers as a headdress. Four sherds of complicated-stamped wares were discovered.

A series of archaic projectile points running back to Hardaway-Dalton and fragments of lug-handled steatite bowls indicate a very long intermittent occupation of the site. There is no stratigraphy, all artifacts being found in the plowed zone or in well-defined features. The predominant projectile point is a long, narrow, isosceles triangle, usually made of chert, with a slightly flaring base resembling the Hamilton type of east Tennessee. The small equilateral triangular Clarksville point found on very late sites is absent. Rough stone objects include several types of smooth and pitted hammerstones, sandstone mortars, and mauls. Chipped stone artifacts are projectile points, knives, drills, scrapers, graters, chisels, celts, choppers, and axes. Pecked and ground or polished articles are flat rectangular celts; round-poll celts; hammers; net sinkers; whetstones; balls; discoidals and game-stones; stegite pipes, bowls, and chunkey-stones; single-hole black slate pendant; and abraders.

Bone objects include deer-antler drifts, flakers, bodkins, hair-pins, and polished tine projectile points; cannon-bone beamers; heavy bone chisels; awls of deer ulna, cannon bone, humerus, and splinter; awls of bird bone, small mammal ulnae, and turkey metatarsal; projectile points made of deer terminal phalanges; bone turkey-calls; beads of tubular bird bone, wing phalanges, and small animal bones; cut deer mandibles; perforated bear and wolf canines; beaver and squirrel-tooth scrapers; turtle carapace bowls and rattles; thin perforated disc pendant; and long, eyed needles. Shell ornaments are marginella and columella beads, small round two-hole mother of pearl pendant of mussel shell, small barrel beads, and columella chunks.

Site 44Hr3 is approximately midway between the Radford-New River complex of sites to the northwest and the Clarksville area sites excavated by Carl Miller and Joffre Coe on the Roanoke River to the

east. Pottery and other artifacts from 44Hr3 resemble in many ways those from both these outlying areas and appear to be intermediate in type, giving substance to the theory that one route by which the Siouan tribes entered the Piedmont from the northwest (substantiated by their own tribal migration legends) was via the Ohio-Kanawha-New River system, down the Staunton, Smith, and Dan to the Roanoke—the same road followed by the Sciote Shawnees from Ohio to invade the western Virginia settlements during the French and Indian War. Notched turkey metatarsal awls and decorated strap handles on the pottery vessels show Fort Ancient (Shawnee?) influence; the weeping-eye motif indicates influence of the southeastern Death Cult. No trade goods were found. No radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the several charcoal samples recovered.

**DRAFT  
CONSTITUTION  
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL  
FEDERATION**

March 15, 1967.

**ARTICLE 1.**

The name of this organization shall be the EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION.

**ARTICLE 2.**

Membership in the Federation shall be open to one autonomous archeological society in each of the United States east of the Mississippi River, and each of the Provinces of the eastern half of Canada. Archeological groups affiliated with or sponsored by an educational agency or institution in the same areas may apply and become members upon acceptance by the Executive Board of the Federation.

**ARTICLE 3.**

The objects of this Federation are: -

- a. To serve as a bond between the member societies.
- b. To encourage and promote scientific archeological work by the member societies.
- c. To publish and encourage the publication of reports on archeological work.
- d. To promote the spread of archeological knowledge.
- e. To engage in archeological projects which exceed the capabilities of the member societies.

**ARTICLE 4.**

The administration and operations of the Federation shall be carried out by elected Officers and an Executive Board on which all member societies are represented. The Officers and Executive Board shall be governed by By-Laws, which, when adopted, shall implement this constitution.

**ARTICLE 5.**

This constitution may be amended, when necessary. Any member of the Executive Board may submit a proposed amendment to be voted upon by the Board at a regular or special meeting. If two-thirds of the Board members present approve the amendment, the proposed amendment shall be distributed to the member societies at least six months before the meeting of the Federation, at which the amendment shall be voted upon by the assembled delegates. Two-thirds of the voting delegates present must favor the amendment to enable it to be adopted.

**ARTICLE 6.**

This Constitution was adopted at the regular meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation at ..... on ..... This Constitution replaces the Constitution adopted November 12, 1955.

**DRAFT  
BY-LAWS  
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL  
FEDERATION**

**ARTICLE 1.**

The Officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, President-Elect, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and

Treasurer. Officers shall be elected for two-year terms at the annual business meeting of the Federation held in even-numbered years. Vacancies occurring between elections may be filled by appointments made by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Board.

**ARTICLE 2.**

The President shall preside over all meetings, and in his absence the President-Elect shall preside. If neither officer is present, the Executive Board shall elect one of its own members as President pro-tem. The President-Elect shall serve as Vice-President and shall become President for the ensuing two-year term.

**ARTICLE 3.**

At least six months before an election, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee to prepare a slate of nominees to submit at the annual business meeting. The Nominating Committee shall obtain the consent of nominees before submitting their names for election. Other nominations may be made from the floor by delegates to the annual business meeting. Officers shall be elected by a simple majority of votes cast.

**ARTICLE 4.**

Each member society of the Federation shall elect or appoint a Representative to serve on the Executive Board. The Representative shall also serve as chairman of the Society's delegation to the annual business meeting of the Federation.

**ARTICLE 5.**

The five elected Officers, the appointed Staff Chairmen, and the Representatives (one from each member society), shall compose the Executive Board. Each member shall have one vote. If a member is on the Board in more than one capacity, he may vote in each capacity. A simple majority of the authorized Board shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall establish policies, admit or drop societies to or from membership, act on all matters of substance, and generally conduct the business of the Federation, subject only to possible veto or amendment of any action by two-thirds vote of the delegates to the annual business meeting. The Board shall meet on call by the President, and not less than once per year; or at the written request of at least five members of the Board.

**ARTICLE 6.**

The President of the Federation shall appoint six Staff Chairmen at the time of election to serve concurrently with the President. The Staff Chairmen shall be designated: Editorial Chairman, Research Chairman, Exhibit Chairman, Public Relations Chairman, Program Chairman, and Membership Chairman. Each Chairman may name three persons to assist him, one of whom he may designate as Vice-Chairman. Each Staff Chairman shall report annually on activities in his department and make any necessary recommendations.

**ARTICLE 7.**

The duties of the Staff Chairmen shall be as follows:

- a. The Editorial Chairman shall edit publications of the Federation and shall serve as advisor to the Editors of member societies.
- b. The Research Chairman shall be in charge of research projects undertaken by the Federation. He shall keep advised of the research activities of the member societies and render them all possible assistance.
- c. The Exhibit Chairman shall arrange for exhibits at the meetings of the Federation and shall advise and assist member societies in arranging local exhibits.
- d. The Public Relations Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other news media. He shall assist the member societies in informing the public of their activities.
- e. The Program Chairman shall arrange the agenda for the Federation meetings and handle all matters pertaining thereto.
- f. The Membership Chairman shall receive and investigate requests for membership in the Federation and shall make his recommendations thereon to the Executive Board. He shall make recommendations on terminating membership when a member society ceases to exist, becomes inactive, or is one year in arrears in paying dues. He shall also be an advisor on relationships between the Federation and its members.

**ARTICLE 8.**

Member societies shall be assessed annual dues to support the work of the Federation. The amount of such dues shall be determined



annually by affirmative action of the Executive Board and confirmed by the Federation at its annual business meeting. Dues shall be paid annually by the member societies to the Federation Treasurer.

ARTICLE 9.

All activities of the Federation involving expenditure of Federation funds shall be approved in advance by the Executive Board. The expenditures so approved shall be paid by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE 10.

There shall be an annual business meeting of the Federation at such time and place as the Executive Board may decide. Special meetings of the Federation may be called by the President when approved by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 11.

A quorum at the annual or any special meeting shall represent at least half of the member societies. To assure the presence of a quorum, notice of the meeting shall be sent by the Corresponding Secretary to each of the member societies at least ninety days before the meeting date.

ARTICLE 12.

Each member society is entitled to send a delegation to the Federation meetings with authority to vote on all matters. The size of the delegation shall depend on the numerical size of the society it represents. Each society may send a minimum of two delegates, representing the first one hundred members or fraction thereof. One delegate shall be the society's representative on the Executive Board. Additional delegates may be sent on the basis of one for each additional hundred members or major fraction of one hundred. Each delegate present shall have one vote. Members of member societies may attend all Federation meetings and may speak on all issues. They may not vote unless designated an official delegate. Names of official delegates shall be provided the Recording Secretary of the Federation before the opening of each business meeting of the Federation.

ARTICLE 13.

The business meeting shall include in its agenda any matter deemed desirable or necessary by the President, a synopsis of actions taken by the Executive Board, elections of officers (when due), and discussion and voting on any action of the Executive Board which may be challenged by a delegate to the meeting. An action taken by the Executive Board may be annulled or amended by two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting.

ARTICLE 14.

Reports of member societies, reports of Federation Officers and Staff Chairmen, and minutes of meetings of the Executive Board and the Federation shall be published in a Federation publication and distributed to each member of the member societies.

ARTICLE 15.

These By-Laws may be amended by action of the Executive Board, subject always to possible veto or amendment by the assembled delegates in the general business meeting of the Federation.

ARTICLE 16.

These By-Laws were adopted at a meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation held at ..... on

.....  
.....  
These By-Laws are for your consideration. If you have any suggestions or comments please send them to Howard A. MacCord, 1946 Lansing Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23225.

We would like to approve this at the annual meeting to be held in Washington, D. C. in November, 1967.

Each member society shall instruct its delegates how to vote at the November meeting.