

BULLETIN

Eastern States Archeological Federation: Annual Meeting Proceedings

November 5, 6, 7, 1982

Norfolk, Virginia



Corresponding Secretary:
Richard L. George

Bulletin Editor:
Verna L. Cowin

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

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 49th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held at the Lake Wright Inn, Norfolk, Virginia, on November 5-7, 1982 was hosted by the Archaeological Society of Virginia. President Roger W. Moeller officially welcomed meeting attendees at the beginning of the Friday General Session which was chaired by Joseph E. Granger, the meeting program chairperson. Papers presented in this session included Jay F. Custer's "Recent Paleo Indian Discoveries in Northern Delaware;" President Moeller's "The Templeton Site: Late Archaic and Paleo Indian in Connecticut;" Ronald A. Thomas' "The Granite Factory: A 19th Century Mill in Ellicott City, Maryland." These were followed by: "From Ice Age to Space Age: 10,000 Years of History in the North Jersey Highlands" presented by Edward J. Lenik and R. Joseph Dent's "Amerinds and Environment: Myths, Reality, and the Upper Delaware Valley."

The afternoon session, a symposium on Urban Archaeology chaired by Cara Wise, included Louise B. Heite's "What the Historian Can Do For You: An Assessment of the Role of History in Urban Archaeology;" Joseph E. Granger's "Wine and Vine: The Archaeology of the Urban-Rural Transition in Augusta, Kentucky;" Ann Yentsch's "Historical Archaeology in Annapolis;" followed by Cara Wise's "Archaeology in Wilmington, Delaware-What Next?" The session concluded with Marley R. Brown, III's paper entitled "Future Direction in Urban Archaeology."

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation Meeting, held in the Lake Wright Inn on Friday evening, November 5, 1982, was called to order by President Roger W. Moeller at 7:45 p.m. A roll call of officers and Federation representatives provided a quorum.

The Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting of the 48th Annual Federation meeting held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 6-8, 1981 were read. A correction to the Minutes to reflect that Maine and West Virginia were in arrears for 1981 dues was made by Ned Swigart, Treasurer. The Minutes were then approved as corrected.

An order of New Business was brought forth by President Moeller: Election of officers for 1982-1984. The Nomination Committee, Neal Trubowitz, *in absentia*, provided the slate of officers as follows: President: Herbert C Kraft (as automatic successor as current president-elect); President-elect: Joseph E. Granger; Treasurer: Ned Swigart; Corresponding Secretary: Richard L. George, and Recording Secretary: Faye L. Slocum. The floor was then opened to additional nominations for any of the officers. Howard MacCord placed M. Dale Kirby's name in nomination for President-elect, seconded by Don Dragoo and Alice Noecker. Since no other nominations were received, the motion was made to close the nominations by Herbert Kraft and seconded by Jack Hranicky. In open discussion it was noted that election by written ballot would be held at the General Business Meeting to follow.

The second order of New Business brought forth by President Moeller was the Editorship of *AENA*. Louis Brennan, in an open discussion, agreed to continue in his capacity as editor for two more years. Brennan also brought up for discussion the issue of making *AENA* a refereed journal. Brennan stood in opposition to this idea, wishing to retain the open forum as the publication currently provides. Brennan's last item of discussion was the method of selection of the next editor; at which time he recommended the appointment be made by committee. After a lengthy discussion, Don Dragoo made a motion, seconded by Dale Kirby, that the Federation Executive Board show a vote of confidence in Brennan as editor by continuing the *AENA* as a non-refereed journal; and, second, to select within the next six months the *AENA* editor-elect to apprentice under the current editor, by a committee comprised of past presidents for a period of ten years, the current president, and Louis Brennan. This motion was passed unanimously. There were no other items of New Business.

There being no Old Business, the officer's reports were presented. Treasurer Ned Swigart's report indicated that as of November 1, 1982, the Federation had a balance of \$4,752.61. Swigart noted one error. The auditor, to date, has not been paid. Aside from that, the report reflects a sound financial base, since most operating expenditures and outstanding bills for the year have been paid. It was cited by Alice Noecker and, so noted by Swigart, that the Treasurer's Report should show that Michigan was in arrears for dues for 1981, not 1980. Treasurer Swigart once again cited the tremendous efforts of the Business Manager, Roger W. Moeller, to solicit memberships and maintain sales. The Recording Secretary's Report for the 1981 Annual Federation Meeting not published in the current *AENA*, will be mailed out to 1982 members. No Bulletin Editor report was given. Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, submitted a written report and indicated that any changes in the status of the Directory should be mailed to him immediately. With no other items of business on the agenda, Dale Kirby made a motion to adjourn, seconded by John Reid, at 8:25 p.m. By unanimous agreement, President Moeller adjourned the Executive Board Meeting.

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

At 8:25 p.m., November 5, 1982, the General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was called to order by President Roger W. Moeller at the Lake Wright Inn, Norfolk, Virginia.

Under the agenda of New Business, the election of officers for 1982-1984 was brought forth. The slate of officers with the exception of the President-elect position will stand. Nominated for President-elect, at the Executive Board Meeting were Joseph Granger and M. Dale Kirby. Written ballot votes were cast, counted by Dennis Curry and verified by the Recording Secretary. Elected to fill the 1982-1984 President-elect position was M. Dale Kirby. The second item of New Business was the 50th Annual Meeting of the Federation. This anniversary meeting, to be hosted by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, will be held November 4-6, 1983, at the Hawthorne Motel and the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts. The local arrangements chairperson will be John Grimes. Herbert Kraft, Program Chairman, indicated that in early 1983, there will be a call for papers, followed by a program announcement. While the program is well underway as Kraft indicated, there is need for more contributed papers, plus anniversary slides and memorabilia for the preparation of a history of past Federation meetings. It is hoped that a September 1, 1983, souvenir program will be ready for distribution. The third item of New Business was the 1984 meeting. President Moeller indicated that Tyler Bastion, President of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, has extended an invitation to host the 1984 meeting in Hagerstown, Maryland, the first weekend of November at the Venice Inn Best Western. Alice Noecker brought a motion to the floor to have the Recording Secretary destroy the voting ballots, which was seconded by William Thompson and unanimously accepted. With no other items of New Business, and with no items of Old Business to be discussed, the Officer's Reports were given.

Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, indicated that the Directory had a new format for easier mailing and any changes in the status of the Directory should be mailed to him immediately. Recording Secretary, Faye L. Stocum, read the Minutes of the Executive Meeting just held. The Treasurer's Report was presented by Ned Swigart. Swigart noted the increased number of Societies in arrears for dues, pressing the need to call in this money. These reports were unanimously approved as read. Roger W. Moeller presented the Business Office Report. Moeller indicated that the Federation now has a Dryfus Money Market Fund account which will increase interest in money on account. Moeller noted also that individual and institutional memberships have increased while society-at-large memberships have not. The main problem which the Business Office is confronted with, after paying for *AENA II*, is that ESAF will have a small cash reserve. Sales of back issues are dwindling. Moeller stressed the need to renew and increase memberships of all types. Verna Cowin, *Bulletin* editor, reported that the proceedings for the 1981 Annual Meeting will be distributed to paid 1982 members. The cost of producing the *Bulletin* as part of *AENA* or distributing it to state societies is cost prohibitive. Reports from the state societies followed the Officer's reports.

President Moeller received from Alice Noecker a motion to adjourn the General Business Meeting, which was seconded by Herbert Kraft. With a unanimous vote, President Moeller closed the meeting at 10:17 p.m.

SESSIONS

On Saturday morning, November 6, 1982, Herbert Kraft chaired a symposium entitled "Abbott Farm National Landmark." John Hotopp started the session with "Introduction and Overview of Phase II Investigations at Abbott Farm Historic District," followed by Kraft's "Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott and the Early Man Controversy: Right for the Wrong Reasons." R. Michael Stewart's paper, "Rethinking the Abbott Farm: Oral Traditions, Historic Perspectives and Context" was followed by John A. Cavallo's "Fish, Fires, and Foresight: A Model of Middle Woodland Economic Applications in the Abbott Farm Historic District." The last paper, presented by Louis A. Brennan, was entitled "Sermons in Stone."

A General Session, chaired by W. Jack Hranicky, was held Saturday afternoon. The first paper presented was "An Atypical House at the MacKenzie Iroquoian Site" by Mima Kapches followed by Martha P. Otto's "Late Woodland in the Central Scioto River Valley of Ohio: A Beginning;" Dean Knight's "Archaeological and Osteological Evidence from an Iroquois Site in Ontario;" Victor A. Carbone's "Culture and Environment in the Southeastern Piedmont: Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Investigations in the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project, Savannah River, Georgia and North Carolina." Next, Verna L. Cowin presented "From a Frozen Fortification to Thirty Urban Wells: Extraordinary Methodology," followed by Jonathan Bowen's paper entitled "Archaeology in the Twilight Zone: North Central Ohio in the Period of 200 B.C. to A.D. 500." The last two papers presented in this session were E. Randolph Turner's "Recent VRCA Excavations on Woodland Period Sites in Virginia" and R. Alan Mounier's "Excavations at the Jacobi Blacksmith Shop."

The well attended Annual Banquet was held on Saturday evening, beginning with a 6:00 social hour. The featured speaker, Joffre L. Coe, an ESAF Past President, and a Professor at the University of North Carolina, presented an entertaining, illustrated talk on "The Archaeology of the Southeastern United

States: Things Aren't What They Seem." A special vote of thanks was given to the Archaeological Society of Virginia and local arrangements chairpersons for hosting a well organized meeting. At the close of the banquet, President-elect Herbert Kraft assumed the responsibilities as President after a standing ovation was given for the outgoing President, Roger W. Moeller.

The Sunday General Session, chaired by Howard A. MacCord, included the following papers: "Beyond Artifacts: An Inquiry into Early Archaic Nutrition" by Kathryn Browning-Hoffman; "Backyard Archaeology: An Experimental Study of Artifact Displacement in a Controlled Environment" by John Cresson; "The Weymouth Archaeological District: New Plans, New Directions" by David Mudge; "Chesapeake Indians: Rediscovered" by Floyd Painter; "The Archaeological Research Team as a Community Service Organization: Revitalizing the Pursuit of Scientific Archaeology on the Community Level" by Conrad J. Bladley and "A Linguistic View of Typology" by Gabriel DeCicco. At the end of this session, President Kraft closed the 1982 Annual Meeting.

REGISTRATION

Alabama 2, Connecticut 4, Delaware 10, Florida 2, Georgia 1, Kentucky 1, Maryland 15, Massachusetts 3, Michigan 2, New Jersey 22, New York 12, North Carolina 5, Ohio 4, Ontario 10, Pennsylvania 23, Vermont 1 and Virginia 64, for a total of 181.

Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stocum, Recording Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

Interim Report: January 1, 1982 - November 1, 1982

BALANCE	ESTIMATED BUDGET 1982	ACTUAL 1/1/82 - 11/1/82
Total	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,186.85
INCOME		
Publication Sales	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,120.22
Memberships		
Individual & Institution	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,144.00
Society	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,207.00
Annual Meeting		
Registration & Dinner	\$ 3,000	—
Publication Sales	\$ 800	—
Interest, savings	\$ 500	\$ 554.91
TOTAL INCOME	\$14,800	\$10,026.13
EXPENDITURES		
Publications		
AENA	\$ 6,500	\$ 4,624.72
Bibliography	\$ 150	\$ 130.00
Directory	\$ 100	\$ —
Chairman	\$ 100	\$ —
Freight	\$ 300	\$ 554.91
Business Officer		
Business Manager stipend	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000.00
Subscriptions	\$ 30	\$ 20.00
Postage & Miscellaneous	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,212.90
Publicity	\$ —	\$ —
Canadian Ck. charges	\$ —	\$ 7.43
Annual Meeting		
Dinner & Reservations	\$ 2,800	\$ —
Speaker	\$ 100	\$ —
Flyers	\$ 150	\$ 154.30
Legal — Conn. State Tax	\$ 10	\$ 7.50
Officers	\$ 200	\$ —
Audit	\$ 150	\$ 150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$14,090	\$ 8,460.37
BALANCE	\$ 3,710	\$ 4,752.61

States in Arrears: 1979 - North Carolina; 1980 - Michigan, North Carolina, Virgin Islands; 1981 - Maine, North Carolina, West Virginia; 1982 - Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virgin Islands, West Virginia; Tennessee resigned.

Respectfully submitted,
Ned Swigart, Treasurer

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The 1982 membership of the society remains above 500. A breakdown is: Individual 225; Family 40; Institutional 102; Individual Sustaining 80; Family Sustaining 12; Individual Life 34; Family Life 10, and Honorary Life 2.

Since the 1981 ESAF meeting, we have lost two members who were well known in the southeast: Milo Howard, SHPO and Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History died in November, 1981. Jack Cameron, well known for his many reports and the "Point Type Book" died in September, 1982. Jack had been very active in the society. He reported the famous Paleo Indian Quad site near Decatur, Alabama. Edwin C. Bridges has been appointed Director of the Department of Archives and History. F. Lawrence Oaks has been named SHPO. Mr. Oaks hosted the Southeast regional meeting of the SHPOs where workshops included: Funding, National Register, Archaeology Issues, Environmental Review and Surface Mining, and Computerization of Historic Site Inventories.

The society Board of Directors will have met three times in 1982. A.J. Wright, Dorothy Luke, and Bart Henson have sent out the monthly newsletter, *Stones & Bones*. The members appreciate their efforts in sending out one of the best newsletters in the country. The June issue of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* was delayed while they attempted to get better copies of French and Spanish archival material for the report of the excavation at Fort Tombecbe by James Parker. This issue of over 100 pages is now in the mail. The December *Journal* should be on schedule. *The Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part I - Point Types* is sold out. The book is being reprinted but there will be an increase in cost.

The 1981 scholarship award went to Carlos Solis. In January, the society asked Eugene Futato to serve as coordinator in the compilation of the distribution of fluted points in Alabama. As reported in *AENA*, this survey reported 1,654 points. A society summer dig was held in Colbert county, consisting of two field trips. The first, on June 5th, was a controlled surface collection at a Paleo site on a clay knoll associated with extinct lakes. The two acres had been leased and the landowner had plowed the site just a few days before. At this site, in the past, local collectors have found over 100 fluted points with perhaps as many *not* reported. On August 14th and 15th, another field trip excavated areas showing the greatest density of material. This society project was under the guidance of the Office of Archaeological Research. Although there was not much cultural material, further excavation may be warranted after a more detailed study of the results.

The society granted the OAR \$200.00 for a carbon date on a rare, hafted, stone axe recently found in the Warrior River. The handle is made of white oak and the celt of chlorite schist, ground and polished. After preservation is completed, the axe will be on exhibition at the Museum in Moundville. Vincas Steponaitis feels it should date around 1,000 to 1,250 A.D. The society also awarded \$500.00 to the Archaeological Research Laboratory of the University of South Alabama for use in emergency site work. A nationally significant 16th century protohistoric aboriginal site in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta was badly disturbed by relic collectors. The vandals were identified and after being contacted by the Alabama Attorney General's office and Read Stowe, archaeologists at the University of South Alabama, they agreed to turn over removed artifacts to the State of Alabama. According to Stowe, the collection included 25 complete or restorable vessels (Bear Point Complex-Alabama River Phase, circa 1500-1700), several thousand large sherds from vessels broken by the pot-hunters, spatulate axe, repousse copper "headdress," approximately 100 large shell beads and pins, celts and other artifacts. Included also were a number of colonial historic artifacts, a fragmentary sword, lance head, rifle barrel, an ear spool made from tin-glazed earthenware, four blue trade beads, four chevron beads, an iron trade axe, numerous other iron artifacts, a brass candlestick holder, and a "holy water bucket." Other pot hunters have found the site and now have dug a four foot trench. University employees and volunteers are working with the Alabama Marine Police, the Department of Conservation, and the landowner in surveillance of the site. They will map the site, record the disturbance, collect exposed artifacts and develop a research plan for archaeological investigations. A report will be prepared for publication on this important late Mississippian Period site.

The Alabama Historical Commission is going to have to decide what steps to take in completing the reconstruction of Fort Toulouse, the French fort built on the Coosa River in the 1700s. Nearly \$400,000 has been spent so far in the partial reconstruction. The National Park Service has decided that the old wooden

fort foundation used to design the reconstruction is the American fort built by Andrew Jackson in 1814. The Jackson fort, built on top, has destroyed about 40% of the French fort.

The winter meeting will be held on Nov. 20 and 21 at the Hilton Hotel in Huntsville. The morning will be devoted to "Early Man in Alabama." In the afternoon, current research will be reported. After the dinner, Dr. Frances Roberts will speak on "The Constitution Hall Project;" Sunday, there will be a tour of Constitution Hall in Huntsville.

DELAWARE by Faye L. Stocum

The Archaeological Society of Delaware is comprised of the Minguannan, Tancopanican, and Kent County Chapters. This year, we report a 33% increase in membership with a total of 150 members. While normally holding quarterly meetings, the society held just three this year (two meetings were combined). The topic of the Fall 1981 meeting, which was held at the Island Field Museum and Research Center, was entitled "Recent Research in Delaware Archaeology." The year-in-review discussions of recent and current archaeology conducted in the state were given by Dr. Jay F. Custer, Daniel R. Griffith, Kevin W. Cunningham, Ronald A. Thomas and Cara L. Wise. It was decided to make this an annual Fall meeting topic. The Winter 1981 meeting's speaker was Dr. John C. Kraft, Geology Department, University of Delaware. Dr. Kraft presented the geology and archaeology of ancient Troy in a beautifully illustrated talk entitled: "Reconstructing Landscapes of the Iliad and Odyssey." The Spring/Summer 1982 meeting's speaker was Chris Hummer. Chris gave an informative illustrated talk on the work being done at the Williamson site in New Jersey. This stratified site, located north of Trenton, is not far from the famous Overpeck site.

The Annual Dinner Meeting, held in April, 1982, and hosted by the Kent county chapter, provided the membership with an entertaining information exchange. The guest speaker was folklorist, Dr. Robert D. Benthke of the English Department, University of Delaware. Dr. Benthke spoke on "First State Folk Traditions," with society members both listening and contributing some local folk traditions and oral history data.

Special activities include assisting Dr. Custer, University of Delaware, and the Delaware Department of Transportation, with the testing and salvage excavation of a small Paleo Indian site near Stanton, Delaware, and assisting Dr. Custer and the Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation with the excavation of a contact period site which is part of the large Clyde Farm complex. The Kent county chapter, at their annual picnic dig, assisted the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation with test excavations adjacent to the John Dickinson Mansion, a National Historic Landmark. A spring fieldtrip to local upper Delaware quarry sites was taken under the guidance of Paul Cresthull (ASM) and Dr. Custer, and future plans include survey along the St. Jones and Murderkill River drainages next summer.

Under the administration of the current Board of Directors, publication of the *Bulletin* of the Archaeological Society of Delaware has resumed since its lapse in the spring of 1978. Bulletin No. 12 was published in the fall of 1981. The members of the Archaeological Society of Delaware regret the untimely loss of four of its long-time Kent County Chapter members: Lott Ludlow, William Taber, Mirrel Yingling and Robert Willis.

GEORGIA by Marjorie Gay

The membership of SGA reached toward 100 in 1982. The spring meeting held in Athens, Georgia, on May 29 was well attended with between 35 and 40 present. Ten papers were presented. "Kelvin Phase House Pattern on the Southern Georgia Coast During the Late Woodland Period" by Fred Cook; "An Early Site in Banks County, Georgia" by Max White; "Piedmont Lithic Scatters: Or, Much To Do About Not Very Much" by Karl T. Steinen; "Analysis and Interpretation of Structure B at the Beaverdam Creek Site" by Paul Webb; "The Analysis of Floor Debris From Domestic Structures" by David Hally; "The Experimental Reconstruction of a Mississippian Structure at Etowah" by Dennis Blanton; "Reconstruction of Aboriginal Structures at Town Creek, North Carolina and Moundville, Alabama" by Roy S. Dickens, Jr.; "Indian Architecture After A.D. 900 on the Southern Chattahoochee" by Frank Schnell; "Semi-Subterranean Structures at 9 Mg 28" by Mark Williams and, "38 An 29: A Late Archaic Habitation on the Upper Savannah River" by W. Dean Wood.

The fall meeting was held at Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, on October 23 with about 35 present. Six papers were given: "Field Explorations on the Georgia Coast, 1982" by Chester DePratter; "Indian's King's Tomb Revisited" by Patricia K. DePratter; "The Law Site: Archaeological Approaches to Ourselves" by Lawrence E. Babits, Mary Fay and William R. Maddox, and presented to Mary Fay; "Analysis of Data From Antebellum Plantation Sites, St. Simons Island, Georgia, 1982" by Frankie Snow, and "Comments on the Okefenokee Swamp Area Survey, 1982" by Chris Trowell. The spring meeting, 1983, will be in Athens. Marvin Smith will be in charge of the program which will concentrate on what has been learned in Georgia during the last ten years.

MARYLAND by Paul Cresthull

The Archaeological Society of Maryland has a total of 300 memberships and there are nine chapters. The society publishes 12 newsletters and two issues of the Journal, *Maryland Archaeology*, per year. The officers of the society elected at the October, 1982, meeting for one year terms are: President: Tyler Bastian; Vice President: Louise Akerson; Secretary: Alison Pooley, and Treasurer: Charles A. Pettit. The Annual Meeting of the society was held on October 16 at the Bethesda Library with the Southwestern Chapter as host. The speakers included: Tyler Bastian, Lois Brown, Susan Winter, Bill Longo, and archaeology students of the Walt Whitman High School. Charles Pettit delivered the Stiner Memorial Lecture on the American Paleolithic with emphasis on mammoths, mastodons, and their hunters.

The Annual Spring Symposium on Archaeology was held in Annapolis on April 24. The speakers included: Dennis J. Pogue, Michael A. Smolect, Henry Miller, Dr. William Gardner, Dr. Anne Yentsch; Dr. Mark Leone delivered the Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture on Maryland's Relationship to its Past. The Annual Field School was held at the Conowingo Site in Cecil County from May 28 to June 6. This is a joint project of our society and the office of the state archaeologist. About 100 society members, college students, and others participate in the digging, cataloging of artifacts and evening lectures. The site is both historic and prehistoric with a significant Susquehanna culture component.

The Annual Indian Artifact Exhibit was held on Sunday, May 2, at the Martinak State Park near Denton. The exhibitors are mostly amateur collectors from the Eastern Shore area of Maryland. The exhibit is sponsored by the Midshore Chapter of the Easton area, Talbot County and, as usual, was a great success with many visitors.

Some recent developments in Maryland Archaeology are: Mt. Etna Iron Furnace, a ruin of a furnace and forge in western Maryland which is being investigated by the Maryland Historical Trust; Mammoth, a nearly complete mammoth skeleton which was found in Prince George's county; Laurel City, with survey by Conrad Jay Bladey; Legislation efforts on underwater archaeology, and the publication of a "Bibliography of Maryland Archaeology" by Lois Brown and Dennis Curry.

MICHIGAN by Alice C. Noecker

The Michigan Archaeological Society continues to function in the usual manner under the direction of Dr. Kenneth C. Nickel. We have been concerned about the dues increase effective this calendar year, but it has not brought about the usual drop in membership which accompanies such an increase as a rule. The permanent mailing address for the society is P.O. Box 359, Saginaw, Michigan 48606. We have gained two chapters in the past year and lost one of our oldest. It is sad when people become too aged to continue with activities which they enjoy, but over the years we have found that chapters come and go, depending primarily on leadership. Another chapter is being formed in the Detroit area, and subject to acceptance of their constitution by the Executive Board, we will have nine active chapters.

At our Annual Meeting at Michigan State University, East Lansing, the following were elected to office: President-elect, Alice C. Noecker; First vice president, Dr. Lorena V. Martin; Second vice president, David P. Letasi; Secretary, Charles F. Hoover; Treasurer, Fel V. Brunett, and Trustee, Rosalyn Goldman. They join Trustees: Karen L. Krepps and Dr. John R. Halsey, Kenneth C. Nickel, M.D., was installed in President. The program for the afternoon was "Keeping up with the Past: Current Happenings in Michigan Archaeology," chaired by Dr. Peggy Holman and Fel Brunett. Activities across the state were reviewed.

The Michigan Archaeologist remains our primary publication and subject to the whims of fate. Manuscripts for the latest volume were submitted to the printer on time but were mis-directed by the printer and fell behind schedule. It is hoped that with financial security, our publication program will continue and expand to include an instructive package as well as the technical reports. We feel a crying need for things on a level to appeal to the inexperienced or avocational archaeologists while still supporting the technical and ethical standards which we believe the Michigan Archaeological Society represents. We are happy to note that the Clinton Valley Chapter has reprinted Ed Wahla's *Indian Projectile Points Found in Michigan* and copies may be obtained by mail.

the society did not engage in field work on its own behalf this summer, but the various chapters and individuals did. We feel that we are hand-in-glove with the state's educational institutions, and, many of our members contribute labor to them and to contractors who work in the state. Our Annual Fall Workshop was held October 24 at the Chippewa Nature Center, Midland, and was directed to the tools which we need to function properly. A general keynote session was followed by three workshops on lithics, record keeping, and photography. We look forward to yet another season, and more beyond, secure in the knowledge that we make a contribution to the body of knowledge of archaeology and that our members and readers become more aware of the role of the past people in making our environment and our traditions.

NEW YORK by L.A. Brennan

According to a report submitted by Gloria Miller, acting secretary of the New York State Archaeological Association at the NYSAA annual meeting, April 23-25 in Buffalo, the paid active membership drops from 780 in 1980 to 593 in 1981. The 1982 membership is not expected to increase. The drop in revenue of \$909.00 was largely due to the membership loss; in 1978, the membership was 950. Despite these unfavorable figures, the association is in good financial condition due, in part, to a \$1000.00 contribution from a member of the Auringer-Seelye Chapter. *The Bulletin and Journal* were on its three-issues-per-year schedule and the attendance at the annual meeting was 125.

The Morgan Chapter has revised its newsletter, *The Iroquoian*; the Chenango Chapter continues to issue its fine *Bulletin* of archaeological reports, and the equally substantial Beauchamp Chapter *Bulletin* is being published. These publications are not mere notice and news media, but genuine journals. The Orange County Chapter, Inc. issues regularly an intra-chapter newsletter.

Articles submitted for publication in *The Bulletin and Journal* indicate that considerable excavation is being done, from Long Island, with its high potential for historic and prehistoric investigations, to Buffalo where The Iroquois continue to be the research focus. *The Bulletin-Journal*, after a brief spell of paucity of submissions, has enough papers on hand to fulfill the three annual publications commitment.

OHIO by Martha Potter Otto

The Ohio Archaeology Council met in the spring and fall to conduct business and to hear papers on current research interests. The OAC continues to certify members for conducting various levels of archaeological contract investigations and a Review Committee reviews reports to see that they conform to OAC's reporting requirements. Although OAC has not sponsored specific field work or research projects this year, its members have been busy with a variety of activities.

In northern Ohio, G. Michael Pratt, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, supervised investigations at Fort Miamis as part of a public archaeology project sponsored and funded by the City of Maumee, Ohio. The fort, constructed on the lower Maumee River in 1794, represents the last colonial British fort built within the confines of the United States.

Patrick Steiner of the Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Society, direct field operations at the Fry Site (36LU165) in Lucas County. This site is an Ottawa cabin town inhabited in the early 1800s prior to the 1838 Indian Removal Act.

David Bush, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has recently been involved in the salvage of a sizeable Late Woodland (Whittlesey) cemetery in Lake County. The site, discovered accidentally during a construction project, may be part of the previously excavated Fairport Harbor site or another related habitation dating approximately A.D. 1300-1400.

Mark Seeman and Olaf Prufer, Kent State University, have been conducting research on a cache of over 300 flint blades found in Portage County. The specimens are carefully chipped from Flint Ridge material and fall into two distinct categories based on size. Seeman and Prufer hypothesize that the cache had been made during Early Woodland times and deliberately deposited in what was at that time a shallow lake.

In southwestern Ohio, Joy Jones, an amateur archaeologist member of OAC, has been working on the Clarke site (36WA124) on the west bank of the Great Miami River in Warren County. The site has a two to four inch thick midden but no substantial features, leading to the conclusion that it is a single component, short-term camp. The ceramics reflect ties with Indiana's Oliver Tradition and so date the camp somewhere between A.D. 800 and 900. With one exception, projectiles are Jack's Reef Corner Notched along with Levanna and early Madison triangles.

Tom Cinadr and Robert Genheimer of the Miami Purchase Association, Cincinnati, have been involved in a reconnaissance and testing program centered on the Queensgate development area, a five square block district in Cincinnati dating from the early to mid-19th century. Ninety features were located and a sample from each group of features excavated. An effort has been made to examine the structures in light of the mix of blue-collar laborers and white-collar merchants in the area.

The research activities of the Ohio Historical Society's Department of Archaeology have centered generally on Late Woodland cultures of central and northern Ohio. Martha Otto's investigations at the Scioto Trail School site (33FR8) in Columbus are presented in the abstracts in this *Bulletin* as are Jonathan Bowen's investigations in the Sandusky Bay/Huron River area.

Besides contract projects, the society's Department of Contract Archaeology staff is also involved in Lake County. Rae Norris is analyzing the artifacts and data from Toepfner mound excavations conducted by Raymond Baby in 1953 and 1954. Julie Kime is studying the textile collections from several rockshelters in southeastern Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopersti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is alive and fairly well. The 1982 Annual Meeting, presided over by Dr. James Hatch, saw the election of David Kohler as President-elect. The society has over 700 members with 16 active chapters. Sufficient funds are on hand to print two issues of the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* in 1982 but dues had to be increased substantially. The society has also set aside funds to provide radiocarbon dates to successful applicants. The Annual Meeting was hosted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and held at the William Penn Memorial Museum and the Harrisburg Holiday Inn. Papers were presented on contract archaeology, on updating state knowledge of Paleo Indian, Archaic and Woodland cultures, and numerous general topics.

Chapter reports show the Andaste Chapter #5 with 35 members participating in site survey and planning a Brewerton site excavation in the summer; Canfield North Central Chapter #8 is raising funds for publication of the Canfield Island Report; Eriez Chapter #6 is still working at the Pennelec Site; Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 celebrated their 20th Anniversary and conducted a dig on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River; Schuylkill Valley #21 is assisting Dr. Jay Custer and is active in site recording; the Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19 worked at the Hartley Site in Greene County and the Somerset Chapter #20 recorded five new sites.

The Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, presented a symposium on the Meadowcroft Rockshelter at the SAA meetings in Minneapolis and published the 15 symposium papers. The CRMP worked in Kentucky, West Virginia, and also excavated a number of cisterns and wells uncovered during the construction of Pittsburgh's new subway. The 1982 Field School was conducted at the Scarem-Kramer site in Washington county.

At Carnegie Museum, the Section of Man activities included work at the downtown Pittsburgh PPG site by Verna Cowin and Section staff; a deeply stratified site in Armstrong county and a portion of Fort Ligonier were investigated by Richard George who used students from the Lay Archaeologist Certification Program as Westmoreland County Community College and Westmoreland Chapter members as crew, and Stan Lantz's continued work at the Pennelec site.

Barry Kent reports from the William Penn Memorial Museum that the new reorganized Division of Archaeology is currently involved with survey and planning grants and is continuing investigations at Fort Loudoun in Franklin county.

Other state research includes the work of Chris Hummer at the Manatawna Rockshelter and Marshall Becker's search of colonial documents for information on post contact Lenape.

VERMONT by William J. Noel

The past year has been a good one for the Vermont Archaeological Society. Membership is up over 15% this year. We feel that this increase is due to the new programs instituted over the past two years.

The Ewing Site lab work is progressing and volunteers have catalogued all the lithic materials and are now cataloging bone and other faunal remains. Negotiations are underway with the University of Vermont for a field school at the site. Information obtained from planned and previous VAS excavations will be combined in a published site report. A final report for the Ewing site has been a major goal of the society because of its importance as a source of faunal information.

The society has been examining funding possibilities for a traveling exhibit and a prototype was constructed and exhibited last year. Future funding will allow the construction of a durable and professional exhibit. The Publications sub-committee will be meeting with representatives of the Extension Service at the University of Vermont this fall. The Extension Service has expressed an interest in publishing articles related to Vermont archaeology written by qualified VAS members.

No major VAS excavations have been undertaken over the past few years but fieldwork in the form of survey was conducted at Shelburne Farms where three previously unknown sites were recorded. The trustee meeting schedule has been changed and the full board will meet every month and committees on alternate months. In the past, the Vermont Archaeological Society has been an excavation oriented organization. We now feel that we have successfully made the transition to an education-outreach organization. The society will leave excavations to professionals, assisting them when possible.

VIRGINIA by M.D. Kerby

Membership in the Archaeological Society of Virginia is 850 with 17 local chapters. One new chapter was formed for the area around Lexington, with strong support from the Anthropology Department of Washington and Lee University. 1983 Society officers are: President, William A. Thompson, Jr.; Vice president, William J. Hranicky; Secretary, Mary Hancock, and Dr. William H. Anderson, Jr., Treasurer.

A symposium was held in Richmond in April, consisting of an all day session of presented papers and with about 60 persons in attendance. The regular Annual Meeting was held the first weekend in October, also in Richmond. The Executive Board met quarterly, and one meeting was devoted to the question of con-

tinuing to have an Executive Director. The present Executive, Howard A. MacCord, Sr., is retiring from his society jobs effective 31 December, 1982, after having served the society for over 20 years.

Several small-scale archaeological surveys were done under contracts during the year, along with two intensive survey projects. These projects were done in the counties of Highland, Montgomery, Pulaski, Pittsylvania and Isle of Wight, plus the city of Suffolk. While the society conducted no excavation projects, several were done by local chapters and individual members including: the LaRue site in Alleghany county by the Alleghany Highlands Chapter; Great Neck by the Nansemond Chapter; Salem site by the Roanoke Area Chapter; Cornelius by Wolf Hills Chapter; Hoge by E.E. Jones, Jr., and the Rock Spring site in Hanover County by Carlton Odell.

Work continued at the Hatch site in Prince George County where a multi-component site has been under excavation since 1976. The project archaeologist is L.B. Gregory. In addition to storage pits and human graves, he has found over eighty complete and articulated skeletons of a small variety of dog. He is currently seeking a comparative osteology student to undertake a detailed study of the group.

During the year, the society published the usual four issues of its *Quarterly Bulletin* (Volume 37) and four quarterly newsletters. Two special issues: an index and a history of the society were also issued. A special fund has been created for such publications and generated monies will maintain and increase these efforts.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Recent Paleo Indian Discoveries in Northern Delaware

Jay F. Custer

Two recent discoveries of Paleo Indian sites in northern Delaware have implications for understanding Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene adaptations in the central Middle Atlantic area. Site 7NC-D-70, located in the High Coastal Plain, is composed of surface finds of a fluted point and several flake tools and represents an ephemeral hunting/processing site associated with a now extinct swamp at the head of an ephemeral stream. The Mitchell site, 7NC-A-2, located in the Piedmont Uplands, is composed of surface finds of three fluted points and numerous flake tools. Excavations in an adjacent extinct sinkhole recovered debitage from a buried swamp soil horizon radiocarbon dated to ca. 9,500 B.C. Pollen samples indicate a variety of environments during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene transition.

The Templeton Site: Paleo Indian, Early and Late Archaic in Connecticut

Roger W. Moeller

The Templeton site, 6LF21, is located on the first terrace of the floodplain of the Shepaug River in Washington, Connecticut. The initial excavation of this site in 1977 revealed a single component, undisturbed Paleo Indian occupation and a very diffuse Late Archaic component with an unknown number of occupations. Work completed in 1982 has removed three sides of the Paleo Indian occupation zone, showing that only 50% of it has been excavated to date. The Late Archaic components are ubiquitous in the field, but there is very strong evidence now that a single occupation has been identified in a six by six meter section in the 1982 excavation. While the entire occupation zone may not have been dug, it seems that this section does represent just one occupation. The biggest surprise of the season was the uncovering of an Early(?) Archaic chipping cluster consisting of two bifaces broken in process, a water polished flint cobble split into several chunks, and scores of retouch flakes. This cluster lies stratigraphically between the Late Archaic and the Paleo Indian occupation zones; but is horizontally displaced from the Paleo component by 14 meters.

The Granite Factory: A 19th Century Mill in Ellicott City, Maryland

Ronald L. Thomas

The site of a 19th century slitting and rolling mill, a nail factory, and an 1846 complex consisting of a cotton mill, machine shop, and a foundry were excavated under the supervision of the writer due to their pending destruction by a proposed sewer system for the mill community of Oella, Maryland. The site, located on the flood plain of the Patapsco River at Ellicott City, was destroyed during a flood of 1868 and never again rebuilt. The excavations were able to uncover foundations and other ruins pertaining to the nail factory, a mill race, the machine shop, and the cotton mill of the Granite Manufacturing Company.

The excavations focused on the mill race, the machine shop, and an appendage to the cotton mill. The floor of the machine shop showed evidence of fire, possibly the fire known to have partially destroyed the building in 1866, just two years before it was flooded. Machinery parts and raw materials were found as were portions of the front facade of the structure.

The most interesting feature excavated has been identified tentatively as a coal oil gas storage tank. This structure was cylindrical, with a two foot thick stone outer wall, a two-brick thick lining, and a thin mortar coating. The outside dimension was 24 feet and the inside diameter was 17 feet. The bottom, which was also coated and smoothed, had two small pipes entering near a side wall. Also present in the floor of the cylindrical tank were four brick platforms, each composed of four bricks (2 x 2) and a wooden slab imbedded in the mortar near one side wall. The side walls contained wooden slats imbedded in the mortar rising from the floor to almost the top of the seven foot high tank. Oil stains were seen running from the top as if they had spilled over into the tank. It is postulated that a wooden frame lid or cap ran up and down along the wooden slats as coal oil generated gas was fed into the tank and forced out to light gas lights reported to have been within the cotton mill.

From Ice Age to Space Age: 10,000 Years of History in the North Jersey Highlands

Edward J. Lenik

A survey of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources was conducted along the Pequannock, Wanaque, and Ramapo River drainages in the Highlands of Northern New Jersey. A preliminary analysis of the data seems to indicate a considerable variation in the frequency and density of prehistoric sites as well as in the content and nature of artifact assemblages. The overall pattern of prehistoric land use shows relatively small areas of intensive settlement and activity with large intervening areas showing minimal use. There appears to be significant differences in land use during the historic period along the three waterways as well. The over-all location, frequency, and variation of historical sites will be described. The Pequannock, Wanaque, and Ramapo Rivers flow through the Highlands, which forms a portion of the Reading Prong of the New England Uplands, and join at a common point in the Pompton Plains-Wayne area. The reasons for the variation in human settlement patterns are not clear at this time, and additional field work and analysis are needed.

Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott and the Early Man Controversy: Right for the Wrong Reasons

Herbert C. Kraft

Dr. C.C. Abbott, naturalist, self-taught archaeologist and author of *The Stone Age in New Jersey* (1892), *Indications of the Antiquity of the Indians of North America, Derived from a Study of Their Relics* (1876), and *Primitive Industry* (1881), among others, was probably the first to suggest, on archaeological evidence, that human beings were living in the New World before the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier. His assumptions were predicated upon the discovery of "rude, palaeolithic implements" in allegedly deep stratified deposits of glacial drift - the so-called "Trenton gravel implements." Although supported in his views by such eminent scholars as Professor Fredrick W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University; Gabriel de Mortillet, the French prehistorian, and Henry Carvill Lewis of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, he was vehemently countered by Drs. William H. Holmes and Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, both of whom demanded more verifiable proof. And, the latter, at least, adamantly denied the presence of palaeolithic humans in the western hemisphere for a time greater than 3,000 years ago!

The "Trenton gravel implements" are now acknowledged as comparatively recent (Early and Middle Woodland Period) preforms; but present evidence concerning the early Paleo Indian presence in the Americas certainly vindicates Dr. Abbott's contentions.

An A-Typical House at the Mackenzie Iroquoian Site

Mima Kapches

This past summer's excavations at the Mackenzie (Woodbridge) site revealed the remainder of House 5, first identified in 1975. This house is not a longhouse. It is situated on the eastern edge of the village beside the palisade. The results of the excavation and interpretations about the house will be presented.

Late Woodland in the Central Scioto River Valley of Ohio: A Beginning

Martha Potter Otto

The investigations of the Scioto Trail School site (33FR8) constitute the beginning of a long-term study of Late Woodland subsistence and settlement patterns of the central Scioto River Valley. In 1981 and 1982, a crew of volunteers under the author's direction have excavated 12 subsurface features clustered in an area roughly 15 meters square. Aside from the one shallow basin filled with fire-cracked rock, the pits yielded quantities of midden including cordmarked, grit-tempered ceramics, broken and complete projectile points, bifaces, debitage, worked animal bones, and discarded floral and faunal materials. Some of the pits were also used as graves for human burials. A series of three dates from the 1981 excavations brackets the occupation of the site between A.D. 620 and 780, although a fourth date, A.D. 1,000, may be too late. Soil samples processed by floatation have yielded maygrass (*Phalaris*), *Chenopodium*, and squash rind

fragments - all apparently cultivated, as well as walnuts, acorns, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and wild grape. There is no floral evidence for cultivation of corn, but stable isotope analysis of skeletal fragments should be more conclusive.

The ceramics are typical of Late Woodland in the area. Rims are slightly everted, lips are flattened, and many shoulder sherds are angular. There is no decoration. Analysis of the ceramics will tabulate, among other things, the proportions of S and Z twist in the cordmarking. Examples of Chesser Notched projectile points correspond well with the ceramics and with the dates from the site, although the presence of seemingly earlier styles suggests a previous occupation as well.

Additional investigations at the Scioto Trail School village in 1983 are designed to determine the boundaries of the village and the location and arrangement of the houses.

Culture and Environment in the Southeastern Piedmont

Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Investigations in the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Victor A. Carbone

This paper presents a summary of the archaeological and paleoenvironmental investigations carried out along the Savannah River, as part of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Program of the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project. This project is funded by the Savannah District, Corps of Engineers and administered by the Interagency Archaeological Services Division of the National Park Service, Atlanta. The sites investigated span 12,000 years of Piedmont history. The results of excavations at sites such as Gregg Shoals, which contains an almost complete Archaic sequence in four meters of deposits, the Beaverdam Creek Mound and Village, a mature Mississippian complex, and Rucker's Bottom, which has everything from Paleo Indian to a fortified Mississippian village, will be presented.

The Historic period is equally well represented with sites such as Fort Independence, a Revolutionary War frontier outpost; Millwood Plantation, spanning the period from 1840 to the early 20th century, and a wide range of 19th and early 20th century mill sites and dwellings.

Paleoenvironmental investigations have also been carried out including specialized geomorphological, pedological and palynological investigations. The results of these studies, in tandem with the archaeology, will provide a detailed picture of changing man-land relationships through time, and will document the rich cultural heritage of the region and its people.

Burial Patterns at the Ball Site

Dean H. Knight

Archaeological and physical anthropological analysis of six burials found within a protohistoric Huron village, ca. A.D. 1600, suggest that we are dealing with a unique ceremonial pattern which was not described in the ethnohistorical records. The archaeological evidence indicated that the burials have been placed in special houses. Osteological evidence indicate that we are dealing with a very broad spectrum of the population. Only by excavation of a very large portion of the village has this pattern been revealed. The overall burial pattern is not currently understood or explained.

From a Frozen Fortification to Thirty Urban Wells: Extraordinary Methodology

Verna L. Cowin

Emergency and salvage archaeology call for adaptation and imagination which fly in the face of classic method and theory in archaeology. Mere survival of the archaeologist becomes as critical as does the retrieval of information and artifacts. Discussed are two archaeological projects: The Moorhead Site, a historically recorded frontier homestead fortification; and the PPG Site, more than three city blocks (including streets) in downtown Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Offered are methods for dealing with conditions, people, and weather, along with options in sampling large and complex urban sites. Rarely has an archaeologist had the opportunity to investigate 30 wells, using different techniques and different types of power equipment within so short a time frame. Hopefully, the experience will aid others who may face such a problem.

Archaeology in the Twilight Zone: North Central Ohio 200 B.C. to A.D. 500

Jonathan Bowen

While numerous Early Woodland and Late Woodland artifacts have been found throughout the Sandusky Bay/Huron River drainage of north central Ohio, such has not been the case with Middle Woodland remains. Most Middle Woodland settlements and mortuary centers in the region have been investigated many decades ago and not carefully re-examined since; have been inundated by the ever encroaching waters of Sandusky Bay, or have gone largely unnoticed. A program of re-evaluation of major settlements and mortuary centers, integrated with a holistic, environmentally focused study of other, more scattered re-

mains, has led to a better understanding of this heretofore very poorly understood and, to a large extent, neglected period of Sandusky Bay/Huron River drainage prehistory.

Recent VRCA Excavations at a Woodland Period Settlement in Virginia Beach E. Randolph Turner

During 1981 and 1982 the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology conducted limited test excavations at 44VB7, a Woodland Period settlement on the west bank of Broad Bay in Virginia Beach. Historic documentary evidence indicates that 44VB7 is at the approximate location of the Algonkian village of Chesapeake, visited by the English in the 1580s during their attempt to establish a settlement in coastal North Carolina. Being roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and over 100 yards in width, 44VB7 is characterized by intensive occupation throughout the Woodland Period. The site is presently largely destroyed by erosion into Broad Bay and the construction of a housing development. VRCA test excavations were limited to two $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lots scheduled for house construction. On one lot was found evidence of a Late Woodland palisaded village encompassing the first archaeologically documented longhouse structures in coastal Virginia. These data have been quite valuable in verifying 16th and 17th century historical accounts on local Algonkian village organization. The second lot included a Middle Woodland component of the site. Particularly significant were several large trash pits containing extensive remains of well preserved faunal and floral materials associated with examples of paleofeces. Such data should prove to be extremely important in more precisely reconstructing Middle Woodland subsistence patterns in this portion of coastal Virginia.

Beyond Artifacts: An Inquiry into Early Archaic Nutrition Kathryn Browning-Hoffman

The study of nutrition goes beyond a listing of foods eaten, beyond even the quantifying of amounts of foods, to an investigation of their value to the diet and the technological and social adaptations made by the culture within the restrictions of the environment to provide an adequate diet. Because of this, a study of the nutrition of a culture can uncover relationships with explanatory and predictive value.

The changes in floral and fauna brought about as the Holocene progressed would have introduced the Paleo and Epi-Paleo to new species as their individual ranges increased; but the same alteration of weather patterns that permitted this increase would also have put stress on their traditional resources and hunting strategies. Alterations in the amount, form, and seasonal distribution of precipitation would cause changes in the migration pattern of caribou and distributions of other resources and even population crashes. The influx of an occasional deer or turkey would not offset the loss of expected take from caribou herds nor would it likely enable a lifestyle revolving around adaptation to the cold to quickly adopt new techniques in the affected area.

However, since the conditions to which they had formerly been adapted continued in more northerly areas, the most likely scenario for the northeast is one in which cold and coniferous forest adapted Paleo and Epi-Paleo peoples move steadily north as the deciduous forest encroaches, thereby opening up the region to pre-adapted peoples from the south.

The Archaeological Research Team as a Community Service Organization **Revitalizing the Pursuit of Scientific Archaeology on the Community Level** Conrad J. Bladey

Archaeology will become the single most important science in the lives of Americans in years to come. The background work and foundation for this development is currently in place in the form of Social Archaeology. The public counterpart pre-requisite to future development will not emerge from the contemporary field of cultural resource management. Applied Cultural Archaeology will provide a cultural solution for a meaningful public archaeology in the United States. This new pursuit constructs a new relationship between the method of scientific archaeology and the community. The peripheral relationship now popular is replaced by a relationship in which archaeological research and its anthropological counterpart play a leading role in formulating decisions of municipal government, planning, and community development. The science of archaeology is transformed culturally from its perception as scientific luxury and hobby to that of a concept and lifestyle pre-requisite to efficient future growth, development, and prosperity. The City of Laurel Archaeological Survey will be reviewed as an example of a dramatic and successful new experiment in this direction. Direction to a "cultural" alternative to our more artificial legislated and avocational options will be provided.

A Linguistic View of Typology Gabriel DeCicco

As the Ford-Spaulling debate of the 1950s subsided, archaeologists have tended, more and more, to ignore typology or, at least, to assign it little importance. As Hargrave has pointed out in regards to pottery, however, typology should still be a major concern of the study of archaeology. As an aid in the assessment

of the artifact and its typological designation, archaeology may well borrow from linguistics. They are both, in the final analysis, sub-disciplines of the parent discipline of anthropology. Furthermore, the artifact is of little value unless it can communicate something. As a medium of communication, it assumes all the properties of oral communication. An artifact is, then a grammatical statement and its elements equate with those that comprise such a statement: phonologic, morphologic, syntactic, and semantic. Analysis of some specific projectile points distributed throughout parts of eastern North America serve to illustrate this principle.