Eastern States Archeological Federation

BULLETIN

Number 43, October 1984

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

November 4-6, 1983 Salem, Massachusetts



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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 50th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held on November 4, 5, and 6, 1983, at the Hawthorne Inn and Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts. This Golden Anniversary Meeting of the Federation was hosted by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. The Federation President, and this year's General Program Chairperson, Herbert C. Kraft, welcomed meeting attendees during the Friday morning Opening Remarks. President Kraft dedicated this meeting to the memory of the late Louis A. Brennan.

SESSIONS

The first session was entitled: "Adena Manifestations in the Northeast". The session's chairperson was Ms. Louise Basa. Papers presented in the session included Linda Bundinoff's "Drew Cemetery: Non-mound Mound Builders?", followed by Jay Custer's "Delmarva Adena Technology and Subsistence: Evidence from the Wilgus Site, Sussex County, Delaware". Eric Johnson followed with "An Adena-Related Cemetery in Brookfield, Massachusetts: New Information from Collections Research". Ms. Rae Norris' "Excavation of the Toepfner Mound, Ohio" was followed by Shaune Skinner's "Preliminary Report on the Excavation at the Connett Mounds #3 and #4 in 'The Plains', Athens County, Ohio"; Stephen Loring's "Boundary Markers, Mortuary Ceremonialism and Resource Control in the Early Woodland: A Report on the 1934-36 Excavations at the East Creek Site in Orwell, Vermont"; and Louise Basa's "The Boucher Site: An Early Woodland Cemetery in Vermont". The session was closed out with James Petersen and Nathan Hamilton's "Early Woodland Ceramics in the Northeast: Synthesis and Cultural Perspective", and Christopher Turnbull's "The Middlesex Tradition in the Canadian Maritimes".

Session Two, "Indian-White Trade Relations in the Coastal Areas and Inland Waterways", chaired by James W. Bradley and George R. Hamell, began with the chairpersons' presentation entitled "Conservatism and Innovation in the Utilization of Copper Among the Protohistoric and Early Historic Northeastern Woodlands Indians", followed by James Pendergast's "Iroquoian Protohistoric Trade: A Chesapeake Bay/Susquehanna River Option and 1565 Spanish Evidence"; Paul Robinson, Marc Kelley, and Patricia Rubertone's "Preliminary Results from Excavation and Analysis of a 17th Century Narragansett Cemetery in North Kingstown, Rhode Island"; Arthur and Bruce Spiess' "New England Indian Pandemic of 1616-1622: Cause and Archaeological Implications"; James Tuck's "The Early Contact Period in the Strait of Belle Isle, Labrador"; and Charles Vandrei's "A Consideration of Early Historic Trade and Its Impact Upon the Seneca". The session concluded with David Sanger, Robert Bradley, and Arthur Spiess' paper entitled "Nahanada, An Early 17th Century Site on the Coast of Maine".

Session Three, held concurrent with Session Two and chaired by Merle Dale Kerby, was a General Session. The collection of papers presented during this session included: "Flaked Stone Debitage Analysis, Reconstruction and Interpretation" by Jeffrey Kalin; "The Establishment of the Northeast Shipwreck Clearinghouse" by Paul Johnston; "Redefining the Late Archaic for Southern New England" by Curtiss Hoffman; "Collections, Archives, and Archaeology: The Importance of Baseline Data in Prehistoric Site Survey" by Beth Grimes; "Big Surf and Killer Poison Ivy: Archeology at Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore" by Christopher Borstel, Joyce Fitzgerald, and Susan Chase; "Recent Research on Aboriginal Corn in the Eastern United States: Implications for the Adoption of Corn in New York State" by Edward Curtin; "Witchcraft in Salem Village: The Use of Archives to Find the Home of Reverend Samuel Parris" by Richard Trask; and "Imitation and Innovation: Early Domestic Potters in Essex County" by Sarah Turnbaugh.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held in the Peabody Museum-East Indian Marine Hall on Friday evening, November 4, 1983, was called to order by President Herbert C. Kraft at 7:18 p.m. A roll call of officers and Federation Representatives provided a quorum. Reports from the Officers were requested.

A reading of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting of the 49th Annual Federation Meeting held in Norfolk, Virginia, November 5-7, 1982, was waived upon presentation of a motion by Roberta Wingerson, seconded by Roger Moeller, which was unanimously carried by the Executive Board.

The Treasurer's Report, as of October 21, 1983, was given by Ned Swigart. Treasurer Swigart noted the balance of \$13,977.38 does not reflect publication costs for AENA #11 and the Bulletin. The anticipated final balance and hence Federation cash reserve should be about half that amount (approximately \$7,000); a very healthy, sound financial situation. Swigart commended Roger Moeller, in his capacity as Federation Business Manager, for this fiscal soundness. The problem of State Societies in Arrears for dues, according to Swigart, has become chronic. After discussing suggestions and possible solutions to this problem, a motion made by

M. Dale Kerby, seconded by Roger Moeller, to accept the Treasurer's Report as read was unanimously passed. Richard George delivered his succinct Corresponding Secretary's Report. George indicated that fifteen (15) out of eighteen (18) state societies provided information on time for Directory compilation. The Archaeological Society of Connecticut responded after the response deadline, while the Delaware and South Carolina societies never answered. George also indicated that Directory revisions should be submitted to him immediately. The Business Manager, Roger Moeller, presented his two items of business to the Executive Board. Moeller noted, first, that 406 volumes of AENA #11 were mailed out on November 1, 1983. Members should be receiving their copies momentarily. Secondly, Moeller urged members of the Executive Board to promote membership renewals for 1984. Federation operating costs, most notably the publication of AENA #12, are dependent upon monies received from memberships. The Local Arrangements Chairperson and the AENA Editor Pro Tem were not present. In the Editor Pro Tem's absence, President Kraft acknowledged R. Michael Gramly for accepting this position upon the untimely death of Louis A. Brennan.

Under Old Business, the Executive Board at its 1983 meeting decided that a committee of the current and past presidents, along with Louis Brennan, would seek a successor to Brennan as editor of AENA. This editor-to-be would assist Brennan for two years in the production of AENA and then assume the editorship. Upon the March 1983 death of Brennan, President Kraft notified all committee members to consider R. Michael Gramly or to place in nomination an appropriate individual to undertake the responsibilities of editor of AENA. Gramly graciously and enthusiastically accepted the President's request.

The second item under Old Business is the 1984 meeting. Tyler Bastian, President of the Archeological Society of Maryland which will host the meeting, announced that he has circulated a Call for Papers for the November 2-4, 1984 meeting to be held in Annapolis, Maryland. Ronald Thomas has been designated the General Program Chairperson and Louise Akerson has agreed to serve as the Local Arrangements Chairperson. After some discussion on program topics, field trips, and the possibility of concurrent sessions, President Kraft proceeded to discuss three items of New Business.

The Federation has received a letter of application for society membership from the Piedmont Archaeological Society, which encompasses North and South Carolina. A motion was made by M. Dale Kerby, seconded by Roger Moeller, and unanimously passed by the Executive Board to accept the Piedmont Archaeological Society into the Federation. The second item of New Business was the receipt of a letter of resignation from the New Hampshire Archaeological Society. A motion was made by M. Dale Kerby, and seconded by Richard George, directing President Kraft to acknowledge this organization's intent to withdraw. This motion was unanimously passed.

The last item of New Business is the Bulletin. Editor Verna Cowin, in abstentia, requested clarification as to the appropriate content of the Bulletin and its distribution. It was decided after much discussion that the Bulletin will contain the Minutes of the Meeting, the Abstracts, and Reports of the State Societies. The Bulletin will be distributed with the AENA publication as it is currently being done. Additionally, three copies of the Bulletin will be sent to the State Society Representatives for distribution and use as the individual state societies so determine. President Kraft announced that Verna Cowin has agreed to remain Editor.

As no other items of New Business were brought forth for discussion, M. Dale Kerby made a motion to adjourn the Executive Board Meeting, seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed. President Kraft adjourned this Meeting at 8:05 p.m.

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

At 8:10 p.m., November 4, 1983, the General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was called to order by President Herbert C. Kraft.

Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum, read the Minutes of the Executive Business Meeting just held. The Treasurer's Report was presented by Ned Swigart. Swigart noted that copies of the Treasurer's Report were available for inspection. Additionally, Swigart announced the fiscal solvency of the Federation and urged the renewal of membership for 1984 at \$12.50 to maintain the current fiscal soundness of this organization. The Corresponding Secretary's Report, submitted by Richard George, was read by President Kraft. He urged all societies to correct and/or update their membership mailing information. This information is to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary. The Local Arrangements Chairperson, John Grimes, indicated that registration of this Anniversary Meeting was going very well with over 381 registrants as of 5:00 p.m. that evening. President Kraft announced that R. Michael Gramly has agreed to assume the responsibility of Editor of AENA. Gramly indicated that he was pleased to accept the position and responsibilities which go with the job. Gramly suggested as a means to provide more information to AENA readers that a 4-5 page "Publications List", to be received from the society constituency announcing available society journals, papers, and other publications, would be inserted in AENA #12. Its success in AENA #12 will determine whether it will become a regular part of the AENA publication.

Bulletin Editor Verna Cowin requested some discussion as to the content of the Bulletin, as established by the Federation constitution. The constitution dictates the content of the "Proceedings" which shall include Minutes of the meeting (including Officer Reports), Program Abstracts and State Society Reports. President Kraft indicated the Bulletin is a separate entity from the Proceedings but which contains the Proceedings information. The distribution of the Bulletin was discussed at the Executive Board Meeting. It was further discussed and decided that all appropriate information to be included in the Bulletin should be forwarded to Editor Cowin by December 1 for a January 1 distribution of three copies to each state society for their re-distribution and use.

President Kraft announced that the 51st Annual Meeting of the Federation will be held November 2-4, 1984, in Annapolis, Maryland. The Archeological Society of Maryland will host the meetings with Ronald

Thomas as the General Program Chairperson.

Next, President Kraft announced that the Federation has received a letter of invitation from Dr. R. Michael Gramly to hold the 1985 Annual Meeting in Buffalo, New York. No other invitations were received. A motion was made by Curtiss Hoffman to accept this gracious invitation. This motion was seconded by M. Dale Kerby and unanimously carried with no further discussion.

The next items of discussion presented by President Kraft were the acceptance of the Piedmont Archaeological Society's letter for membership into the Federation and the New Hampshire Society's letter of resignation from Federation Membership. President Kraft announced that he has appointed Edward Lenik as the Executive Board Officers Nomination Committee Chairperson. With no other business brought forth for discussion, the Reports from the attending State Societies were presented.

President Kraft received from Curtiss Hoffman a motion to adjourn the General Business Meeting which was seconded by M. Dale Kerby. With an unanimous vote, President Kraft adjourned the Meeting at 9:12 p.m. An Open House Reception was held in the Crowninshield Room, Peabody Museum, following the Business Meeting.

SESSIONS

The Fourth Session, held Saturday morning, was chaired by R. Michael Gramly and John Grimes. The session was entitled "New Experiments Upon the Record of Eastern Palaeo-Indian Culture—Part I". The following papers were presented in this session: "The Corditaipe Site: A Small, Isolated Paleo-Indian Camp in the Upper Mohawk Valley" by Robert Funk and Beth Wellman; "The Whipple Site and Paleo-Indian Toolkit Variability: A Comparison of Intrasite Structuring" by Mary Lou Curran; "Crowfield: A Probable Paleo-Indian Cremation in Southwestern Ontario" by Brian Deller and Chris Ellis; "Archaeological Excavations at the Potts Palaeo-Indian Site, Oswego County, New York, 1982-1983" by R. Michael Gramly and Jonathan Lothrop; "Bull Brook II" by John Grimes, William Eldridge, Beth Grimes, Antonio Vaccaro, Frank Vaccaro, Joseph Vaccaro, Nicola Vaccaro, and Antonio Orsini; and "Application of Accelerator C-14 Dating to Fluted Point Sites" by C. Vance Haynes, Jr., D.J. Donahue, A.J.T. Jull and T.H. Zabel. Following these papers David Sanger and Frederick H. West presented some summary discussant remarks,

"New Experiments Upon the Record of Eastern Palaeo-Indian Culture—Part II", Session Five, contained the following papers: "Late Palaeo-Indian Evidence from the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence" by David Keenleyside; "Distribution of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points from Western Pennsylvania: Implications for Regional Differences" by Stanley Lantz; "Paleo Indian Along the North Shore of Lake Ontario" by Arthur Roberts; "Recent Early Man Research in Southcentral Ontario" by Peter Storck; and "Early Radiocarbon Dates for Kirk-affiliated Components in Upstate New York" by Robert Funk and Beth Wellman. This was followed by discussant remarks given by Roger Moeller and Jay Custer. The closing session paper was given by William Mayer-Oakes, entitled "Fluted Projectile Points: A North American Shibboleth Viewed in South

American Perspective".

Following a 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. social hour, the well-attended Annual Banquet was held in the Hawthorne Inn Ballroom. The featured speaker for this 50th Anniversary celebration was Dr. William Fitzhugh, Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Fitzhugh gave a slide-illustrated talk on "Boulder Pits to Longhouses: Socio-Cultural Development in the Labrador Maritime Archaic (7500 to 3500 B.P.)". A special acknowledgement was given to John Grimes and the Massachusetts Archaeological Society for organizing and hosting this Special Anniversary Meeting.

Sessions Six and Seven were held concurrently. Session Six, chaired by Ed Lenik, was entitled "Chambers, Carvings and Controversy: The Archaeology of Stone Structures". Papers presented at this session were: "A Megalithic Complex, Essex County, Massachusetts" by James Whittall II; "Excavations at the Osgood Farm Complex, Sullivan, New Hampshire" by Daniel Leary; "Sun and Star Markers of Ancient New England" by Byron Dix and James Mavor, Jr.; "Mystery Hill, New Hampshire: A Theory of Origin" by James Swauger; "The Cut of Occam's Razor: Megaliths in Connecticut?" by Kenneth Feder and Jean Arcand; and "Stone

Carvings: Works of Man or Nature?" by Charles Cazeau and Stuart Scott, Jr.

Session Seven was a General Session chaired by Victoria Kenyon. The papers presented included "Stalking the Wild Fiddlehead in Litchfield, New Hampshire" by Victoria Kenyon; "Factors Affecting Rockshelter Occupations in Southwestern Connecticut" by Ernest Wiegand II; "Middle Archaic Stemmed Points in Eastern North America" by Daniel Cassedy; "The Troubled History of the Blue Banks Late Prehistoric Village Site" by Jonathan Bowen; "The Old North Bridge: Quartz Flakes and Turtle Bones" by Linda Towle; and "A Proposal for an Archaeological Site Survey of the Green Valleys Watershed" by Harry Tucci. The concluding paper, given by James Eichholz, was entitled "Preliminary Remarks on the New England Lime Industry and Associated Kiln Structures".

President Kraft announced the Open House at the R.S. Peabody Foundation, in Andover, would be from 1:00 - 5:00 p.m. At the end of this session, President Kraft closed the 1983, 50th Anniversary, Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

REGISTRATION

Alabama	2
Arizona	2
Connecticut	38
Delaware	6
Kentucky	1
Maine	31
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	134
Michigan	3
New Hampshire	23
New Jersey	31
New York	66
North Carolina	2
Ohio	6
Pennsylvania	24
Rhode Island	9
Texas	1
Vermont	4
Virginia	8
Washington D.C.	2

Canada:

British Columbia	1
Newfoundland	4
New Brunswick	1
Ontario	26
Quebec	7
For a total of	452

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum, Recording Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

Interim Report: January 1, 1983 - October 21, 1983

BALANCE	ESTIMATED BUDGET 1983	ACTUAL 1/1/83 - 10/21/83
Total	\$ 7,400	\$ 7,435.55
INCOME	2002-2002	.0.007450.000
Publication Sales	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,724.46
Individual & Institution	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,487.50
Society	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,194.00
Annual Meeting		
Registration & Dinner	\$ 3,000	-
Publication Sales	\$ 800	
Interest, savings	\$ 750	\$ 614.48
TOTAL INCOME	\$23,950	\$18,455.99
EXPENDITURES Publications		
AENA	\$ 7,500	-
Bibliography	\$ 150	\$ 74.66
Directory	\$ 100	
Chairman	\$ 400	\$ 400.00
Freight	\$ 350	_
Business Office		
Business Manager stipend	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000.00
Subscriptions	\$ 30	\$ 10.00
Postage and Miscellaneous	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,374.25
Publicity	-	_
Canadian Ck. charges	_	
Misc	77	\$ 10.00
Annual Meeting	10.0000	2 223202
Dinner & Reservations	\$ 2,800	\$ 200.00
Speaker	\$ 100	
Flyers	\$ 400	\$ 409.70
Legal-Conn. State Tax	\$ 10	_
Officers	\$ 200	-
Audit	\$ 150	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$16,060	\$ 4,478.61
BALANCE	\$ 7,890	\$13,977.38

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)

1983 - New Jersey, Virgin Islands, West Virginia

Respectfully submitted, Ned Swigart, Treasurer

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The membership of the Alabama Society has remained around 500 during 1983. There will have been three Board Meetings. At the Winter Meeting, in Huntsville on November 20, 1983, the AAS scholarship fund was increased to \$350 a year and renamed "The Steve Wimberly Scholarship Fund", in honor of Steve who died in the fall of 1982. Steve and David DeJarnette excavated the Bessemer Site. Through the years he served the Society in all areas. At this meeting, Bettye Henson was named Outstanding Society Member for 1981, Charles and Mary-Eliza Moore for 1982. The reprinting of the Point Type Book was approved and they are now available.

In the spring of 1983, the Society lost one of its most special members by the death of Rodger Schaefer. He always did his share and more and had served as Treasurer for many of the Society's 30 years. As Britt Thompson said of him, "He had the three most important things a man can earn - our trust, our respect and our affection."

On July 16, 1983, a one-day field project at Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson near Wetumpka, Alabama brought many members to participate in the salvage operation at a mound which is being damaged by erosion from the Coosa River. There were artifact displays and in the afternoon a session on Central Alabama Ceramics.

On November 19, 1983, the Winter Meeting will be held at the Anniston Museum of Natural History in Anniston, Alabama. A full program of speakers and reports is planned. There will be space for artifact display and the Museum and a nature trail may be visited. A one-hour documentary film on Alabama prehistory will be premiered. "Lost in Time: Early Alabama Indians" was produced by the Auburn Educational Television and traces Alabama prehistoric inhabitants from the Bering Straits Land Bridge Crossing to the arrival of Hernando de Soto. Consultants included Dr. Joseph O. Vogel and Dr. Richard A. Krause, University of Alabama; Dr. John W. Cottier, Auburn University; Dr. Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., Auburn University at Montgomery; Dr. C. Roger Nance, University of Alabama at Birmingham; and Dr. Noel R. Stowe, University of South Alabama. Ms. Maryann Culpepper, Auburn Television, will be present for questions and discussion.

Vandalism at sites continues to be a problem in Alabama. David Chase, serving as Forest Archeologist with the National Forests in Alabama, reports severe damage at some of the sites he has found during survey. Notice has been given that trespassers at Fort Mitchell will be criminally prosecuted and the area is being patrolled by the game warden and the sheriff's department. After two years of investigations, a Dothan man was arrested for unauthorized digging at Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge. He could have received a \$500 fine and 90 days in jail but the judge only imposed a \$50 fine, not much of a deterrent for much vandalism. The artifacts, including several whole pots, beads and bracelets, are being stored at the Columbus, Georgia Museum of Arts and Sciences, an approved repository for federal items.

Several Field Schools over the state offered opportunities to our members and students. The Office of Archeological Research is conducting surveys at the Guntersville Reservoir and at Walter F. George Reservoir. The OAR is also conducting a survey and mapping program of an eight county area mainly around streams that drain into the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. A plea has gone out to residents for information on possible sites.

The two 1982 issues of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology were released in 1983. June 1982 contains,
"Archaeological Test Investigations at 1 SU 7: The Fort Tombeche Site" by James W. Parker with contributions by Gloria M. Caldell and Anne Woodrich. The December 1982 issue contains: "Middle Woodland and
Early Late Woodland Phases in the Lower Tennessee River Valley" by Thomas McCulloch; "The Edgefield
Scraper and Waller Knife, Early Archaic Tools from the Pearl River Drainage, Central Mississippi" by James
Lauro; "Bannerstones: A Historical Overview" by Mary L. Kwas; "A Repousse Copper Plate From Northeast
Alabama" by Vernon J. Knight Jr. and "James W. Cambron" by David C. Hulse. The newsletter, Stones &
Bones, has been published every month, keeping our members informed of important events, dates and news
items.

Officers for 1983 are: Mack Brooms, President; James W. Lee, 1st Vice-President; Bettye Henson, Secretary, Treasurer; Eugene Futato, Journal Editor; Amos J. Wright, Editor Stones & Bones; Richard Krause, Representative to Alabama Historical Commission; and Marjorie Gay, ESAF Representative.

DELAWARE by Faye L. Stocum

The Archaeological Society of Delaware, composed of the Minguannan, Tancopanican, and Kent County Chapters, maintains a current membership of 141 for 1983.

This is the 50th Anniversary of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, having been formed in Dover

on February 24, 1933 under the urging and support of J. Alden Mason and H. Geiger Omwake. To celebrate
this momentous occasion, an Anniversary Banquet was held on October 15, at Buena Vista, in lieu of a regular
meeting. The guest speaker, Dr. Richard S. "Scotty" MacNeish, Director of the Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, delighted the members with personal reminiscences of his experiences in Delaware Valley archeology. Special guests at the banquet included Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., a founding member of the Society,
who throughout these 50 years has infused and sustained the organization with his energies and knowledge.
Also present were John Witthoft, University of Pennsylvania, and C. A. Weslager, Widner University, both
of whom have assisted the Society and participated in the growth and development of Delaware Archeology.

The Society sponsored three regular meetings throughout the year. The Fall 1982 meeting, held at the Island Field Museum, was the annual "Delaware Archaeology: The Year in Review". The Winter 1982-83 meeting was highlighted by an informative talk given by Kurt Kalb and R. Michael Stewart on "Recent Excavations at the Abbott Farm Site, Trenton, New Jersey". The Summer 1983 meeting began as a day-long excavation at a Clyde Farm Complex site on Churchman's Marsh, near Stanton. Society members assisted Dr. Jay Custer and Alice Guerrant in the excavation of the late prehistoric and early historic components at the site. The excavators adjourned and reassembled that evening to elect the following officers who will serve until May 1985:

President: Jay Custer

President-Elect: Kevin Cunningham

Treasurer: Angie Kovaleski Secretary: Andy Oliver Membership: Ronald Thomas Publications: Cara Wise Education: Tom Pickett Research: Alice Guerrant

ESAF Representative: Faye Stocum

The speaker for this meeting was President Custer, who gave a slide-illustrated talk on "Late Woodland and Contact Archaeology in Northern Delaware: New Perspectives".

The Annual Dinner Meeting, held on April 16 and hosted by the Kent County Chapter, featured Don Shomette as the dinner speaker. Mr. Shomette, who has done extensive research and surveys in underwater archeology in the Mid-Atlantic, presented "In Search of the Chesapeake Flotilla". Shomette detailed his survey of the Patuxent River in a successful effort to locate remains of the 1813 flotilla.

On October 9, the Kent County Chapter sponsored their Annual Picnic Dig at Killen Pond State Park. Chapter members assisted the Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation in testing a newly discovered micro-band base camp located not far from, and contemporaneous with, the Killen Pond Adena Site.

During the past year, two issues of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware were published. The most recent Bulletin, No. 14, was published with support from the Arthur Volkman Fund. This fund was established in his memory.

In this special anniversary year, the Archaeological Society of Delaware, along with the Eastern States Archeological Federation, celebrates a half-century of dedication to archeology.

GEORGIA by Harold A. Huscher

The officers for 1983 were: Frank Schnell, President; Frankie Snow, Vice-President; Tim Warnock, Secretary, Treasurer; Marvin Smith and David Hally, Editors of Early Georgia; Dwight Kirkland, Editor of the newsletter, The Profile, with Chris Trowell, Frank Schnell, Sylvia Walker and many correspondents; and Harold A. Huscher ESAF Representative. Membership remains under 100.

The Spring Meeting was held in Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens on May 14, 1983. The papers presented were: "A Southern Chattahoochee Archaeological Trust Fund", Frank Schnell; "Madison Georgia Historic Archaeology", Marshall Williams; "Outlaws and Cherokee Ethnohistory", Larry Meier; "Archaeology and Historical Geography in the Okenfenokee Swamp", Chris Trowell; "Data Management of Research Material: Ocmulgee Big Bend Region", Frankie Snow; "Origins of Chert", Marcia Weinland; "A Sixteenth Century Semi-Subterranean House", Frank Schnell; and "The Old River Road: Some Historic Sites Along the Lower River Road of the Ocmulgee", Frankie Snow.

After the renovation of Ocmulgee National Monument was completed, an Open House Ceremony was held on March 26, 1983. On October 8, 1983, the Fall Meeting of the SGA was held at the Monument. Papers presented were: "The Creek Agency on the Flint River", Marilyn Pennington; "The Bibb Site: A Stone Mound Site in Monroe County", Dean Wood; "The National Register Program", Chip Morgan; "Two 19th Century Sites in Harris County, Georgia", Pat Garrow; and "State Site Files: Accurately Locating Sites", Frank Schnell. In the afternoon, there was a roundtable discussion, "Archaeology in Georgia since 1973: What has been accomplished? What are the shortcomings"? Participants were: Frankie Snow, Mark Barnes, Lewis Larson, Frank Schnell, Pat Garrow, David Hally, Chris Trowell and Gail Schnell.

The 1978 issue of Early Georgia, Volume 6, nos. 1 & 2, was published this year. All volumes of Early Georgia through 1980, Volume 8, have now been published. Volume 9 (1981) is ready for the printer. Volume 6 is a "Symposium in honor of Joseph R. Caldwell (1916-1973) and his contributions to Georgia Archaeology. Papers presented at the Georgia Academy of Science, Milledgeville, Georgia, April 28, 1978", edited by Chester B. DePratter and Chung Ho Lee.

Of special interest to visitors in Georgia is a new Directory which lists more than 150 non-profit museums and galleries in the state. For more information write to: The Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries,

P.O. Box 7476, Atlanta, Georgia 30357.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has re-instituted the Georgia Archaeological Research Design Task Force. Eugene Black is the SGA member on this task force. Their purpose is to make policy recommendations to the State of Georgia so that archeological resources will be preserved.

A series of lectures was presented at Etowah Indian Mounds Museum, Cartersville, Georgia from January through March 1983. The following made up the series: "The Mississippian Culture", Dr. Lewis Larson; "The Southeastern Indian Art", Dr. Susan Rapp; "Dwellings of Early Man", Dr. David Hally; "Religion of the Southeastern Indian", Dr. Charles Hudson; "The Relationship of Etowah Mounds to Other Mississippian Sites", Dr. George Stuart; "Gardening Techniques of the Southeastern Indians", Dr. Betty Smith, and "History and Significance of the Etowah Mounds", Dr. Robert L. Blakely.

MAINE by Arthur E. Spiess

The Maine Archaeological Society continues to grow slowly but steadily due to the increasing visibility of Maine archeology and a generally positive spirit of cooperation between amateurs and professionals. At present, Society membership tops 200 individuals and families. Since Maine has a population of only 1 million, this membership must be among the highest per capita in ESAF.

Our bi-annual meetings have been attended by 50 or 60 persons. At the Spring meeting (April 17, 1983) we heard Jim Petersen speak on the re-excavation of the Hornblower II site on Martha's Vineyard, and David Yesner speak on his Mosher Island excavation and associated house features (Casco Bay, Maine). At the Fall meeting (October 23, 1983) Norman Buttrick spoke on the excavation of a 19th-century farmstead at The Norlands, and Alaric Faulkner spoke on his excavations at Fort Pentagouet.

Although the MAS is not by itself rich enough to be able to support scientific excavation properly, it plays the key role in publicizing available (field school, volunteer and paid) fieldwork opportunities to its membership. Field school opportunities were available this summer with David Yesner in Casco Bay, with Norm Buttrick at The Norlands, with Emerson Baker and Theodore Bradstreet at Fort Western in Augusta, and with Arthur Spiess on the Kennebec River survey.

Neither the MAS nor the State of Maine run a formal certification program. However, when paid positions are available on fieldcrews, Maine professionals often call on the most experienced MAS members to fill them. At least seven paid fieldcrew positions were filled by MAS members this year on the Kennebec River Survey run by Spiess, and on the Munsungun project run by Robson Bonnichsen, for example.

MARYLAND by Paul Cresthull

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. has a total of 350 memberships. There are nine chapters. The Society publishes 12 monthly Newsletters and two issues per year of the journal, Maryland Archeology. After ten years of faithful service, the Newsletter Editor, Eleanor Wilcox, has retired. The new Newsletter Editor is Ethel Eaton. The current officers of the Society are: President, Tyler Bastian; Vice President, Louise Akerson; Secretary, Alison Pooley; Treasurer, Charles A. Pettit.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on October 1, 1983 in Hagerstown, with the Western Maryland Chapter as host. The speakers included Dennis Curry, Robert Wall, Michael Stewart, Maureen Kavanagh, Ethel Eaton, and Joan Hull. Major themes were Late Woodland villages in western Maryland and historic preservation at Pemberton Hall and the Warner-Nesbitt House.

The first William B. Marye Award for outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology was made at the Annual Meeting. The recipient was Thomas E. Mayr, amateur archeologist since the 1920's. He was a founder of the original Archeological Society of Maryland, the newer incorporated Society, and a chapter, The Anne Arundel County Archeological Society. At the 1957 meeting of ESAF, he described the Selby Bay Middle Woodland Complex, now recognized elsewhere throughout the Middle Atlantic area as the Fox Creek Culture.

The Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology was held in Annapolis on April 16, 1983. The speakers included Stephen R. Potter, Ellen Seidel, Paul Inashima, John Pousson, Michael Smolek, Richard Hughes,

Jay Custer, and Norma B. Wagner. The major talk was given by Gary Haynes, Smithsonian Institution, on the subject: "The Capitol Center Mammoth, Early Man, Late Elephants, and the End of the Game". This mammoth was a nearly complete skeleton found in Prince Georges County.

The Annual Field Session was held at the Cresaptown Site (18AG119) in western Maryland on May 13-22, 1983. This is a Late Woodland village with Monongahela-like ceramics, pipes, bone tools, and beads similar to those found on Monongahela sites in southwestern Pennsylvania. There are circular to oval house patterns.

The Annual Indian Artifact Show, sponsored by the Mid-Shore Chapter, was held on Sunday, May 1, 1983, at Martinak State Park near Denton. The exhibitors are mostly amateur collectors from the Eastern Shore area. This show is important because it turns up important artifacts such as fluted points, intact tobacco

pipes, large caches of quarry blanks, significant pottery types, etc.

Some recent developments in Maryland archeology are: PUBLICATIONS: Abstracts in Maryland Archeology, Vol. 1, No. 1 (January 1983) and Vol. 1, No. 2 (July 1983), published by the Council for Maryland Archeology. TRAVELLING EXHIBIT: "Maryland Archeology - Journey through Time", prepared by the staff of the State Division of Archeology. A set of display panels with drawings, photographs, artifacts, and brochures, left in various counties for several weeks followed by a public lecture on archeology. ADENA COLLECTION: Tubular pipes, stone blades, slate gorgets, and copper beads were originally excavated in 1955 from a cliffside cemetery at the West River site in Anne Arundel County. It was reported in AENA by Latimer Ford. The artifact collection is now in the possession of ASM, Inc., and has been loaned to the Maryland Historical Trust for curation, REGIONAL PRESERVATION CENTERS: Established and supported by the Maryland Historical Trust: Southern Maryland, Mike Smolek, at St. Mary's City Commission; Lower Delmarva, Tom Davidson, at Salisbury State College; Upper Delmarva, Jay Custer, at the University of Delaware; and Western Maryland, Neal Trubowitz, at Frostburg State College. BALTIMORE CITY ARCHEOLOGY: Baltimore has a city archeologist and a program for historical archeology and public interpretation. Work started in June 1983 on excavation of an 18th-19th-century brewery, established in 1761 and, by 1792, called the largest in America. PEMBERTON HALL: This will be the site of a 63-acre historical park to be established by the Pemberton Hall Foundation. The existing mansion was built in 1741 or 1747. JEFFERSON PATTERSON HISTORICAL PARK AND MUSEUM: This is to be developed in Calvert County as the second historical park established by the State of Maryland, using land and buildings donated to the State. Fifty-two Indian and historical sites were surveyed on the property. The legislature in 1982 approved \$125,000 in operating funds and \$273,000 in capital funds for the project. A staff, headed by Wayne Clark, has been hired, and work on the park is in progress.

MASSACHUSETTS by Curtiss Hoffman

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society is greatly honored to serve as host to the 50th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation this year. MAS remains one of the largest member organizations in ESAF, with a paid membership as of June 1983 of 1082, including 121 new members. The Society continues to be active in publication.

Most of the research of the Society is performed by the chartered member Chapters in various parts of the Commonwealth. The Society is pleased to announce the formation of a new chapter in the North River drainage. The North River will be the focus of a major archeological survey over the next decade, and the Society supports this interdisciplinary project fully, through planned field schools, speakers bureau, and matching funds for C-14 dating.

The MAS is currently facing a critical juncture in its history. We are in the process of establishing a position for a full-time paid Executive Director for the Bronson Museum in Attleboro, the Society headquarters. Having this position will enable the Society to qualify for major Federal and private foundation grants; for museum renovation; and for the enhanced performance of Society functions such as an expanded Bulletin, Newsletter, museum staffing, and archeological field and cataloging projects.

Many of you may have heard of the passing last July of Dr. William S. Fowler, a founding member of the Society, a long-time editor of the Bulletin, and the first curator of the Bronson Museum. Dr. Fowler remained active in archeology to the end, and will be especially remembered for his peerless drawings of stone tools. We are pleased to announce the establishment of the William S. Fowler Memorial Fund for the Bronson Museum. We hope to raise \$10,000 for this fund during the first two years; donations are of course tax-deductible.

The Annual Business Meeting of the MAS will take place in the Education Room of the Peabody Museum on November 5th. There are two main items of business on the agenda: the voting of expenditure from the Reserve Fund to support the paid Executive Director position; and consideration of H. 6273, a bill filed in the state legislature to regulate the disturbance of Native American burials on private lands. The MAS Board

of Trustees opposes this bill, mainly because it provides no incentive for private owners to report or preserve these sensitive materials, and in our view could result in the desecration of burials rather than their protection.

MICHIGAN by Alice C. Noecker

The Michigan Archaeological Society has entered its 30th year with administrative problems and a hopeful outlook. The adoption of a permanent address, P.O. Box 359, Saginaw, Michigan 48606, has been an improvement. Our treasurer has found that we have been carrying more than one hundred persons or institutions for services and publications to which they were not entitled. Our current membership stands at 380, so the substantial dues increase adopted a year ago made heavy inroads. We request that persons or institutions which have not received The Michigan Archaeologist, and can document that dues were paid for any of the four or five most recent years, write to us.

The Michigan Archaeologist remains our principal publication, under the capable editorship of Dr. Margaret Holman of the Michigan State University faculty. Publication is on schedule but not without problems. Through an unfortunate miscalculation Volume 29, Nos. 1 and 2, was published as a single number rather than the double number intended. This issue will be sold as a single number, since we are unable to justify the cost of a double number. Copies of back issues in print can be ordered from our Saginaw address; generally, the cost is \$2.00 for single and \$4.00 for double issues. We wish to tantalize serious researchers with the notion that a scholarly index of The Michigan Archaeologist will be available, possibly as a Special Publication, within about a year. This project was started manually many years ago, but is so laborious that we are pleased that a grant has been obtained and computer time made available to see its completion within the foreseeable future. Credit for the latter phase should go to Dr. Lorena V. Martin, Michigan State University.

Our Annual Meeting was held Sunday, April 24, 1983, at Michigan State University, East Lansing. At that meeting a resolution was adopted unanimously to pay ESAF dues, including the arrears for 1981. Elected to office were President-Elect Mark C. Branstner, First Vice-President Don Sleight, Second Vice-President David P. Letasi, Secretary Charles F. Hoover, Treasurer Fel V. Brunett and Trustee Dr. Lorena V. Martin. The resignation of Trustee Rosalind Goldman made election of a replacement necessary, and Edward F. Petteys was chosen to fill the remainder of the term. Dr. John R. Halsey, Michigan's State Archaeologist, is the other Trustee. We were fascinated with Dr. Jeanne M. Riddle's presentation, "Electro Microscopy of Ancient Samples: New Discoveries from Egyptian and Peruvian Mummies".

Our members continue to work in the field, often in conjunction with our colleges and universities or contractors. Their work is a reflection of our devotion to quality fieldwork supported by the latest techniques, and publication and dissemination of the data within a suitable time.

Our Annual Fall Workshop will be held Saturday and Sunday, November 12 and 13, 1983. A most unusual program is planned this year. On Saturday evening, Cranbrook Institute Museum will be the site of an open house from 7:30 p.m., with a formal program beginning at 10:00 p.m. in the Planetarium, topic "Archaeo-Astronomy of the American Indian". On Sunday, we will move to the Quality Inn, Pontiac, for a symposium, "Great Lakes Archaeology: A Regional Perspective", in which six speakers will cover territory from the Canadian wilderness to central Indiana and from Lake Michigan eastward approximately to London, Ontario. We are proud to acknowledge the cooperation of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto, and the Windsor Chapter, as well as the co-sponsorship of our newest chapter, Southeast, with our largest, Clinton Valley.

Because of uncertain finances of a State which has just managed to move from the bottom of the economic scale to 49th place, we are still faced with the problem of the Sanilac Petroglyphs. While the petroglyphs remain the property of the State, they are unable to fund the planned enclosure and suitable interpretation. The rock itself is fenced and roofed over, but erosion and vandalism continue to take their toll, and the State looks to us for ideas for their protection. Spiraling inflation has wiped out any possibility of completion of the original plan, and we seek advice before their significance is lost for all time.

We keep hoping to expand our publication program to meet the needs of those wishing less technical material than that presented in *The Michigan Archaeologist*, training programs in field and laboratory techniques, and the opportunity to be of service to the field in general. To this end we will file a charter amendment to extend our corporate existence, probably for another thirty years, which should be enough challenge for archeology in Michigan.

NEW YORK by Roberta Wingerson

In March of this year, Louis Brennan, ESAF representative from the New York State Archaeological Association for many years and editor of the state Bulletin and Journal for over twenty years and, of course, editor of AENA, died very suddenly. His loss is felt by everyone in the state and in this organization and especially by the members of MALFA (Museum and Laboratory for Archaeology) and the Lower Hudson Chapter. Lou was responsible for the founding of both organizations through which he carried out his research in the Lower Hudson both in historic and prehistoric archeology. It is a tribute to Lou that through his inspiration and guidance there are competent associates in these organizations who will continue the research that he initiated.

The membership of NYSAA is indeed fortunate to have Charles Hayes of the Rochester Museum and Science Center and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter as the new editor. Bulletin No. 86 has been printed and distributed to members and No. 87, the Fall 1983 issue, has been sent to the printers bringing us up to date. Membership continues on an optimistic level. We expect to exceed 1000 members before the year ends. Present membership is 980, distributed in 13 active chapters throughout the state. Many of the chapters are engaged in public education exhibits, programs and lectures presented at schools, libraries and civic organizations. The Chenango Chapter presented an 8-week course in New York State archeology as a means of increasing local interest as well as chapter membership. Bill Golden, president of the Incorporated Long Island Chapter, has been teaching an archeological course through the BOCES program at a local school. Bobbi Buske, a member of the Lower Hudson Chapter, assembled a visual display to accompany several of Lou Brennan's books on archeology as a memorial to him that appeared simultaneously in ten libraries throughout Westchester County.

A number of surveys and limited excavations have been reported as chapter research projects. The Mid-Hudson members have been conducting test excavations on the Gill site for evidence of prehistoric occupation, and on an historic site to determine the location of an early Dutch church. The Orange County Chapter excavated the area of a proposed herb garden at Fort Decker, a Revolutionary War fort on the banks of the Delaware in Port Jervis, but they were held up on further work on the Hansen Rock Shelter due to problems of access to the property. Al LaFrance, president of the Beauchamp Chapter, reported that the chapter has been surveying and identifying foundations at the Highland Forest site, a small mid-19th century community from which they are also recovering a systematic surface collection of artifacts. The Chenango Chapter has been working on four prehistoric sites, including a prehistoric Mohawk site and the Deable site, an Oneida protohistoric site at Munsville.

NYSAA members have also participated in excavations conducted by other organizations including the Oak Hill site, a 17th century Mohawk village. Members of the Chenango and Van Epps Hartly chapters worked with Dean Snow and William Starna uncovering the outlines of at least three long houses. Members of the Beauchamp chapter and the Triple Cities chapter helped Carnegie Museum personnel with the excavation and conservation of a Jefferson Mammoth from a bog at Spring Lake, Pennsylvania, estimated to be about 9,000 years old. Unfortunately no associated artifacts have been recovered so far.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of NYSAA is planned for April 13-15, 1984, in Middletown, hosted by the Incorporated Orange County Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA by Rodney M. Peck

The Piedmont Archaeological Society of North and South Carolina presently has a membership of 111.

Meetings have been held regularly on the first Friday of each even-numbered month at Charlotte and six newsletters, The Piedmont, were published each odd-numbered month.

A picnic was held at Town Creek Indian Mound in Montgomery County, North Carolina on June 4, 1983 where we toured the museum's exhibits and grounds and saw their film about Town Creek.

Our first journal, The Piedmont Journal of Archaeology, was distributed to our members. It contains seven articles: "Funding and Efficiency Considerations for Archaeology" by Leland W. Patterson; "The Vail Site: Newest Evidence of the Oldest Indians in the Northeast" by Thomas C. Grubb, Edward W. Richard and Richard H. Stambough; "Bannerstone Hill, Gates County, North Carolina" by Rodney M. Peck; "Procedure for the Excavation of Human Burials" by Michael Barber; "Engraved Rattlesnake Shell Gorgets" by Rodney M. Peck; "North Carolina Fluted Point Survey, Summary and Distribution of Points 1 through 232" by Rodney M. Peck; and "The South Fork Indians" by Douglas L. Rights.

Excavation of the Baucom Site in Union County, North Carolina has produced charcoal at the Hardaway level and below the Hardaway level; these were sent to Vance Haynes at the University of Arizona to be dated by the accelerator C-14 dating process. A report of this site is expected to be published in 1984 in The Chesopiean.

Officers for the 1983-1984 year are: Dr. H. A. Scott, President; Heath Baucom, Vice-President; Joe Andrews, Secretary-Treasurer; and Rodney M. Peck, Editor and ESAF Representative.

PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has approximately 700 members in 15 active chapters. The 1983 Annual Meeting was held in May in Wilkes-Barre, and was hosted by the Frances Dorrance Chapter #11. It was well-attended, had interesting papers, and featured Susanne and Jake Page as after dinner speakers; they showed fabulous slides of the Hopi.

Chapter #1 (Allegheny) continues to publish SPAAC Speaks and SWAAP newsletters. They have almost 100 members and are preparing a site report on 36AL39. Eierz Chapter #6 excavated the Mike Vickey site in the summer of 1983. North Central Chapter #8 conducted a sixth field season at the Canfield Island site, at which Early Archaic occupation is now evident. Their publication Canfield Island Through the Ages and a slide program for schools are now available. North Central Chapter will co-host the 1984 meetings in State College with Bald Eagle Chapter #24. Chapter #11 had a most exciting summer assisting to unearth the Newtown Mammoth in Bradford County, Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 conducted investigations at the Beers site, the Gray site, and the Howell House site — all on the New Jersey shores of the Delaware River. Kinzua Chapter #18 assisted Carnegie Museum at the Penelec site (36WA152). Paul R. Stewart Chapter #19 continued work on the Hartley site (36GR23). Somerset Chapter #20 kept themselves ready for an archeological salvage job on a construction site. Schuylkill Valley Chapter #21 continues extensive site recording with members helping at several sites (mostly exploratory work at Sprogels Run, the Chico site, and a Philadelphia Electric site). Chapter #23 (Westmoreland) conducts courses at Westmoreland County Community College on archeological photography, site survey, report writing, prehistoric and historic ceramics, and beginning archeology. The Field School was conducted by Verna Cowin at Hannastown, and the members also assisted Dr. Cassidy of the University of Pittsburgh with magnetometer testing of the Bushy Run Battlefield. The chapter members also excavated at the Byerly House (36WM599) and on the Forbes Road project.

Carnegie Museum of Natural History is sponsoring additional studies of the Upper Ohio Valley and fieldwork along the Middle Allegheny Valley. This is very important because of continuing erosion, ice gouging, and the construction of vacation sites on ten sites of Early Woodland and Archaic components, according to Richard George. Verna Cowin is funded by Carnegie Museum and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to do additional cultural resources surveys of downtown Pittsburgh in the Old Allegheny and Old Birmingham sections. To assist her, a Committee on Pittsburgh Archaeology and History has been formed to gain expertise in evaluating these cultural resources. The group consists of historians, cultural geographers, archeologists, and citizens interested in preservation of research records as well as artifacts.

The most exciting discovery of 1983 has been the Newtown Mammoth excavated in Bradford County. The discovery of associated bugs and other early ice age specimens has excited scientists. Dr. Stanley Lantz and Allen McCrady of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, co-directed the excavation with considerable support from the landowner and many dedicated amateurs. Dr. Lantz continued work at the Historic Seneca Penelec site and, with Jude Kirkpatrick, instructed students from Gannon University at a Middle Woodland mound and a Late Woodland village in Erie County.

Chris Hummer has continued work at the Williamson site in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and reports the recovery of data on living floor activity. He recently prepared a paper with R. Michael Stewart and Jay F. Custer entitled Late Woodland Cultures of the Middle and Lower Delaware Valley, a paper with Austin Robbins entitled Subsistence and Dentition: Dental Analysis of Woodland Burials from Southern New Jersey, and is working on a Delaware Indian childhood ethnographic paper. Dr. Marshall Becker has conducted excavations at the Last Stop site in Chester County. There were mostly superficial finds left by the departing Lenape in 1720 to 1730. His archival research continues to provide valuable information about the Lenape between 1600 and 1750, and is clarifying the relationship between the Lenape and the Susquehannock Minquas during the 17th century. The California University 1983 Field School was at the Nocak site (36FA34), a Late Woodland Monongahela village with four parallel stockades, several houses, 30 large borrow pits filled with trash, and four child burials. The hearth bases in the center of the dwellings contain pottery similar to that at Campbell Farm (36FA26). Muhlenberg College conducted a field school at an early 19th century shoe shop in Jacobsburg State Park under the direction of Hope E. Luhman; excavations were also done on the north, south, and west walls of the 1780 Jacobsburg Inn.

VERMONT by Muriel Farrington

The past year was a very productive one for the Vermont Archaeological Society. The Ewing lab work was completed (VTCH5 on Shelburne Pond). This was in preparation for the field school directed by Dr. James Petersen, formerly a graduate student at the University of Pittsburgh and now associated with the University of Maine Anthropology Department. He conducted a very productive field school, including intense stratigraphic information and an additional 30,000 artifacts from a limited area. This is a very special site

due to its faunal preservation. Lab cataloging of the smaller, associated CH5A is underway this Fall. Our goal is to be caught up on all backlogged lab work by the end of this year.

We continued to do fieldwork strictly as aids to the State Archeologist and Contract Archeologist in salvage work or surveys. VAS volunteers worked at the field school at Ewing and located one site during a survey in Richmond.

The Spring 1983 Meeting, co-sponsored with the New Hampshire Archeological Society, was extremely successful (over 100 attending). It was held at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. Plans are underway for a tri-state meeting with Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine for Spring, 1984. Tentativelyit will be held in the State Historical Society Building in Concord.

Our Education Committee was extremely busy this year. Three different exhibits were produced and exhibited at local malls and special events. The goal for next year is to secure funding for a permanent traveling exhibit. We are working with the State Division for Historic Preservation to publish several site reports and develop popular reports for publication. The first in this series is the John's Bridge Site Report by Peter Thomas and Brian Robinson, which is now available.

We have been given a small grant to assist in the cataloging of artifacts and carry out field testing of sites on the Otter Creek as documented by a local prolific collector; the Division for Historic Preservation is the major sponsor. Tentative plans have been made to start a southern Vermont chapter of the VAS which will also be affiliated with the New Hampshire Archeological Society.

VIRGINIA by Merle D. Kerby

On November 2, 1983 the Archeological Society of Virginia had a membership of 713 individuals, 107 institutional subscribers and exchanged publications with 20 societies. The Society continued its activities in support of archeology and resource conservation in several areas. The work at the Hatch Site in Prince George County continued under the direction of Mr. L. B. Gregory. This work continues to draw interest from many groups, ranging from Senior Citizens to the Smithsonian Institution. A major news focus in the state this year was the discovery of a large number of canal boats in the Richmond terminal of the James River and Kanawa Canal. Construction work revealed the presence of these relics and the salvage was undertaken by the membership of the Society under the direction of Mr. Lyle Browning, staff archeologist with the Virginia Department of Highways, and Dr. William Trout, nationally known authority on transportation canal systems. The salvaged boats are being preserved under water until permanent conservation can be started.

The Archeological Society of Virginia cooperated with the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology in starting an annual Field School program. The first annual session was well-attended and very successful. The Society is undertaking the Archeological Training and Certification Program that was devised and begun by the Council of Virginia Archeology. This program will operate under the guidance of the Council, the ASV and the VRCA. The program will entail a lot of effort and will require the cooperation of all institutions with an interest in archeology.

In November of 1982 the ASV hosted a very successful and well-attended ESAF meeting and we are most grateful to the members of the chapters in the Virginia Beach and Norfolk area for their hard work. In 1982 the ASV entered the twentieth century by placing its membership records in computerized storage for rapid handling. Mailings can now be addressed in a matter of minutes instead of days and membership record service is greatly simplified. Information regarding our Data Processing system may be had by contacting the ESAF representative for the ASV.

In January of 1983 Howard A. MacCord, Sr., the moving force and the backbone of the ASV for over 30 years, resigned from active leadership in the Society. During his active career in archeology Howard led, sponsored, encouraged and strengthened public and amateur support of archeology in many parts of the country. He has been a very present force in building archeological societies throughout the eastern states. That the ASV is as strong and healthy as it is reflects the work Howard did through the years, sometimes working virtually alone and often against active opposition. The dream that he had for public support for, and participation in, archeology has not reached full fruition, but the direction is set and progress is still being made. Thank you, Howard MacCord. We owe you more than we can even acknowledge. We will express our thanks in the best way we can — by continuing to lean on you for help and advice, and by continuing to argue with you at every turn even when we refuse to recognize that you are a force that must be reckoned with.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

ADENA MANIFESTATIONS IN THE NORTHEAST

Drew Cemetery: Non-Mound Mound Builders? Linda Bundinoff

This paper describes the physical anthropology and archeology of the Drew Cemetery, a non-mound, Early - Middle Woodland site in Greene County, Ohio. The site has a radiocarbon date of 170 B.C. \pm 60. The burial population at Drew Cemetery - men, women, children - represents a non-elite social group at the periphery of the Ohio Hopewell area. A most interesting feature at the site is a large central pit that contained six bodies, whose limbs and head had been cut off.

Delmarva Adena Technology and Subsistence: Evidence From The Wilgus Site, Sussex County, Delaware

Jay F. Custer

Salvage excavations at the Wilgus Site (7S-K-21), Sussex County, Delaware reveal a broad-based foraging adaptation for Delmarva Adena groups. The site is recognized as part of the Delmarva Adena Complex by the presence of Flint Ridge chalcedony projectile points and debitage and Coulbourn ceramics. One large shell midden feature was excavated and had excellent preservation of floral and faunal remains. Intensive collecting of seed plants coupled with hunting of white-tailed deer, shellfish collecting, fishing, and turtle gathering are the dominant subsistence activities revealed during the fall through spring occupation. Ceramic technology and lithic technologies vary little from those observed at other non-Delmarva Adena sites in the central Delmarva Peninsula except for the presence of the exotic raw materials and the stylistic variability of the Coulbourn ceramics. This suggests that a varied subsistence and/or technological base does not explain the cultural variety of Delmarva Adena societies.

An Adena-Related Cemetery in Brookfield, Massachusetts: New Information From Collections Research

Eric Johnson

Recent studies of archeological collections from Worcester County, Massachusetts involved reanalysis of materials excavated from an Adena-related cemetery at Quaboag Pond in Brookfield, as well as an inventory of materials collected from nearby sites. This report supplements the original 1965 article on the cemetery by presenting information on previously unreported grave contents, spatial arrangement of the excavated features, and the archeology of the Quaboag Pond area.

Excavation of The Toepfner Mound, Ohio Rae Norris

The Toepfner Mound (33 FR 43) was a large Adena mound located approximately two miles from the junction of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. The mound was excavated in 1953 and 1954 by Dr. Raymond S. Baby of the Ohio State Museum in order to prevent its destruction by commercial building activities. Although references to Toepfner Mound are present in the archeological literature, a comprehensive description of the mound and its contents was never written. The results of Baby's excavation, which indicated the presence of both Early and Late Adena traits, are discussed.

Preliminary Report on The Salvage Excavation of The Connett Mounds #3 and #4 In The Wolf Plains National Register District, Athens County, Ohio Shaune M. Skinner

The Department of Contract Archaeology at the Ohio Historical Society recently completed the salvage excavation of the Connett Mounds #3 and #4 at The Plains near Athens, Ohio. These two small Adena mounds are part of the Wolf Plains National Register District, which contained an estimated 20 Adena mounds and six sacred circles. Since no professional excavations have been undertaken at The Plains since 1932, the work conducted at the Connett Mounds #3 and #4 provided an opportunity to examine this Adena mortuary com-

plex using new archeological techniques. Although both mounds had been trenched in 1877, our excavations recovered additional human skeletal remains from both mounds. Artifacts associated with the interments and present in mound fill suggest that the Connett Mound #4 is earlier in the Adena sequence than the Connett Mound #3.

Boundary Markers, Mortuary Ceremonialism and Resource Control In The Early Woodland: A Report on The 1934-36 Excavations At The East Creek Site in Orwell, Vermont

Stephen Loring

Between the years of 1934 and 1936, Godfrey Olsen conducted excavations for the Museum of the American Indian/Heye Foundation at a large multi-component site on East Creek in Orwell, Vermont. A major "Middlesex-Adena" cemetery was discovered but has never been described in detail. The cemetery adjoined a large Early Woodland habitation site that appears closely associated with the exploitation of the chert outcrops on nearby Mount Independence.

The Boucher Site: An Early Woodland Cemetery in Vermont Louise Basa

Excavation methods maximized the identification of graves, recovery of fragile remains and of data on complex burial positions, and the relative location of certain items in relation to the skeleton. Examples will illustrate the field location of graves and the removal of the pedestaled burial en bloc from the Boucher Site (Vt-Fr-26) in Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont. Laboratory excavation at the Department of Anthropology of the University of Vermont was facilitated through the use of X-ray. Skeletal articulation is evident even in the tightly flexed, bark-wrapped burials. Fragile organic remains were observed in situ under controlled conditions that enhanced their analysis and conservation. Much of this data would have been lost by excavation of the graves in the field.

Early Woodland Ceramics in The Northeast: Synthesis and Cultural Perspective James Petersen and Nathan Hamilton

The previous recognition of Early Woodland period ceramics and associated perishable fiber industries has been limited and less often well reported in the wide Northeast. In this light, this paper offers a summary of Early Woodland ceramics and perishables from the Northeast, including discussion of "Vinette 1" ceramics, other related and possibly unrelated ceramic forms, perishables reconstructed from negative impressions and actual perishables preserved in rare cases. Particular emphasis is given to the behavioral implications of these data in terms of industrial consistency and variability as an indication of social identity and interaction during the Early Woodland period.

The Middlesex Tradition in The Canadian Maritimes Christopher Turnbull

Archeological research in the Maine/Maritime region of Eastern North America is identifying substantial traces of a Middlesex Burial Tradition influence. Four components have been recognized — one from Nova Scotia, one from Maine, and two from New Brunswick. Rather than being of ephemeral consequence, these four sites suggest that a great deal of contact is going on between the lower Gulf of St. Lawrence-northern New England and the interior of the continent, and this contact is not just restricted to the Early Woodland period. There is clear evidence in New Brunswick of Late Archaic influence in a Meadowood-related burial.

INDIAN-WHITE TRADE RELATIONS IN THE COASTAL AREAS AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Conservatism and Innovation in The Utilization of Copper Among The Protohistoric and Early Historic Northeastern Woodlands Indians James W. Bradley and George R. Hamell We believe that protohistoric and early historic material acculturation in the Northeastern Woodlands is best understood as a process in which indigenous beliefs and behaviors were initially extended to some European trade goods, incorporating the latter into indigenous cultural subsystems. Over time these cultural subsystems were qualitatively transformed as the quantities of European trade goods incorporated into them increased, and as the initial absorptive process of reciprocal exchange was transformed into the market economy of the fur trade.

We will briefly discuss conservatism and innovation in Northeastern Woodland Indian ideology and technology as they pertain to the utilization of copper during the protohistoric and early historic periods. We will note aspects of continuity and change in the ideological significance of copper, in copper metal-working techniques, and in copper artifactual forms and functions, and similarly for other metallic substances, indigenous or European, such as iron, lead, and silver.

Iroquoian Protohistoric Trade: A Chesapeake Bay/Susquehanna River Option and 1565 Spanish Evidence James F. Pendergast

Following a recitation of the earliest chronicled exploration of the mid-Atlantic coast, the history of the Chesapeake Bay area is investigated from 1546 to the 17th century. Spanish activity in the Bahia de Santa Maria from 1561, including the Jesuit mission at Jacan, is examined. The Mendez letters of 1565-1566, which describe a major French trade route, are scrutinized in detail as is Parkman's use of these documents. The Iroquoian protohistoric era is examined in the light of the historic records and the archeological evidence available regarding the Susquehannock, each of the Five Nations and the Huron, Petun, Neutral and St. Lawrence Iroquoians. On the basis of these data it is postulated that for some years prior to 1565 there existed a European trade route on Chesapeake Bay and that some of the European goods reached the Iroquoian hinterlands directly or indirectly via the Susquehanna River and its headwater tributaries thereby, in part at least, introducing the Iroquoian protohistoric era. This hypothesis is tested against the relevant archeological, ethnohistorical, historical, geographical and cartographic data. The sum of the information available in these disciplines leads to a conclusion that from the earliest recorded presence of Europeans in the Chesapeake Bay area goods have been traded with the Indians. Some of these European goods arrived in the Iroquojan hinterland, directly or indirectly, via the Susquehanna River and its headwater tributaries thereby introducing the Iroquoian protohistoric era. Although some European goods may also have arrived in the Iroquoian hinterland prior to 1600 via the St. Lawrence River, particularly among the Huron, Petun and Neutral, this is not borne out by the archeological evidence available at present.

Preliminary Results From Excavation and Analysis Of A 17th Century Narragansett Cemetery in North Kingstown, Rhode Island Paul Robinson, Marc A. Kelley, and Patricia A. Rubertone

Recovery and peliminary analysis of over 60 individuals from a mid-17th century Narragansett Indian cemetery indicate that disease was widespread and that grave goods were predominantly European. Narragansett mortuary practice represented by the disposition of the dead suggests, however, that traditional religious values persisted and that important aspects of Narragansett culture remained intact. These preliminary findings as well as directions for future research (e.g., evaluation of Narragansett use of maize, the role of craft specialists, and the role of the Narragansetts in the world market) will be discussed.

New England Indian Pandemic of 1616-1622: Cause and Archaeological Implications Authur E. Spiess and Bruce D. Spiess

Beginning in 1616, and lasting perhaps until 1622, a pandemic disease of incredible virulence swept through coastal Indian groups of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and western Maine. The mortality estimates for some groups exceed 90% for this disease episode alone. This single pandemic was responsible for territorial abandonment, and it apparently was a major cause of change in other infrastructural elements of native social and political organization. It is fair to say that European settlement of New England circa 1620 might not have succeeded without this disruption.

The 1616-1622 pandemic has not been satisfactorily diagnosed, but it was definitely not smallpox. The most commonly proposed diagnoses for the 1616-1622 disaster have been bubonic plague and yellow fever.

There have been a host of less-likely proposed causes such as typhus and trichinosis. Identified as intermediate vectors have been rats (bubonic plague), mosquitoes (yellow fever), and even pigs (trichinosis).

Assuming that the sketchy reports of symptoms originating from coastal New England between 1617 and 1622 all apply to the same disease, there is a logical cause of death which has not heretofore been proposed: fulminent (rapid, irreversible) hepatic (liver) failure in an immunologically naive population. The microbe that caused the liver failure is not identifiable with certainty, but a readily available and mundane agent would be hepatitus A or B virus. In the case of a viral cause, the animal vectors would have been human beings themselves (Europeans and Indians both).

The pandemic is now practically archeologically invisible perhaps simply because sites of the period were not buried by later anthropologenic deposits. In any case, over a decade of survey and excavation, by several institutions, has located 1,400 ceramic period habitation sites in Maine, and only one that dates from the period of the epidemic.

In southern coastal New England, which had a population of over 30,000 persons before 1615, Bradley (n.d.) reports knowledge of four habitation sites from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries. Thus, we are faced with a well-documented event, a pandemic whose agent we tentatively identify, which caused the disappearance of a "culture" over a large geographic area within 5 years.

The Early Contact Period in The Strait of Belle Isle, Labrador James A. Tuck

This paper looks briefly at the historical evidence and more intensively at the archeological evidence for Native-European contact on the north shore of the Strait of Belle Isle during the latter half of the 16th century. Documentary references to Native peoples are rare and those which refer to the southern Labrador coast mention only a transient population. The more detailed accounts of trade seem to refer to contacts further up the north shore in present-day Quebec. Archeological evidence indicates a large seasonal population of Spanish Basque whalers and fishermen in the area but despite seven years excavation at a Basque whaling station at Red Bay no evidence of contemporaneous Native people has yet been found. In fact, a more extensive inspection of archeological information from both the southern Labrador coast and Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula suggests that, for some inexplicable reason, there appear to have been no Recent Indian people in either area since prior to A.D. 1000.

A Consideration of Early Historic Trade and Its Impact Upon The Seneca Charles E. Vandrei

The initial period of European contact in Eastern North America has long been of interest to archeologists and historians. From the end of the 15th century to the end of the 17th century, large portions of Eastern North America were explored and many Native groups contacted. It is from the records of these contacts that we have glimpses of native life as it might have been prior to contact.

This paper will examine several aspects of the archeology and ethnohistory of the period from A.D. 1500 to 1700 as it concerns the Seneca Iroquois. Primarily, this paper will be concerned with identifying and analyzing the social and political mechanisms which led to the involvement of the Seneca in the fur trade. The importance and function of trade among the Seneca and other Iroquoian groups will also be considered. Potential sources of European trade items are examined through analysis of European trade materials as well as exotic Native items which may have been traded side by side with European artifacts. In addition, the growing importance of trade and related activities will be traced through the end of the 17th century.

Nahanada, An Early 17th Century Site on The Coast of Maine

David Sanger, Robert Bradley, and Arthur Spiess

In 1981 and 1982 the University of Maine (Orono) conducted excavations at the early 17th century Nahanada site near Pemaquid, Maine. Located on a sand beach referred to in historical documents, the site assemblage consists of a mixture of late prehistoric aboriginal items and 17th century European goods. Interspersed with the artifacts are the remains of local fauna and domesticates.

Analysis of site features suggests Indian occupation, not European. Small flakes of amber-colored European flint evince bifacial thinning techniques and techniques not practiced at nearby Pemaquid Restoration, a major English settlement a few decades later. Faunal remains indicate summer to fall occupation, while butchering patterns are suggestive of Indian techniques. It is concluded that this was probably the

GENERAL SESSION

Flaked Stone Debitage Analysis, Reconstruction and Interpretation Jeffrey V. Kalin

Flaked stone debitage is one of the most common types of prehistoric archeological material recovered. Unfortunately, its interpretation is limited due to a lack of concrete comparative models. Experiments illustrate that different manufacturing activities produce distinctly different flaked stone debitage clusters. It appears the manufacturing process is often descriptive of the product if the prominent attributes can be identified. While exact identification of diagnostic types may be difficult, a number of major variations in manufacturing trends are discernible and allow for the separation and interpretation of chipping clusters. In this study, a variety of flaked stone reduction activities are discussed and their identification by diagnostic attributes is illustrated.

Redefining The Late Archaic For Southern New England Curtiss Hoffman

Most of our conclusions about cultural adaptation in Southern New England during the hypsithermal have been based on projectile point seriations which may be shown to be unreliable when compared with absolute dates. We now possess enough of the latter, however, to offer a first order estimate of population parameters and the forces that shaped human adaptations in the region. Factors of environmental change, population growth, and technological evolution will be addressed.

Big Surf and Killer Poison Ivy: Archeology at Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore

Christopher L. Borstel, Joyce Fitzgerald, and Susan A. Chase

Recent excavations at Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore, have encountered a large, predominantly Late Woodland plowzone site on a small neck of land between Nauset Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Preliminary analysis has presented several puzzles, as excavations produced no significant evidence of marine exploitation or long-term habitation and horticulture. Use of marine resources was anticipated both because of the location of the site and because several nearby sites show that marine resources were an important component of Late Woodland subsistence. Champlain's 1605 description of Nauset Harbor suggested that evidence of dwellings, pits, and horticulture might also be recovered. There are several possible explanations for these apparent anomolies at Coast Guard Beach: recent cultivation and construction may have obscured evidence for maritime activities or long-term habitation, coastal erosion may have removed the portion of the site containing the evidence, or the site may have been used for other activities, such as stone toolmaking. In addition to addressing these questions, the analysis is examining possible connections between the prehistoric activities at Coast Guard Beach and nearby Late Woodland sites.

Recent Research on Aboriginal Corn in The Eastern United States: Implications For The Adoption of Corn in New York State Edward V. Curtin

The presence of Early and Middle Woodland corn at New York sites has not been substantiated. Corn generally has been found only in small amounts at Late Woodland sites. In the Eastern Woodlands more broadly, botanical evidence of corn has been found in early Middle Woodland contexts (circa 100 B.C.), but the importance of early corn to subsistence is difficult to assess with the scant botanical data. Recent measurements of variations in the Carbon 13 isotope among human skeletal specimens, however, indicate that dependence on corn for food began during Late Woodland/Mississippian times, generally about A.D. 1000. Carbon 13 isotope measurements do not indicate the substantial use of corn by Middle Woodland populations. The hypothesis that a gradually increasing use of corn during New York's Middle Woodland period caused an increase in population and laid a foundation for village life is examined with respect to the Eastern Woodlands trends indicated by the botanical and Carbon 13 data.

Imitation and Innovation: Early Domestic Potters in Essex County Sarah Peabody Turnbaugh

Recovery and analysis of 17th- and 18th-century lead-glazed redwares from the Salem Village Parsonage Site (1681-1784) and from a dozen contemporary Bay Colony potters' kilns and waster dumps indicate that major domestic redware traditions existed in Essex County and the Bay Colony. The correspondence of these domestic traditions to English redware traditions is discussed. The earliest domestic redwares seem to imitate popular English techniques and forms, while later 18th-century Essex County redwares become more innovative and freer, reflecting local cultural changes in ideology, fashions, and ceramic preferences. Conservative and innovative aspects of continuity and change also are considered in relation to probate inventory data and the gradually declining status of the Essex County redware industry through the later 18th century.

NEW EXPERIMENTS UPON THE RECORD OF EASTERN PALAEO-INDIAN CULTURE

The Corditaipe Site: A Small Isolated Paleo-Indian Camp in The Upper Mohawk Valley Robert E. Funk and Beth Wellman

The Corditaipe site is a Paleo-Indian encampment situated on a large glacial outwash terrace overlooking a tributary of the Mohawk River near Rome, New York. Recently discovered by a local collector, the site consists of four loci vaguely defined by low-density scatters of artifacts and debitage that occur within the plow zone. The collection includes two fluted points, three fluted points in process, 7 bifaces, about 80 unifaces and over 1,000 pieces of workshop debris. Although most items are of local gray to black flints, there are significant quantities of Pennsylvania jasper and Normanskill flint in the assemblage.

The Whipple Site and Paleoindian Toolkit Variability: A Comparison and Intrasite Structuring

Mary Lou Curran

The standardization of the Paleo-Indian toolkit recently has been discussed as a strategy to maximize flexibility, minimize the costs of retooling, and thus reduce risk for procurers exploiting a diverse set of resources during the late Pleistocene in the Northeast. In this argument the proportion of tool types at each site is expected to vary, rather than the actual tool types and forms.

At this level of analysis the variability inherent within each site may seem underplayed. Therefore, a second stage of analysis is presented here which considers variation in activity loci within and between sites. A detailed description of lithic material distributions from the Whipple site offers a different view of the intensity and/or length of occupation at each locus than has been put forth previously, providing an interesting comparison.

Since numerous processes are responsible for the ultimate structure of the toolkit archeologically, a more sophisticated model is being developed to address the effect of specific activities performed within a site (e.g., tool manufacturing, use, recycling. . . .). This presentation represents only a first-level approximation of internal site dynamics.

Crowfield: A Probable Paleo-Indian Cremation in Southwestern Ontario Brian Deller and Chris Ellis

Two seasons of salvage excavations were focused on the Paleo-Indian component at the Crowfield site in southwestern Ontario. A large number of Paleo-Indian artifacts were recovered, the vast majority of which were fractured by heat. These objects included several commonly recognized forms such as fluted bifaces, gravers, beaks and side scrapers as well as several distinctive bifacial tool forms previously unreported or not widely recognized in early contexts. Almost all of the heat-fractured material originated in one plow-truncated feature. Preliminary analysis suggest this material represents a cache of grave goods associated with a cremation although no human bone was recovered. Significant implications of the site for Paleo-Indian studies are briefly discussed.

Archaeological Excavations at The Potts Palaeo-Indian Site, Oswego County, New York, 1982-3

Richard Michael Gramly and Jonathan Lothrop

Long-known to amateur and professional archeologists, the Potts site has been regarded as a small encampment with few artifacts. In order to test earlier assumptions and to provide a firmer foundation for discussions, the Buffalo Museum of Science embarked upon two lengthy field seasons of excavation. As a result, the cataloged assemblage from the Potts site was increased from approximately 100 specimens to over 3,600. Several Paleo-Indian loci were defined, and two were fully investigated. Despite years of plowing and erosion, the presence of activity areas is recognizable in a few cases.

Excavations also revealed that the drumlin upon which the Paleo-Indian encampment is situated contains scattered remains of later cultures. Radiocarbon-dated features and projectile points indicate that the site was sporadically visited in the Archaic and Early to Middle Woodland periods.

Bull Brook II

John R. Grimes, William Eldridge, Beth G. Grimes, Antonio Vaccaro, Frank Vaccaro, Joseph Vaccaro, Nicola Vaccaro, and Antonio Orsini

Bull Brook II, a discrete Paleo-Indian site adjacent to the well-known Bull Brook site in Ipswich, Massachusetts, is reported here for the first time. Typological correspondences with the larger tool assemblage from Bull Brook are discussed, together with broader sociological/functional implications for Northeastern Paleo-Indian sites.

Application of Accelerator ¹⁴C Dating to Fluted Point Sites C. Vance Haynes, Jr., D. J. Donahue, A. J. T. Jull, and T. H. Zabel

Using a tandem linear accelerator mass spectrometer it has been possible to date absolutely small charcoal samples from archeological sites. Recently workers at the University of Arizona have furnished new determinations on small quantities of charcoal from the Whipple and Vail Paleo-Indian sites in New England and other ancient localities in the West. This "new wrinkle" in radiocarbon dating promises to solve many problems, among them the temporal relationship between Western and Eastern fluted point sites.

Late Palaeo-Indian Evidence From The Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence David Keenleyside

A Clovis-related Paleo-Indian complex in the Maritimes region of Eastern Canada has been welldocumented by MacDonald (1968) at the 10,600-year-old Debert site in north-central Nova Scotia. Isolated surface finds of similar fluted and non-fluted points from other areas of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick suggest the widespread presence of Early Man in the region. On Prince Edward Island, recent archeological surveys have brought to light new Paleo-Indian evidence. These Prince Edward Island finds exhibit some stylistic similarities to the Debert material, however they are tentatively attributed to a later Paleo-Indian stage.

Excavations at the multi-component Jones site in northeastern Prince Edward Island in 1983 have identified a basal, artifact-bearing stratum which appears to correspond to a late Paleo-Indian occupation. Features of the artifact assemblage and the site's proximity to the coast suggest an adaptation towards utilizing marine resources. The Prince Edward Island finds are discussed in the context of other Paleo-Indian sites in the Northeast and their significance vis-a-vis site locations and early Holocene sea level changes in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Distribution of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points From Western Pennsylvania: Implications For Regional Differences

Stanley W. Lantz

This paper reports upon the current status of an ongoing survey of Paleo-Indian sites in 23 counties of western Pennsylvania encompassing the drainage of the Upper Ohio Valley. More than 350 Paleo-Indian artifact finds were plotted on maps to establish their relationships to geological land features, drainages, and regions. The emphasis is on site location with respect to such parameters as Pleistocene lakes, bogs, and glacial land features. Of particular interest is the congruence of site elevations. The data's implications for possible site function, migration patterns, and especially regional differences are discussed at a more general level.

Paleo Indian Along The North Shore of Lake Ontario Arthur Roberts

A total of 32 localities along the north shore of Lake Ontario have produced diagnostic Paleo-Indian projectile points. This tally includes 10 fluted point localities, 18 that produced Hi-Lo points and 4 that produced Plano-like artifacts. None of the sites have been excavated and no direct radiometric dates are available; however, a pre-Lake Admiralty water stand has been dated ca. 10,750 years B.P. This relict lake level was higher than modern Lake Ontario and two fluted point localities are situated below it; they therefore postdate this event. Lake Admiralty was at least 60 m below present Lake Ontario and is believed to date ca. 10,500-10,150 years B.P. It is hypothesized that the principal fluted point adaption was along the shores of Lake Admiralty and is presently submerged by Lake Ontario.

Identification of lithic materials indicates that fluted point and Hi-Lo Paleo-Indian groups ranged eastwest along the north shore and quarried most of their raw materials from Devonian and Silurian cherts in southwestern Ontario and, to a limited extent, quartz and quartzite from the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

Recent Early Man Research in Southcentral Ontario Peter L. Storck

A long-term Paleo-Indian research program in southcentral Ontario has led to the discovery of a large number of sites which appear to reflect intra-regional differences in settlement patterns associated with the strandline of glacial Lake Algonquin. In view of the possibility that Early Paleo-Indian peoples may have occupied Ontario both during and after the life of Lake Algonquin (ca. 10,400 years ago), two different subsistence orientations are conceivable: first, an orientation to a spruce parkland or an open spruce forest of late Algonquin times with a primary hunting emphasis on caribou; and, second, an orientation to a succession of postglacial habitats during the revegetation of the former lake bed with a primary hunting emphasis on moose, deer, and elk. The presence of a major chert source in the highlands of the southern Georgian Bay region suggests that peoples of the Parkhill Complex migrated seasonally between this region and the southern Huron basin ca. 185 kilometers to the southwest. A recently discovered manufacturing site in the vicinity of this chert source indicates that the chert outcrop will provide a new focus for survey work which can be expected to contribute significantly to our knowledge of Paleo-Indian settlement patterns.

Early Radiocarbon Dates For Kirk-Affiliated Components in Upstate New York Robert E. Funk and Beth Wellman

The Johnson No. 3 site is located in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, New York State. Excavated by the New York State Museum in 1981-82, it yielded Early Archaic materials from stratified deposits buried well below plow zone. Eight C-14 dates for components related to the Kirk phases of the Southeast ranged from 6,435 to 7,715 B.C. These dates help to close the gap between the Paleo-Indian and Archaic manifestations in the Northeast.

Fluted Projectile Points: A North American Shibboleth Viewed in South American Perspective William J. Mayer-Oakes

The term "fluted" has developed a "password" or "code word" significance when it is used as a descriptor for projectile points by most North American archeologists. While there may have been a period during which this usage was justified and scientifically useful, it is argued that research in North America has already passed into a new era — an era with potential for utilizing a more sophisticated and more heuristic conceptual model. From studies of the El Inga site in highland Ecuador has come a theoretical model for the in situ development there of the concept (and practice) of fluting on projectile points. This developmental model of process (functional, technological, stylistic) at El Inga, as well as examples of the empirical evidence upon which it is based, will be briefly presented and illustrated.

CHAMBERS, CARVINGS AND CONTROVERSY: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STONE STRUCTURES

A Megalithic Complex, Essex County, Massachusetts James P. Whittall II

Scattered about the northeastern part of the United States are large megalithic boulders perched on legs. Known as dolmens in western Europe, they are attributed to the Megalithic Culture and date back as far as 5000 B.C. Over the past 150 years such monuments in this country have been attributed to glacial action; now, however, research suggests they are the work of man during an undetermined time period. No cultural assemblage has been recovered in association with the structures. Such monuments are known to trail from northern Canada down to New Jersey.

In Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, there is a site now being researched that could possibly reveal some data concerning the perched stones. Scattered in a very limited area in Lynn there are numerous stones of megalithic size perched on three legs. There is also a complex of stonework constructed with megalithic boulders. This site consists of a planned arrangement of terraces utilizing stones weighing up to five tons. Most of the site has been constructed on ledge. Various features are noted at the site: a large dished-out split boulder supported in place by small stones, a stone seat carefully built into one of the terrace walls, and several megalithic standing stones. At the highest point of this hilltop there is a large outcrop of ledge into which some highly weathered steps have been constructed. These lead up to a flat platform on top of the ledge outcrop. Here there is located a 4-ton flat-top boulder perched very carefully on three legs. From this point one can observe the surrounding terrain for some 15 miles. One can visualize some form of ritual taking place at this complex. Two miles from this site there is another grouping of terrace work around a large outcrop with a cliff overhang. A perched stone is also located there.

Excavations At The Osgood Farm Complex, Sullivan, New Hampshire Daniel J. Leary

In an effort to identify and determine the uses and origins of the stone-built structure in Sullivan, New Hampshire, test excavations were carried out within the chamber entrance and the area in front of it. After the first nine weeks of excavating, it was concluded that a structure, previously unknown to us, was once standing in front of the chamber and just south of it.

By examining the assemblage of artifacts and the context within which they were found, it is suggested that the structure might be that of a threshing barn. The date of construction is somewhere between 1790 and 1810. This would suggest that Ezra Osgood, who owned the property from 1794 to 1812, might be the originator of the barn and probably the chamber.

Sun and Star Markers of Ancient New England

James W. Mavor, Jr. and Byron E. Dix

One of the few historical records of Indian astronomy in New England is that of Giovanni Verrazzano who landed in 1524. He reported that the Indians of coastal southern New England, in their sowing, observed the path of the moon and the first rising of the Pleiades. At Upton, Massachusetts, there is an astronomical site which we have dated to A.D. 700 to 750. The site consists of a large stone, underground, beehive chamber with a long, narrow passageway. An observer within the chamber has a field of view out the passage which is six degrees wide and aimed at the summit of Pratt Hill one mile away. The limits of this field of view are marked by large stone cairns, recording the Pleiades set at the southern extreme and the summer solstice sunset at the northern extreme. A number of other stars are marked by other horizon cairns within the field of view which enable us to make a strong circumstantial case for the date of use of the structures. Another stone chamber located in Harvard, Massachusetts, is identically oriented with a narrow passageway of identical field of view to a hilltop one mile away at the same elevation as Pratt Hill in Upton. Both chambers have historical records going back to the seventeenth century and are in the heart of Nipmuck Indian country in Central Massachusets. The Nipmuck have a strong tradition of large stone construction.

Throughout New England there is a prodigious archive of stonework, largely ignored in recent times. It includes standing stones, stone piles, stone chambers, perched boulders, marked stones, ancient wells and stone rows, all of which form components of a pattern of ritual use involving astronomy. Much of our work over the past eight years has been in central Vermont, where we have designated an area of about twenty square miles as Calendar I, a ritual, astronomical complex where there are indications of use over thousands of years by Native Americans. Excavations have provided evidence of prehistoric use and stone construction. Most recently, a complex of recumbent stone slabs, each six feet long, on a hilltop, was excavated. Recesses in the bedrock and chocking stones indicate that these slabs were probably standing and served as horizon markers from observation points in the valley below.

Mystery Hill, New Hampshire: A Theory of Origin

James L. Swauger

Mystery Hill is a group of stone structures, walls, piles, single boulders, and stone outcrops at North Salem, Rockingham County, in southeastern New Hampshire. Assertions concerning its builders range from migrants from the Bronze Age Mediterranean to those hiding slaves in the mid-19th-century Underground Railway. It is suggested that the builder or builders might have been driven by a desire to build for some purpose that to most of us would seem useless, illogical, and a waste of time and effort. Examples are given from our own time of eleven such "fancies" that, if not recorded, could, two hundred years hence, well be subject to as many differing interpretations as to builders and purpose as are marshalled to explain Mystery Hill.

The Cut of Occam's Razor: Megaliths in Connecticut?

Kenneth L. Feder and Jean Arcand

It is here maintained that the present megalith controversy represents only the most recent in a long line of purported "mysteries" surrounding the past of the New World. However, it is also here maintained that an integrated approach to the question that includes anthropological theory, history, epidemiology, and archeological fact indicates that the mystery lies only in the number of people who insist on what must be labeled a farfetched construct of America's past. A case in point is the so-called "Gungywamp Complex" located in southeastern Connecticut. The claims and counterclaims that have been made concerning Gungywamp will be discussed. No "absolute" solution to the origin of Gungywamp will be presented. Rather, the probability of some of the proposed solutions will be assessed.

Stone Carvings: Works of Man or Nature?

Charles J. Cazeau and Stuart D. Scott, Jr.

The purpose of this paper is to illustrate a variety of geological features rendered by Nature that often are otherwise interpreted by the uninitiated to be works of Man, particularly in a sensationalist context. These features include primary and secondary structures routinely recognized by geologists the world over but viewed by others as the constructs of Man without corroboration and with absurd conclusions.

GENERAL SESSION

Stalking The Wild Fiddlehead in Litchfield, New Hampshire

Victoria Kenyon

Litchfield is located on the east bank of the Merrimack River in south-central New Hampshire. Historically it is a farming community with large family-owned tracts along the fertile terraces of the valley. Throughout prehistory, from the Paleo-Indian to the Contact period, people settled along the river, streams, springs and wetlands in Litchfield. Archeological study, undertaken as a field training program by the New Hampshire Historical Society, has addressed issues of prehistoric site seasonality and settlement pattern in Litchfield. Previous investigation revealed charred fiddlehead fern in a cultural feature at the Smolt site suggesting habitation during the early spring. The search for additional seasonality data continued during the summer of 1983. Data are derived from review of collections made by amateur archeologists nearly 50 years ago, survey by cultural resources management archeologists during the past 5 years, and excavations undertaken this year. Excavations at the Campbell site revealed a Middle Woodland occupation with a small Contact period component. Bifaces, pottery, copper and features were recorded. Analysis will determine the season and duration of occupation as well as the role the site played in the larger Litchfield settlement pattern.

Factors Affecting Rockshelter Occupations in Southwestern Connecticut Ernest A. Wiegand II

A survey of 20 rockshelter sites in southwestern Connecticut was conducted in 1980 and 1981 to determine the effects of several site-specific and environment-specific characteristics upon the intensity of rockshelter occupation. Factors examined included topography, closeness of potable water, lithic resource availability, shelter size, shelter orientation, headroom and drainage. The results of this study indicate that several 'common sense' assumptions regarding choice of site and intensity of occupation were found to have little bearing on rockshelter use for the study area, and that intensity of use appears to hinge upon site size and drainage.

Middle Archaic Stemmed Points in Eastern North America Daniel F. Cassedy

Identification of Early to Middle Archaic projectile points along the Eastern Seaboard has been based primarily on typological sequences described by Joffre Coe, Dena Dincauze, and Bettye Broyles based on their respective analyses of a few sites with deep, stratified contexts. Prehistorians working in areas adjacent to the loci of the type definitions have used these sequences to identify the chronological and spatial relationships of their own assemblages. In her definition of Neville and Stark Stemmed projectile points from the Neville site in New Hampshire, Dincauze (1976) noted their apparent close relationship with the Stanly Stemmed and Morrow Mountain II points that Coe (1964) described from the Carolina Piedmont.

This paper examines data taken from published illustrations of Middle Archaic stemmed projectile points from the East Coast from Maine to South Carolina. An assessment of the range of morphological variability within and between types is made to attempt a better understanding of these commonly used chronological markers, and their geographic spread is discussed.

The Troubled History of The Blue Banks Late Historic Village Site Jonathan Bowen

The Blue Banks site (33SA10) is the location of a 15th century A.D. fortified village which was built at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River in northern Ohio. Since at least the 1930's the site was a favorite resort of vandals and looters, and the efforts of the owners to curb these activities were unsuccessful. In the spring of 1983, however, the owner of the northern portion of the site invited professional archeologists to commence excavations on his property. Work commenced immediately with a field and laboratory crew composed entirely of local volunteers. Happily, all vandalism ceased and much new information was gained about the lifestyle of the villagers.