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.

The members and guests were hosted to a lounge by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The members were then adjourned to a meeting at 1:30 P.M. with the following announcement:


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." Discussion was continued by John K. Porter, National Park Service, and Ralph S. Solencz, 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. Gathie; 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 it is in the preliminary draft; 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-
Louis Brennan proposed that the President extend special 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 Dictionary be sent to him at an early date. Mr. Brammer also suggested that in the future we should have a symposium on Historical Archaeology, 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.


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


Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS,
Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society continues to grow and now has a membership of 85, increased over 35 states and the 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. Dragoon, 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 Batoanatchee 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.


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. 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 activities of the Committee on Virginia 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 on April 30. Speakers were Maurice Robbins, whose subject was "The Wampum site #8 site at Lake Assawompsett, Massachusetts," and David Cooke who reported work to date on the Ben Hollister site at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Eleven sets of newsletters published during the year and bulletins 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 Gruver, "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 Archaeological Work in Virginia laboratory work, and excavations. The Hartford group had notable success with a public relations program in 1966.

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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 Juksherd 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.

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.

An examination of the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry is now in its fifth year. The excavation produced an artifact bearing the date of 1785-1795. It is the first one made of pearlware that he has seen, all previous finds being from a glazed slip and a number of beads.

C. A. Kirkman 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 Bahamian and a historic stage route were also prepared. A letter 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.

Mr. Hadlock is still seeking on several years 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 the total of 12,176 visitors, 5,425 were students and 2,814 in groups, with the balance being individuals. There were 515 student and 104 group displays, and stay to hear the attendant's informal talks. The Museum is being pressed to open earlier and close later as the season lengthens. Scarcity of personnel and lack of an efficient heating system prevent this at the moment.

Sears letter displays, and stay to hear the attendants' informal talks.

Florida analyzed. No datable material was recovered. A brief report will be added this year with the blessings of the American Indian in the World of Today.
Colonial seaport at Joppa and at an Indian site at Conowingo. Special projects included a circulating collection of Indian artifacts to public and 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 Whithoff with attendance at the legislative hearings; and research on designing 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 Crumpston. This Chapter was chiefly responsible for initiating and carrying through the legislative work. In addition, they co-sponsored the seminar with Harvard 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, attending meetings and assisting with the seminaries and have contributed to the Society's Newsletter. 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 Archæological 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 annual meeting of the Society was held at the Holiday Inn, Worcester, Massachusetts, on April 16, 1966. The following papers were presented: "By the Well of the Itzas," by Jean Jacques Rivard, Cohnen Chapter; "How Gravestone Rubbings Are Made," by Susan Kane, W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter; "Ancient Trails of Massachusetts," by Maurice Robbins, Cohnen 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.

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, has published 22 articles covering archaeological 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 newsletter serves the purposes 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.

New Hampsire—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. Michel Finot, on behalf of the Socie6 de Sauvegarde des Monuments Historiques et Archéologiques Français, gave a seminar on archeological techniques and methods as an introduction. Dr. Lawrence Toombs of Drew University spoke on "The Mystery Stone of Meredity." A semi-annual spring meeting was neither 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). The site is now being investigated as an example 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 Voshong 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 ufo. Two large oave choppers, notched net sinkers, 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 in 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, Holoken, Dr. Lawrence Tombs of Drew University spoke on "Digging up the Biblical City of Szechem, 1957-60," and at the third meeting at the New Jersey State Museum there was a talk on "Archaeological 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 for by 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 Newark Museum, National Park Service, and the Archeological Society of New York, 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 Drs. 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 studied 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, yet very readable 80-page booklet by Dorothy Cross on the New Jersey Indians which is a masterly synthesis of archeology, ethnology, and folklore.

**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 E. Way.

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;
- "Problems of Concerning Non-Aboriginal Historic Sites," by Charles F. Hayes, III;


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 Archaeology 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 6500 plus or minus 100 years (Y-1655), the oldest CI date so far established in the state, on a level at Sylvan Lake Rock-shelter, Doutches 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**—Dr. Axelson reported that the Ontario Archaeological 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 have 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.
- June, 1966, was 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," by Donald Tainter, 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. Robert R. Milner, who discussed the accounting of pottery typing as related to Ontario. At the May meeting, amendments to the constitution were approved. The two speakers were members who discussed their own projects: Jack Dean on Wasawee site near Pelleraw, Ontario, and George Genge 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.

There was a special project this year which 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 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 next 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 130 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 Withoft, Harris Reserve at Brantford, Ontario; "Sugar Creek Shelter," by Stanly Lantz, Kinzua Chapter #18; "Interesting, and as Yet Unexplained Pits," by Donald Tainter, Allegheny Chapter #1; "The Anderson Mound, Oakmont, Pa.," by John Williams, Allegheny Chapter #1; "Our New Finds: Discoveries at the Boyles Site (36Wb-19)," by Robert Nale, Allegheny Chapter #1; "Fort Dewart (1758) and the Tavern Sites," by Richard Bittner, Commonwealth Chapter #16.

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

We now have seventeen active chapters, and several other groups have expressed interest in forming chapters. The "Archea Award," our highest honor for outstanding service, 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 numbers in the 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 archaeological field work, but considerable was reported by the various chapters. Allegheny Chapter #1 of Pittsburgh conducted salvage excavations 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 Fraces Scolum 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 the two taping-slide programs dealing with the Overpeck site, and several chapters have availed themselves of these programs. The Connoquenessing Chapter #16 of Johnstown excavated a number of sites, including: Krise site (36CB-13) where the ceramics showed possible association with the Inis Approaches site. The Connoquenessing Chapter also conducted a flint workshop site; Hollingsopple 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 work has been in progress to indicate that this form of cannibalism was practiced; and Wilderness Tavern (36BD-45), an historic inn.

Amwocki Chapter #17 of Beaver continued excavation of the Stratified Ohiveview site (36BD-9). Our newest chapter, Kinzua #18 of Warren County, continues its excellent salvage excavations, including the Garland rock shelter (36WA-54) and the Tidout Creek site (36WA-55). They also continued their salvage archaeology of the Kinzua Valley, including those sites that are being inundated by the newly completed Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River. The other chapters conducted numerous important archaeological 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 Connoquenessing Chapter #16 at Ligonier, Pa., the site of old Fort Ligonier, May 19-20, 1967.

RHOE 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 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, 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 Robins, "Excavations at Signsburyville, Weymouth Floors"; May 15, Mrs. J. Louis Giddings, "Finds at Onion Point 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. This area 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. Further testing 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 met once 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, "Archaeological Data recorded in "Archaeological Remains 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. Guth, 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 Grigs, 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 Archaeological were published. Vol. XXI, No. 2 (Autumn, 1965) included two articles, one on birchbark, the other on the Tennessean. 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," reported on the work done by the University of Tennessee during the 1965 season. Charles Faulkner and J. B. Graham describe the sites recently discovered 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 meeting, officers for 1967 were elected.

The local chapters of the Society usually meet 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:

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<th>Chapter</th>
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<td>Berkeley Plantation</td>
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<td>Northern Virginia</td>
<td>Jeffrey Rock-shelter</td>
<td>Indian site test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottoway</td>
<td>Whitley</td>
<td>Indian site test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Henry</td>
<td>Box Plant</td>
<td>Indian site salvage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roanoke River</td>
<td>Smith Creek</td>
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<td>Rosanoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Rappahannock</td>
<td>Thurman</td>
<td>Indian site test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weyanoke</td>
<td>Red Hill</td>
<td>Indian site test</td>
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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 summer aides. 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 F. Smith, now 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 1 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 display at the site at the site in the Mineral Industries Building, Room 15, featuring 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 Examinations," by the Carnegie Museum; "A Rock-Shelter Excavation in Putman County, 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: "Trojanian Occupations in the Upper Ohio Valley," by Dr. Don W. Douglass, Carnegie Museum; "Progress Report on Historic and Archeological Sites in W. Va.," by the Carnegie Museum; "West Virginia Archeological Survey," by C. M. Lewis, S. J., Wheeling College; "A Rock-Shelter Excavation in Putman County, West Virginia," by H. J. Yancey, Kanawha Chapter; "Remarks on Late Pleistocene Geochronology and the St. Albans Site," by Sigfus Olafson, President, Eastern States Archeological Federation. A Report of the Annual Meeting was also installed and the Membership Register was updated.

The Museum, on which John Johnson is working on his Doctorate at the University of California, will be located 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 many newsletters have been issued since the Society is well in the black.

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 month by month.

The Society, under the able directorship of Delf Norona, continues to maintain the Mound Museum at Moundsville. Certain changes have been made that are aimed at improving 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 Egps-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, 800 feet below the highest point of the river. On the top of the hill run 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 John Johnson made his first finds, is adjacent to 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 numerous veins of flint in the walls of the hollow. 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.

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 Entelina 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 a fragmenting blade or are very similar to Entelina forms. A small number of rather large turrettback scrapers appear to be modified cores. In addition, many specimens are 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. Many 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 pebble hammerstones, saved from the excavations. 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 semicircles averaging 8 feet in diameter. This pattern is highly suggestive of activities centered around hearths, or perhaps confined within small nuclear-family units. Each cluster contains the same range of artifacts. Additional data from complete contexts and conclusions can be offered at this time.

First of all, the assemblage from West Athens Hill compares closely with the materials from Shop (Witholdt 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 Greene County and adjacent areas (Ritchie 1957), and no early-man sites were known in the Hudson Valley. West Athens Hill is the first recorded site and a large number of other tools, so far is 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 Weiman, of the Au-ringer-Seeley Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. The focus 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 Weiman, his brother Paul, and the writer, is expected to yield much new information on early man in the Hudson Valley.


THE USE OF THE MUNSELL COLOR SYSTEM IN ARCHEOLOGY

By Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr.

The color terms that have been used to describe the colors 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 standardized 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 Chart (1958 Ed.) have 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 Iroquois communities. The problem consists of tracing 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, was protected by a swamp, stream and ravine. 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 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 level 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 motives. Most of the ovoid and globar bases 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 land 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.

The first year of excavation produced numerous pits, hearths, and post-molds, but artifacts proved to be fairly scarce, particularly in the plowed field which was a surface hunter's Utopia. When it was found that the site was not scheduled to be developed for at least two years, we were doubly fortunate.

Several fragments of ceramic Indian pipe have been excavated. One section of an incised pipe bowl was found in a small pit containing scapol cup 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, except that they were covered by a black deposit in the top of the 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. GUTHRIE

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 impossible that some Paleo-Indian tool technology continued into the succeeding early Archaic period. Dating of the fluted points has not been possible. They may, however, be as early as 8,000 years B.C., although 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. DRAGOON

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 colonization of the Americas, the interest in these early inhabitants 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. Even in the East this interest has been great; and the theory of evolution, and the resulting increased time span given for the colonization of the Americas, the interest in these early inhabitants was renewed in the problems pertaining to these early inhabitants.

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 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 Paleo-Mesolithic cultures of the Old World. The exact nature of the Early Lithic complex 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 last 50 years has been the 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, that we can no longer ignore the problem by quoting negative evidence or refusing to accept the evidence. It is now being established for these valleys that the Old World has a great antiquity and that the resulting increased time span given for the colonization of the Americas, the interest in these early inhabitants was renewed in the problems pertaining to these early inhabitants.

ALABAMA PEBBLE TOOLS: THE LIVELY COMPLEX

By DAVID L. DEJARNETTE

It is with considerable satisfaction that Alabama's "pebble tools" are presented at a symposium on Early Man in America. Since 1920, when the Kafuran 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 David W. Jones 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 barely begun, Lively Complex tools (notably common in the Lower Lively, and rare or absent 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 or two specimens, 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, which concerns 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 chopping 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 "nosed 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 chopping this working base. Many variations are produced from this basic technique, additional blows being struck to produce the scraper-like, chopper-like, knife-like, side-butted, etc., and other forms of tools belonging to the Lively Complex. Although the basic technique 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 have been 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, this information is needed 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., with the United States Bureau of Land Management, 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 sites is located in this category.

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 hilltops 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 large 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, five-foot trenches were dug to crossstep 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 depth level. Excavation of these levels revealed Early Archaic and Dalton-phase projectile points (the Dalton phase was classified from the Standfield-Worley excavations as Transitional Paleo-Indian and radiocarbon dated at 7,678 B.C.).

The Buttahatchee 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 compiling 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 fossil 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 in the area. 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 the small flake tools. 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 Raphagn 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 furnishes ovate-blades 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 tachinite 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. Cruxent, 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. Cruxent 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 Cruxent 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. Cruxent 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 Ixtapan 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 appeared about 8000 B.C. It is frequently stemmed but when stemmed it has parallel sides; the sides of the stem are parallel. It is never fluted. It is pressure flaked from both sides, the flake 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. The next project considered was to concentrate on a single site, Kuwait, 1957) show photographs of six Greeneville 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 Cambrian-Hoyle (1964) illustration of a Greeneville point does 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-aspect associations and generic relationships. "Lost in this maze of descriptive terms, contradictory illustrations, wide latitude, and overlapping in names, your Committee decided, with a sense of relief, to turn to some other field of endeavor.

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 Alabamas, 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 convex. Shoulders may be horizontal or tapered and are occasionally rounded or expanded barbed. The blade is usually straight or excurvate but it may be excurvate or incurvate. 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 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 flake are parallel." (Wormington, Early Man in North America.)

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 Alabamas, 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.
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 questionnaires 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 the 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, Cl and C3, and so on ad infinitum.

Nearby all of our correspondents agreed that the 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 subjects becomes more confusing the deeper one digs into it. Perhaps we have in a small way demonstrated the characteristic of the confusion that has continued to date for many years ago. After many months and many postage stamps we have come to the conclusion that the solution of this problem must be left to wiser souls from either Boston Bay or the mouth of the Merrimac River. To an extent this seems to rule out the possibility of modern fraud being involved in either carving. Of course the question 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 small 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 originally about 40' x 40', obviously about 35' 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 northeastern 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 patted 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 needed financial help were provided by the Union Bank and 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 6, 1960, 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. Human 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 plans. A large portion of the site contained six burials. 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 large groups of goods and provided a Protohistoric 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 archaeological problems. Individuals, organized groups, governmental agencies, and private interests all worked together. The work was carried out under the auspices of the Shannon Site Project, an administrative body set up for the purpose of coordinating the research undertaken in this area. The work was carried out under the auspices of the Shannon Site Project, an administrative body set up for the purpose of coordinating the research undertaken in this area.

By LOUIS A. BRENNAN

A carbon 14 date of 4750 plus or minus 120 B.P. on a bead 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 90 B.P.

The date either applies directly to a small, knobly-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 Venuse 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, 45 miles north of Twombly. At this site the stemmed-point is dated 4160 plus or minus 120 (Y-1536).

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, channeled whelk. It is on a terrace 100' above the present level of the river bottom and was channelled steeply. Access was apparently by a stream bed, also very steep.

By JOSEPH L. BENTHAL

The Shannon site (44 My 8) is located on the North Fork of the Roanoke River, approximately four miles east of Blackshear 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, apparently 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 rest of the village had been an unfinished mound whose lower levels were essentially sterile. The village was about 300 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 substratum, 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 corncocks 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.

By BERT 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 Cove: a Stratified Woodland Site on Long Island

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 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; Bowman Brook Stamped—an East River type (4 sherds); Owasso Corded Horizontal—an Owasso type (3 sherds); 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 "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" continued, 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 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; Bowman Brook Stamped—an East River type (4 sherds); Owasso Corded Horizontal—an Owasso type (3 sherds); and Clasons Point Stamped—an East River type (1 sherd), but again, with interior brushing.

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EXCAVATIONS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONY AT PEMQUID, MAINE

By HELEN CAMP (Presented by Millard Camp)

The dig at Pemquid, Maine, is located on the Pemquid Peninsula, about 400 miles from New York and 60 miles northeast of Portland. This is the site of an 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 Johnson for 50 establish dates, dated 1609.

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 Pemquid, built in 1630 and burned by the Indians in 1676; Fort Charles, built in 1677 and destroyed in 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 Pemquid Restoration. In 1965, 6 cell holes and 2 burials were uncovered. In 1966, another 3 cell holes were excavated. Based on the 25,000 artifacts found, which date to 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 1667; a tavern, built in the 1690's and rebuilt in the 1700's; a forge, dated under; Fort Pemquid, 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. Hall of a bar shot and 108 cannon balls were found piled up in a corner of Fort Pemquid. 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 shoulder, and the crowned date in the medallion on the neck appears to be even 1610. 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, 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 lay 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 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. GRAVLEY, 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 of these squares are 36 inches by 36 inches, and a 6-foot square 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 have 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 edge of the midden soil and in close association with the well-organised trash pits and stone-flowered hearths, grouped in eleven irregular clusters which probably marked house concentrations. These complete circular house patterns were uncovered, 8 to 10 feet in diameter; post-molds were 5 to 7 inches in diameter, bottom pointed, averaging 22 inches apart and 20 inches deep. The open central area contained few features; several perforated chunky-stones found on the site plus eye-witness descriptions of similar historic Siouan villages indicate a central chunky-ground and work area.

Among the houses 18 flexed burials were found in oval graves averaging 3 to 4 feet pointed on 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 complete 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 mussels. Trash pits produced charred corn kernels, beans, acorns, hickory nuts, splintered bones, and numerous masses of mussel and snail shell. Stone hoes and grubby tools were plentiful within and without the palisade. Fish-hooks, blanks, finished hooks, and residue of bird bone, deer 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), racoon, fox, wildcat, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, ground-hog, beaver, bear, various waterfowl, turtle, turkey, box-tortoise, garfish, catfish, and other fish species.

The pottery is mainly Clarksville sand-tempered; fired, brownish-tan to gray in color with occasional fire clouds. Minority types are orange-red Albinamar and a similar brownish ware, tempered with crushed quartz, and a modelled ware. Surface treatments are varied: knot-and-fabric roughened (predominant), net-impressed, cord-marked (both knotted and looped nets, large and small mesh), fabric-impressed, corn-cob-impressed, plain, and semi-burnished, in order of frequency. Sixty percent of interiors are combed or scraped. Ornamentation includes folded rims (8%) strap handles with punctate or incised rim treatments, nicked rims (82%), finger-pinched shoulders (6%), 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 on a round bowl stem. One small crude clay pipe had the only representational design found; the site two weeping-eye skulls incised on the bowl end, each having what appear to be two feathers as a headdress. Four sherds of complicated-stamped wares were discovered.

A series of arcadial projectile points running back to Hardaway-Dalton and fragments of big-thresh bowls indicate a very long and continuous 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, gravers, chisels, choppers, and axes. Pecked and ground or polished artifacts are flat rectangular cells; round-polli cells; hammers; net sinkers; whetstones; balls; discsoids and game-stones; stitch pipes, bowls, and chunky-stones; single-hole black slate pendant; and abraders.

Bone objects include deer-antler drills, flakers, bodkins, hair-pins, and polished stone projectile points; cannon-bonebearers; heavy bone chisels; awls of deer ulna, cannon bone, humerus, and splinter; awls of bird enamel, and small bone. Small bone handles and points made of deer terminal phalanges; turkey bone-caps; beads of tubular bird bone, wing phalanges, and small animal bones; cut deer mandibles; perforated bear and wolf canines; beaver and squirrel-tooth points and denticulate edge; 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 line and the coast of Southeastern Virginia, situated in a region of complicated cultural contact which has been studied by Carl Miller and Joffre Coe on the Roanoke River to the
Pottery and other artifacts from 4HR3 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 Roanoker — the same road followed by the Scioto 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 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.

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

The objects of this Federation are:

1. To serve as a bond between the member societies.
2. To encourage and promote scientific archeological work by the member societies.
3. To publish and encourage the publication of reports on archeological work.
4. To promote the spread of archeological knowledge.
5. To engage in archeological projects which exceed the capabilities of the member societies.
6. The Public Relations Chairman shall be an advisor on relationships between the Federation and its members.
7. 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.
8. The Public Relations Chairman shall be in charge of research projects undertaken by the Federation. He shall keep advised of all research projects of archeological significance.
9. The Exhibit Chairman shall arrange for exhibits at the meetings of the Federation and shall advise and assist member societies in arranging local exhibits.
10. The Program Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other news media. He shall assist the public relations officer in informing the public of the Federation's activities.
11. The Program Chairman shall arrange the agenda for the Federation meetings and handle all matters pertaining thereto.
12. 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 all matters pertaining to member societies.

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.

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-temp. The President-Elect shall serve as Vice-President and shall become President for the ensuing two-year term.

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 a 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.

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

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The duties of the Staff Chairmen shall be as follows:

1. The Editorial Chairman shall edit publications of the Federation and shall serve as advisor to the Editors of member societies.
2. The Research Chairman shall be in charge of research projects undertaken by the Federation. He shall keep advised of all research projects of archeological significance.
3. The Exhibit Chairman shall arrange for exhibits at the meetings of the Federation and shall advise and assist member societies in arranging local exhibits.
4. The Program Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other news media. He shall assist the public relations officer in informing the public of the Federation's activities.
5. The Program Chairman shall arrange the agenda for the Federation meetings and handle all matters pertaining thereto.
6. 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 all matters pertaining to member societies.
7. The Public Relations Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other news media. He shall assist the public relations officer in informing the public of the Federation's activities.
8. The Program Chairman shall arrange the agenda for the Federation meetings and handle all matters pertaining thereto.
9. 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 all matters pertaining to member societies.
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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.

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-temp. The President-Elect shall serve as Vice-President and shall become President for the ensuing two-year term.

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 a 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.

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.

The duties of the Staff Chairmen shall be as follows:

1. The Editorial Chairman shall edit publications of the Federation and shall serve as advisor to the Editors of member societies.
2. The Research Chairman shall be in charge of research projects undertaken by the Federation. He shall keep advised of all research projects of archeological significance.
3. The Exhibit Chairman shall arrange for exhibits at the meetings of the Federation and shall advise and assist member societies in arranging local exhibits.
4. The Program Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other news media. He shall assist the public relations officer in informing the public of the Federation's activities.
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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

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