EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, NOV. 4, 5, 6, 7, 1971

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

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

BULLETIN NO. 31

JULY, 1972
After a brief period of uncertainty, about his election, your new corresponding secretary met with his predecessor, Dr. Maurice Robbins, and received the benefit of his experience and the file which he had. As you probably know, the duties of corresponding secretary are rather less extensive than a few years ago and your secretary, Ronald A. Thomas carries the principal burden of duties and we owe him thanks for a job well done.

"One of the important recurring duties of corresponding secretary is preparation of the annual directory of member societies. It shouldn’t be difficult but unfortunately about one-fourth of the societies were rather unresponsive to requests for the needed information. Repeated requests and long distance phone calls were required.

"We still get a considerable number of requests for detailed information on digs in progress. Usually these are referred to the secretaries of member societies because we do not have a central information service nor would it be appropriate to answer some requests.

"Ideally the corresponding secretary and secretary should operate from the same physical base but this doesn’t seem likely unless we return to the pattern where Dorothy Cross and Catherine Greywacz were secretary and corresponding secretary more or less permanently. I don’t recommend such an arrangement but it certainly has its merits. In any case the Secretary and corresponding secretary need the support which a permanent institution such as a state museum can provide. I especially urge you to furnish information for the next directory. I have the forms for the information for those societies which wish to obtain them at this meeting. I also strongly urge that all women secretaries who are married furnish their husband’s first names to facilitate obtaining telephone directory information.

"The membership reported this year was 8808 not including Michigan, which did not report its membership, and not including Quebec which appears to be quite inactive as a member society. Despite several attempts to contact the latter no response has been forthcoming.

"I believe also that the member societies should have a clearer understanding of the respective roles of secretary and corresponding secretary. This would avoid the necessity for Ron Thomas and me to have to forward letters to each other and it would result in more prompt replies."

President Dragoo then called upon Bettye Broyles for the Treasurer’s report.

Bettye Broyles, Treasurer, reported recent deposits of $704.50 from dues (17 societies) and $176.54 from Bulletin and Bibliography sales. Expenses totaled $2,683.24 (including cost of Bulletin No. 30) which left a balance as of November 16, 1971, of $3,171.78.

Editorial Chairman, Louis A. Brennan, then reported on his activities of the past year. Mr. Brennan reported that the Bulletin of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation has been completed and should be in the hands of member societies. Mr. Brennan then brought up the subject of a publication concerning the archaeology of the Eastern United States. It was suggested that a major publication was needed for articles of a regional interest. The opinion was given that American Antiquity does not provide this service. Mr. Brennan suggested that the Eastern States Archaeological Federation continue its leadership in the area by providing such a publication. President Dragoo promised to appoint a committee to study this suggestion and indicated that action might be taken on it before our next meeting.

Alfred K. Guth, Membership Committee Chairman, submitted the following report by letter:

During the past year the Kentucky Archaeological Association applied for membership in the Federation. Their secretary/treasurer, Lewis H. Larmon, Jr. reported a membership of approximately 60 members. In April, 1971 their officers were:

President: Mr. Gene Atherton Louisville, Ky.
Vice-President: Mrs. Genevie Sage Adairville, Ky.
Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. Lewis H. Larmon, Jr. Richmond, Ky.
Editor: Mr. Lathel Duffield Lexington, Ky.

No other archaeological society, or association, in Kentucky is now a member of the Federation. It is recommended that this application be accepted following receipt and review of their constitution.

No other business was brought before the committee.

No report was received from Barry Kent, Research Chairman. Program Chairman, Dr. Ripley Bullen let the program speak for itself.

There being no Old Business to transact, the call for New Business was issued. A discussion of future meeting locations followed. The motion was made by Col. Howard A. MacCord and seconded by Elwood S. Wilkins to hold the 1972 meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The motion was carried. The Executive Board was reminded of the invitations by Delaware in 1973 and Maine in 1974. It was suggested by Mrs. Wellman that the meeting be held several weeks earlier when held in Maine.

Dr. Dragoo then brought up the subject of membership dues. He recommended that they be continued at the present rate for another
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING – 1971

The 1971 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held on November 5, 6, and 7, at the Flagler Inn in Gainesville, Florida. The meeting was hosted by the Florida Anthropological Society. Registration was held on Thursday evening and Friday morning.

On Friday morning at 9:00 a.m. Col. Howard A. MacCord chaired the opening session of papers. Ira F. Smith, III, of the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, presented a paper titled "Pennsylvania Archaeology: An Overview." He was followed by his colleague, Dr. Barry Kent, who discussed "A Progress Report on the William Penn Memorial Museum." Col. MacCord then presented a paper on "The Crab Orchard Site, Tazewell County, Virginia." This was followed by Wilma B. Williams' discussion of "The Peace Camp Site, Broward County, Florida." Dr. Raymond S. Baby then presented a paper entitled, "Excavations at the Seip Mound State Memorial, '71." The scheduled program ended with "Evidence of Hyperpulmonary Osteoarthropathy in a Prehistoric Site," by David Chase, Mrs. Gregory Perino of the Thomas Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, Oklahoma, then gave an interesting unscheduled presentation on Illinois Hopewell sites.

The afternoon session on Physical Anthropology was chaired by Dr. Baby. The first two papers were entitled "The Osteological Study of Residential Segregation" and "Differentiation of In Situ Osteological Analysis," by Rebecca A. Lane and Audrey J. Sublett respectively. Betty Broyles then gave a short presentation on "Pathology from the Buffalo Site, West Virginia." After a short coffee break the subject was resumed by Adelaide K. Bullen who discussed "Some Skeletal Pathology from Wooden Island Sites in Florida." The program was concluded by Lyman A. Warren and Mrs. Bullen's paper on "Impregnation toxins.'"

At 5:00 p.m. the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was treated to an open house, complete with refreshments, at the Florida State Museum's newly finished facilities.

The following morning's meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.m. on November 6, 1971, by President Dr. Don W. Dragoo, immediately following the Executive Board Meeting. Reports were given by Ronald A. Thomas, Recording Secretary; Douglas Woodward, Corresponding Secretary; and Bruce Calvert, Treasurer (treasurer's report).

Louis A. Brennan, Editorial Chairman, noted that some societies had complained of not receiving their copies of Bulletin 30 and requested that henceforth all representatives be certain that a list of their societies officers with up to date addresses has been submitted. No report was given by the Research Chairman.

Dr. Ripley Bullen, local Program Chairman, was complimented by President Dragoo on behalf of the entire Federation for the fine job he had done arranging the meeting.

Reports from the representatives of member organizations were then given, as follows: Alabama Archaeological Society, given by Mrs. Gay for Howard A. MacCord, Sr. for M. Dale Kirby; and the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc. given by Sigifus Olson.

President Dragoo, receiving no reply to his call for Old Business, then proceeded to the New Business. A discussion was held on the question of reprinting those early issues of the Bulletin which are almost out of print.

A motion was made by Vivien Marshall, seconded by Ripley Bullen, that Betty Broyles be authorized to make Xerox copies of all rare Bulletins. The motion was carried.

Col. Howard MacCord then discussed the problem of vandalism of archaeological items which seemed to be becoming more prevalent. He mentioned a resolution recently passed by the Society of American Anthropology and suggested that a similar resolution be considered by the Eastern States Archeological Federation. President Dragoo then requested Col. MacCord to draw up such a resolution for consideration at the 1972 meeting. He also called on all member organizations to publish notices of vandalism. Mrs. Bradford Wellman and Peter Cooper commented on similar problems in Maine and Colorado and Elwood Wilkins reported a case of vandalism from the Caleb Pusey House in Upland, Pennsylvania.

President Dragoo then reported that the Executive Board had voted to hold the 1972 meeting in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He also reported on their vote to hold the annual membership dues at their present level. After thanking the Florida Anthropological Society and the Florida State Museum the meeting was adjourned.


The afternoon was spent in a guided tour of the Crystal River Site, a very interesting mound site near the Gulf Coast southwest of Gainesville. The Annual Dinner was held at the Flagler Inn following a Cocktail Hour. The speaker for the evening was Dr. William H. Sears, who presented a talk on recent excavations at the Hopewell-oriented Fort Center Site in southern Florida.

The final session of papers on Friday was chaired by Dr. Don A. Dragoo. The following papers were presented: Harold A. Hasch, Georgia – "Comparative Philology and Southeastern Archaeology;" Louis Brennan, New York – "A Vosburg Floor at Montrose Point, New York;" Marion E. White, New York – "Current Iroquois Research in Central New York;" Elmer T. Erb, Pennsylvania – "Fire and Its Pyrotechnics."

The 1971 meeting was attended by 135 persons from the following states as follows:

- Florida
- Pennsylvania
- New Hampshire
- Delaware
- South Carolina
- New Jersey
- Maine
- Washington D.C.
- North Carolina
- Alabama
- Tennessee
- New York
- Ontario, Canada
- Maryland
- Arkansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- West Virginia
- Ohio

The 1971 meeting was very productive and the Executive Board directed that the 1972 meeting be held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES – 1971

ALABAMA – David L. DeJarnette reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership totaling 630 members. The tally shows 254 members outside the state. The main areas of interest are the Family and Institutional Membership. There are 14 Chapters and one very active auxiliary group, The Pastfinders, of Birmingham.

The statewide meetings were held at several sites, including: The Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership totaling 630 members. The tally shows 254 members outside the state. The main areas of interest are the Family and Institutional Membership. There are 14 Chapters and one very active auxiliary group, The Pastfinders, of Birmingham.

The Alabama Archaeological Society's Annual Meeting, held in Mobile, Alabama, in the University of South Alabama Conference Center and the Archaeology Lab on the grounds of the "old" Brookley Air Force Base, Regent Stowe, who organized the meeting and developed the program, presented an extensive report on the survey work being conducted in the delta area. A workshop was conducted on the mapping of archaeological sites; methods of using and understanding topo maps and aerial photography maps; faunal remains; their preparation and preservation; work being done in Yucatan; and preservation methods being used on cannons recovered from Fort Conde.

The Southern Southeastern Archaeological Society's Annual Meeting, held in Mobile, Alabama, the Morgan-Limestone Chapter was this year's host. Amos J. Wright, President of...
the Alabama Archaeological Society, presided over the meeting. Speakers and subjects were: Thomas F. Moebus, A Preliminary Report on the Cave Springs Site; Charles H. Faulkner, Pottery Types in the Tennessee Valley of the Early Archaic Period; and Sten Stjernquist, 1971 Archaeological Survey of Northwest Alabama; William Wesley, Constitution Hall State Park Site; Charles M. Hubbert, 1971 Archaeological Survey in Northwest Alabama; Gregory Purroy, Indian Mound Burials Mounds in Illinois; and Larry Johnson, The Development of Algonquin Culture in Southeastern Alabama. The paper on Delaware Historical Geology and Geology Evidences of Coastal Changes in Delaware; held, one being a banquet meeting at which Miss Barbara Liggett spoke.

The evening session was designated as the Annual Richard E. Kerr Memorial Session. It was reported by Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Heite, Early Iron Furnaces of Delaware.

There were the victims of a flash flood, ten feet of water filling the house to its attic, major salvage projects were instituted immediately. On Sept. 23 one of the buildings was damaged by a fire-bombing.

The next meeting of the Society, was held in Annapolis on April 17, 1971. The morning session began with an illustrated lecture by Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Heite, of the University of Delaware on Iron Furnaces, Front Yards, and Finding. This was followed by an illustrated report on Early Indian Pottery of the Susquehanna Drainage, by Lila F. Smith, III, Field Archaeologist, William Penn Memorial Museum, Pennsylvania. The afternoon session was designated as the Second Annual Richard E. Kerr Memorial Lecture, and was devoted to a discussion of The Religion of the Delaware Indians; presentations were made by Herbert C. Kraft, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Seton Hall University, New Jersey, and by John Witholt, Research Associate, American Section, Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society was held Oct. 2, 1971, at Gashow, Delaware, with members of the North East Chapter as hosts. After a brief business session, which included a report of the Society's six chapters, the program began with a lively report, illustrated with maps, photos and exhibits, by the Milford Mill High School Chapter on their Chapter's work at The Log Cabin Site, and a report by Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Heite, on their work at The Shenandoah Valley. He was followed by Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist of Maryland, who discussed Conservation of Archaeological Sites, with emphasis on the application of that topic to Maryland. The program concluded with a demonstration by Paul Cresthull, Harford County Historical Society, and with a joint session of the Delaware Historical Society and the Delaware Archeological Society at Constitution Hall, Annapolis, on Aug. 27, 1971. The Annual Richard E. Kerr Memorial Lecture was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Heite, of the University of Delaware on Iron Furnaces.
Chapter, of results obtained from use of the Reprenor slide reproducing equipment. Exhibits of work done by Harford County Chapter, Lower Delaware Chapter, Mid-Atlantic Chapter and North East Chapter were also displayed, as were samples of work done on an individual basis by members of The Society.

At the Reeves Site on the Eastern Shore, supervised by State Archaeologist Bastian and manned chiefly by members of the Lower Delmarva Chapter, work in the chapter continued at a Terminal Archaic site. In addition to advising the Milford Mill High School Chapter, Reynolds J. Horpel chaired a summer workshop for teachers in Baltimore County, which resulted in the establishment of a pilot program in three of the county's high schools of an elective course in anthropolo­gy/archeology for seniors. Quarterly Newsletters were published by The Society; the 1970 issues of Maryland Archeology were published, and the first of the 1971 issues will appear shortly.

Members of The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., have deemed it a privilege to continue to assist State Archeologist Bastian with the survey and recording of sites throughout the State.

MARYLAND—Deleous Soul reported that The Archeological Society of Maryland has two chapters and 150 members. During the year The Society published a monthly Newsletter and held monthly chapter meetings. The Southwestern Chapter has been conducting weekly workshops, doing site surveys, and digging at Port Tobacco, a colonial village site. Central Chapter worked on the Baltimore Glass Company site. Two joint meetings were held. The spring meeting in Washington, D.C. included an interesting demonstration of Shinknapping by Mr. Ernest C. Moore. The fall meeting in Baltimore featured a panel discussion being done by the Saint Mary's City Commission on the first capital of Maryland, which was settled in 1634.

In the summer we held a field school at an old mill site, to teach techniques of digging and record keeping. This dig was hampered by rain, which was typical of the weather throughout the summer. We have also been working with American University at Swan Point, and with Tyler Bastian, the State Archeologist.

For many years we have promised storage and workshop space in the building planned by our parent organization, the Maryland Archeological Society, Inc., but this summer ground was broken for a Science Center in Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Dr. George S. Gibb reported for The Massachu­setts Archaeological Society, Inc. that the past year was one of continued membership growth. As of Oct. 1, 1971, our rolls showed 1,320 active members, a gain of about ten percent during the year. Renewals con­tinued to be high. This strong patronage, plus significant income from publication sales, has enabled the Society to maintain an excellent position with increasing dues, which are, in fact, unchanged since the Society was formed (3000$ for Membership). We have, however, had success in urging those who could do so to up-grade their status to Sustaining Member.

We have also had a very productive publication year. Two double issues of our Bulletin (volume 32, Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4), comprising a total of 76 page, were mailed out. Combining two numbers in one issue has enabled us greatly to reduce processing time and postal costs. Distribution con­tinues to be about 4,000 subscriptions here in Massachusetts, with the balance going to members in Canada and several foreign countries. Our Editor, William S. Fowler, reports a wealth of manuscript material at hand or "in the works." His superb pen-and-ink artifact renderings continue to enhance the quality of the editorial content. We are also blessed with an excellent local printer who works closely with the editor, processes the illustrations with great skill, and has done everything possible to hold the cost line in the face of rising paper and labor prices. Included with each semi-annual issue of the Bulletin is a copy of our Activities Newsletter, compiled by the editor. The News­letter permits dissemination of important information about Society events, leaving the Bulletin free to concentrate exclusively on research reports of general interest.

On April 17, the Ekblaw Chapter of the Society hosted an excellent semi-annual meeting in Worcester at which Douglas J. Jordan, State Archae­ologist for Connecticut, was principal guest speaker. A well attended annual meeting in Attleboro on Oct. 9 enabled us to hear Dr. Herbert Kraft of Boston Hall. Both meetings were characterized by a number of research papers of greatest interest. At the annual meeting Dr. Ralph Bates was elected President of the Society, succeeding Mr. Guy Mellgren. Delores Robb was re-elected Second Vice-President, and Terrance D. Robbins was appointed Secretary of the Society. TheEkblaw Chapter has been making outstanding progress toward creating a new, much-needed facility for the chapter's main dig at Assawompsett. Articifact recovery at Bear Swamp has been rich and the excavation is still being worked, but the impending superhighway draws ever nearer! Another salvage operation, attempted at Wareham, was defeated by trespassers - an ever-present threat in our densely settled region. Concurrently, the Society pursued negotiations with the State Department of Public Works whereby the Society would be exclusive contractor for archaeological salvage work on highway construction pro­jects. A contract, said to be patterned after the one successfully in use in New Mexico, has been drawn and a negotiating committee named. Major stumbling block is pre-financing of field work so the Society does not have to tie up its resources for long periods of time awaiting State reimbursement for incurred expenses.

On the educational front our energetic Education and Youth commit­tees continued to pioneer paths new, at least, to us. The Education Committee now has two training kits consisting of 35 mm color slides, tape narrative, and printed text. One covers New England soils and soil-related interpretive problems. The other deals with recovery of small-scale organic remains by flotation. The kits rent for $2.50 per week to M.A.S. members and $7.50 for 10 days to institutions and non­members. The Education Committee has also started a mimeographed research bulletin series entitled "Datum Points." The first issue was made available for 25 cents per single copy (10 cents each for 10 or more) from the Society, is a bibliography on the identification and dating of white clay tobacco pipes.

Finally, we would like to pass along a point of significance made by Mr. Fowler in his most recent Newsletter to Society members, wherein he stressed the importance of interstate cooperation. We in Massachusetts have benefited much from the regular reports of our archeological friends in Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Hopefully, our own work in the Bay State will continue to prove of practical benefit to our neighbors. We are also encouraged by the recent election of Mr. Ray E. Dennis to create the office of State Archaeologist was passed by the General Court and signed by the Governor in August 1971. It became law on November 12, 1971. On December 24, 1971 the Secretary of the Commonwealth ap­pointed Maurice Robbins of Attleboro to be the first State Archaeolo­gist. Dr. Robbins will serve as a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission under the chairmanship of Hon. John F. X. Davoren, Secretary of the Commonwealth. The office of the State Archaeologist will be located at the Bronson Museum of the Massachu­setts Society, 8 North Main Street, Attleboro, Ma. 02703.

MICHIGAN—Alice C. Noecker reported for the Michigan Archaeo­logical Society that 1970-1971 was a year of transition. The orderly transition of democratic process saw the gavel passed from Edward M. Gabler to William Thatcher and the addition of new blood to the Execu­tive Board.

The transition has also meant a new Editor for the Michigan Archaeologist, Dr. Elizabeth Baldwin of Western Michigan University. Two issues of Volume 17 have been published under her aegis, and there is a double issue, containing Margaret Brown's report on the glass from Michil­lmacinac, in press at the present time.

Michigan's universities find themselves in the same financial bind as other educational institutions so, with regrets and gratitude on both sides, M.A.S.'s official residence has been changed from the University of Michigan to Michigan State University, with Dr. Charles E. Gledman designated as our Resident Agent.

The Michigan Historical Collections, Ann Arbor, has been designated to receive our archives, and collections of material are being assembled for deposit therein.

We are elated to report the successful conclusion of the Sanilac Petroglyph Project. In August the deed was signed and the petroglyphs are now in the possession of the Michigan Department of Natural Re­sources. They will become the focal point of a State Archaeological Society, with a protective building for the petroglyphs, and nature trails and other exhibits in the area.

The past field season has been the beginning of a new program to improve field techniques and further cooperation between professional and amateur archaeologists. Dr. Lyle Stone, archaeologist for the Mackin­ac Island Historical Commission, and Mr. Steve Lounsbury, one of our student members, are now working as student members to work with his students from M.S.U. for a week late in July. The group worked in an area outside of the walls of Fort Michil­lmacinac, uncovering a prehistoric building that turns out to be a house and a prehistoric campsite. After the group had socialized by a visit to Mackinac Island, there was a cookout at the Lake Huron beach home of the parents of one of the
participants. The trial run was highly successful, with its main drawback being that the amateurs were not on the site long enough to see the completion of a full season's work. An attempt to remedy this by expanding the program for the next several summers to include more small groups, this time working in several two-week periods each summer. We feel that the program could lead to better field techniques for the amateurs and better cooperation between professional and dedicated amateur—tapping a readily available source of careful, experienced workers ready to assist the professional in the preservation of archaeological data.

The regular business of the Society was conducted at our Annual Meeting in Lansing, April 18, 1971. At that meeting two Distinguished Service Awards were made, to Edward J. Wahl and Judges Ira W. Butterfield. They join seven others cited since 1960, with our appreciation for their contributions to the Michigan Archaeological Society.

Field research centered almost entirely on the excavations conducted by Franklin Pierce College at the Edgerly site in Hampton Falls. The college conducted two six-week field sessions on the site between May 27 and August 14. Members of the Arkeon Explorer Post. Additional work was being done by Dr. Eugene Finch, William White, and Ernest Jenkinson in the marshes near Hampton Beach. Their work has produced a number of sites which were being occupied during the period of marsh development; much profitable archeology can be expected to derive from their efforts. The Chester Price Memorial Award for 1971 was presented to Howard Sargent.

NEW JERSEY—Janet S. Pollak reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey membership has increased to 316. The Society has three officers, representing the northern, central and southern portions of the state.

Four regular meetings were held. The Annual Meeting in January was held in Princeton. Two slide-illustrated papers were presented: Excavations on Marsh Street, Parsippany; Middle Woodland time, and is intrusive into a Transitional (Orient?) component. Still deeper was evidence of a Middle to Late Archaic component, though a final assessment must await detailed analysis of the pre-Early Woodland. At another location (Dincauze, 1971), a well defined settlement pattern was investigated. Point types cluster around the recently defined Stark point (Dincauze, 1971), and others bearing similarities to the earlier Nevil point (ibid.). In general it appears that the occupation was in Middle Archaic.

Another Society project, being conducted by Paul Holmes, is the investigation of a stone structure in Atkinson. The field work is being done by the members of the Atkinson Explorer Post. Additional work is being done by Dr. Eugene Finch, William White, and Ernest Jenkinson in the marshes near Hampton Beach. Their work has produced a number of sites which were being occupied during the period of marsh development; much profitable archeology can be expected to derive from their efforts. The Chester Price Memorial Award for 1971 was presented to Howard Sargent.

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Academy of Science held in April at Princeton University. The following papers were presented: The Abbott Phase: A Hopewellian Manifestation in the Delaware Valley by Leonard S. Putnam; and The Profile of the Indians of the Abbot Farm Site by Marie S. Claubeaux of Lehman College, City University of New York; Experiments in the Thermal Alteration of Local Clays as an Aid to the Study of Aboriginal Ceramic Technology by Elmer Erb, Chapter 14, Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology; Salvage Archaeology in the East River by William B. Wilson of the Archeological Society of New Jersey; Preliminary Report on the Firecracker Site excavated at the Mele Site by Thomas J. Smith, Jr. of the Archeological Society of New Jersey; and The Archeology of New Jersey: from Whence to Where? by Herbert C. Kraft of Seton Hall University.

Although the Society conducts no excavations of its own, the membership was offered the opportunity of digging at the Seton Hall University Museum's excavation in the Upper Delaware Valley on July 24. The event was well-attended. The New Jersey State Museum excavated an Archais site in central Jersey and the University of Pennsylvania held a field school at the Savich Farm site in southern Jersey.

During the past year the Society published News Letter No. 85-86 and No. 87, and Bulletin Number 26. Ongoing projects of the Society include a project point book guide for the state and a methods pamphlet; both would be amateur excavators. Both publications are still in preparation.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that The New York State Archaeological Association has a membership of 522 at last accounting, not including the membership of the Mid-Hudson Chapter whose active or inactive status has not been determined. For Bulletin issuance purposes membership should be considered to be 600. Depending on the status of the Mid-Hudson chapter the Association is comprised of 10 or 11 chapters. For the first time in the 55 year history of NYSSA, the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, one of the two founding chapters, has taken over the place in the membership was reversed by the Orange County Chapter with a last reported membership of 122.

The development of the year in 1971 was the retirement on May 1 of Dr. A. Ritchie, and the possible re-emergence of some of the dormant and most famous names in American prehistoric studies, as New York State Archaeologist. Dr. Ritchie had occupied this post since 1949. No successor has been appointed, in the main, as a job has been lost by Governor Nelson Rockefeller on jobs at certain levels and they may not be filled until the freeze is lifted. Dr. Robert E. Funk is the senior man in the State Archaeological Survey in Algonquin Park. Dr. Ritchie announced that his retirement from his post did not necessarily mean his retirement from his lifelong preoccupation and it is expected that more will be heard from him.

The NYSSA 1971 Annual Meeting was held April 16-18 at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Binghamton, with the Triple Cities Chapter acting as host. Named as officers for 1971-1972 were: president, Mrs. William C. Rugg; vice-president, Charles F. Hayes III; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Rose Barber; ESAF representative, Louis A. Brennan.

Executive and membership business meetings were held Friday evening, April 16.

Eighteen papers were delivered during the Saturday and Sunday sessions. They were:

Saturday morning: The Bare Island Culture on Eagle Neck, Orient, New York; Roy Latham, Long Island Chapter; The Laurel Hollow Site, Kathryn Browning, Long Island Chapter; Archhi and Early Woodland Sites Along Ellcrot Creek, Edmund B. Mayer, SUNY at Buffalo; Digging up Fort Orange: A Salvage Project in Albany, New York; Paul Haay, New York State Historical Trust; Iroquois of Kinzua Valley, Stanley W. Lantz, Carnegie Museum, Charles F. Hayes III presided.

Saturday afternoon: Site Surveying, Gordon C. DeAngelo, Chenango Chapter; Determining Cultural Levels in Unstratified Sites, Philip H. Salkin, Triple Cities Chapter; The Oscenity of Seneca Residency Patterns, The Reservation Period, Audrey Sulhett, Schoharie Chapter; A Stylistic Analysis of Iroquois Pottery, William Engelbrecht, Frederick Houghton Chapter; Iroquois Village Movements and Population Shifts Near Cayuga Lake, Marian E. White, Houghton Chapter. Eugene L. Sterud presided.


The annual meeting has continued to grow in the numbers attending and in the quantity and quality of papers presented.

Three issues of the NYSAA Journal The Bulletin, totaling 88 pages, the largest annual volume in NYSAA history, were published. Rising publishing costs, though, have forced a 10 cent increase in the subscription price of the journal to $6.00 per year. In 1971-72 vol 14, a NYSAA Informational Handbook was compiled and distributed by Secretary William Eslers. The Chenango Chapter continued the issuance of its quarterly journal devoted entirely to research reports.

OHIO—Martha A. Potter reported that The Anthropology Section of the Ohio Academy of Science is the newest member of ESAF, having been given formal membership in 1970. This group is probably somewhat different from other state societies in that it is composed primarily of professional anthropologists and sociologists, although a growing number of amateur archaeologists have joined, after they learned of the Section's affiliation with ESAF. As yet there are no chapters nor any Section-sponsored excavations. However, in the future we anticipate establishing an informal newsletter and sponsoring special meetings during the year.

Individual members of the Anthropology Section were involved with numerous field work projects. Dr. Raymond Baby and Martha Potter of the Ohio Historical Society presented a paper on the Iroquois of Kinzua Valley, W. Lantz, the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, directed an extensive survey of sites in the counties bordering Lake Erie, a project sponsored by an NSF grant. Mr. Jay Heilman of the Dayton Museum of Natural History excavated a portion of the Incinerator site, a large Fort Ancient village in Dayton. Dr. L. T. C. Ford of the Toledo Museum of Art excavated an Archaic site in the Salt Creek Reserve area, Ross County.

Dr. Kent Vickery investigated an Archaic campsite in Claymont County.

ONTARIO—John Reid reported the activities of the Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.) for the past year as follows:

November 1970: At the 20th Anniversary banquet the Windsor chapter received its charter, Mr. Frank Ridley was presented with an honorary lifetime membership in the Society, as a small tribute for his contribution to the field of Ontario archaeology. The after-dinner speaker was Dr. James V. Wright. His topic was Canadian Archaeology: Trends: Past, Present and Future.

December 1970: General Meeting: Mr. Dean H. Knight spoke on The Kleinburg Ossuary.

January 1971: General Meeting: Dr. Wm. M. Hurley spoke on The Archaeological Survey in Algonquin Park.

February 1971: General Meeting: Dr. Wm. N. Irving spoke on Archaeology in the Northern Yukon.

April 1971: General Meeting: Dr. H. Savage spoke on The Archaeological Uses of Fossil Analysis.

April 1971: General Meeting: Mr. Edson Way spoke on Thule Eskimo Burials from Northern Labrador.

May 1971: General Meeting: Mr. J. Dear spoke on Archaeology of the Wolseley Site.

June 1971: This month's meeting took the form of our spring dig. The work was in progress on the MeLost Site in Oshawa, Ontario. About 50 members participated.


October 1971: General Meeting: Mrs. M. Latta spoke on The Robitaille Site: A Contact Period Huron Village.

In the Fall Dig was held at the DeWade Site near Woodstock, Ontario in September. It was a fairly productive weekend despite the poor turn-out of members.

The future of the Society is looking very good at the moment — with an Oatts Chapter now formed and awaiting its charter; and hopefully a Lakehead Chapter will be formed in the not-too-distant future.

 PENNSYLVANIA—Vivien Marshall reported that the membership of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is numbered at 680. Its Annual Meeting is held in the Spring. The Society charters local Chapters, which now number 20, but not all of them are active. Excavations are carried out by the individual Chapters because the S.P.A. does not sponsor any.

The publication of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has as its Editor, Henry Besley. During 1970 members received the issues Vol. 40, Nos. No. 1 and Vol. 41, Nos. No. 1-4. If there is still any question as to which volumes are to be considered, the number is simply the year, to which the date (as usual, was the policy for awhile), see the E.S.A.F. Bulletin No. 13, July 1971, page 7, column 2, line 13.

Also distributed to the membership is the E.S.A.F. Bulletin and the Archaeological Newsletter. The latter is published by the Carnegie Muse-
um, Dr. Don Dragoo, Editor. Nos. 45-46 were distributed and 47-48 are in press.

The 42nd Annual State Meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology was held May 7-8, 1971 at Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ray Carlin near Dilworthtown, Penn. served as host. It was only the previous year that this Chapter received their charter. The State Society Officers and all who attended had a very informative and enjoyable time. We want to commend the Chapter for the outstanding assistance that they have given the Archaeologists.

The business meeting was conducted by Melville Corl, President. The minutes and reports of same can be found in the Archeological Newsletters of the 17-18 and 19-20 issues. Dick George was selected during the election to serve as President, 1st Vice President and 2nd Vice President, respectively, were, Elnor Fehr, John Zavinski and Richard George. Also, a Resolution of Thanks to Dr. Catherine McCann was read by Mrs. Lillian Picton. Dr. McCann has retired from her position at the William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg. The S.P.A. wished to express its gratitude to her for all the favors and work she had done for them through the years.

W. Bertram Waychoff chaired the morning General Session of papers. He introduced the following presentations: How to Plan a State Meeting—Chapter No. 19 by Steve Sabo; Extended Research with the Scientific Tool of Man—Fire by Elmer T. Erb; Late Prehistoric Village in Wyoming Valley (Parkers Site) by Ira Smith; Recent Trends in Archeology at the Mead Museum by Barry Kent; Bird Figures on Upper Ohio Valley Petroglyph Sites by James L. Swauger.

For the afternoon papers, Albert Miller served as chairman. James L. McCann had been chosen to receive its Crystal Chalice—Awarding on the Whittensley Focus: The Advantages of Having and Studying Mussel Shells from Local Sites by Don Tanner; Meadow Mound Site by Ron Eisele; Past and Present (Archaeology Sites in Green County) by Steve Sabo, Jr.; and a paper given by Ron Michael the title of which I have not been able to learn. John Zavinski then introduced Angelo DiMino and Merle Nosker (both of the Warren County School Systems) who presented a film, Keepers of the Gateway, which they and pupils of Warren County Schools had made.

The highlight of the State Meeting this year—the Primitive Games Contest—was held following the afternoon session. Although there was quite an array of atlatls, Early Man would have had no way to have had to vie with Modern Man in the quest for food using primitive weapons.

Following the banquet Saturday evening, Toastmaster James D. Randolph, President of the Paul R. Stewart Chapter No. 19, announced the winners in the Primitive Games Contest and prizes made by Flint Ridge Flint were presented in the following divisions: Hammerstone Throw: 1st, Kathy Wirth; 2nd, Vera Jane Hoffman; 3rd, Shirley Venchech. Atlatl (Distance Throw), Men Division: 1st, Barry Kent; 2nd, Lou Farino; 3rd, John Davidson. The winning throw measured 371 feet. A special round of applause was given to John Pharr, Jr. and his car (it was the one thing that managed to get hit without too much difficulty.) Atlatl (Women's Division): 1st, Vivien Marshall. (I should mention that because there was only one entry (mine), I couldn't help but win!) From the gist of the discussions, though, I wouldn't be surprised if there were a lot more women entering the contest next year. Although we need not let the fellows think that they shouldn't be the only ones to enjoy the fun of this sport.

Atlatl, Accuracy: 1st, Joe Lopresti; 2nd, Fred Veigh; 3rd, Ira Smith. The prizes for this last contest were different from those for the other divisions. They were respectively—a copper enameled ashtray (with an arrowhead motif on it) and pottery bowls (with a motif on them, Mr. Randolph suggested as being "Striped Mining"), all of which were hand-crafted especially for this contest. A special award, The Monongahela Pot was given to Dick George.

Mr. Corl then called on Phil Walters of the Society's Awards Committee and for its report. The Archery Awards were presented to: Virginia Beggs, Southeastern Chapter No. 2, and Elmer Erb, Forks of the Delaware Chapter No. 14. Mr. Walters also announced that Dr. Catherine McCann had been chosen to receive the 1971 J. Alden Mason Award. The Toastmaster then introduced the speaker of the evening, John Wither, who spoke on, Problems of Early Man.

We are very proud to announce that we have added a new chapter: The Somerset County Archeology Society. Chapter No. 20

Individual Chapter reports will be brief. Allegheny Chapter I had members at: Hantsmstoke (Kirke and Helen Wilson, Peg and Sparky Adams (also others)); Girraphic Valley (Don Tanne and Willing Burg); Lower Allegheny Valley (Raymond Washlaski); McJunkiri Site (Harold Klein); 36 AR 116 (Richard George); Washington's Gest Mill (John Pharr, Mrs. Pharr, and D. C. M.); 300 Ft. Mound (Mrs. Garley and Ed Dzutowski); and Butler County sites (Mr. Dzutowksi).

Southeastern Chapter No. 2 reports that the Library of the Museum of Science and Industry has established a book fund in the memory of Mary Butler Lewis. The fund is to be used to purchase books concerning Central America or Northeast American Indians. Anyone interested in contributing (tax exempt) should contact the Secretary of the Southeastern Chapter. This chapter has become the sponsor for the Explorer Post 2126, B.S.A. Howard Wyant continues his project of traveling in various states, gathering information and locating sites of Jasper and flint quarries. Edward Hinderliter has been working on a large sample of cultural material from the Pintosich site in Pennsylvania.

The Francos Dorrance Chapter No. 11 continued helping with the dig at 36 LU 11. Each year this Chapter makes a generous donation to the State Society from proceeds of Annual Picnic-Auction. The Community Chapter No. 13 is continuing work at the McFate Site and other sites in the Conneaut Lake Area.

Forks of the Delaware Chapter No. 14 members surveyed sites along the Schuykill River. William Stroemer and Elmer Erb recognized the so-called "argillite quarries" along the Delaware River. Work continues (for the 6th year) at the Byram Site.

Coommock Chapter No. 16 reports that individual work on small mountain sites in the Johnstown area has been done. One of these sites has been completed and reported by Fred Veigh. Also reported: historical sites, particularly of the turn of the century logging boom in Cambria County show much promise.

Amockwi Chapter No. 17 continues to excavate at 36 BV 9. Members from Kinzua Chapter No. 18 work in the Kinzua Dam area as the water level permits.

The Paul R. Stewart Chapter No. 19 had a very busy year. Besides planning and hosting the annual State Meeting, members did work on the Delphiense Site (36 GR 37) and also site surveys in the area. Ron Eisele worked at the Meadows Mound and the Hartley site.

It should be reported that the Somerset County Archeology Chapter No. 20 is working on the previous year's sites by Past President, Melville Corl, at its First Annual Banquet on Oct. 19, 1971. There was an attendance of over 100. Dr. Don Dragoo was the speaker for the occasion.

The date for the 1972 Annual Meeting for the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has been set. It is: April 28-29, 1972. Please keep it in mind and plan to be with us in Philadelphia!

VIRGINIA—Howard A. MacCord reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has 1,233 individual members, plus 95 institutional subscribers, for a total of 1,328. Twenty local chapters are organized, with membership potentials in at least two areas for additional chapters. Most chapters meet regularly, and several have engaged in chapter-sponsored excavations. Those done by Chapters or individuals in the Society during the year are:


Excavation projects sponsored by the Society, usually cooperating with the Virginia State Library, were:


The Fort Dinwiddie excavation verified the location and size of one of the frontier forts of the French and Indian War, information which had hitherto been unknown. The Crab Orchard Site was a highway salvage project lasting twenty-four days. It revealed the outline of a circular, palisaded village, 300 ft. in diameter, with circular houses. Fifty-one human burials were found, and a large sample of cultural material was recovered.

In addition, many members of the Society assisted in excavations being conducted by other agencies. These included: Historic site salvage in an urban renewal project in Hampton, Virginia, for which Joseph L. Benthall is Project Archeologist; The Posniski Site in Henry County, where a summer school class in archeology was taught by Jared Harper of Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond; The Thunderbird Ranch Site in Warren County, where Dr. William M. Gardner of Catholic University is excavating a Paleo-Indian workshop and habitation site; and the Chickahaminy River survey, being done by the College of William and Mary.

The Society issued its Quarterly Bulletin with a total of 292 pages, and a regular quarterly Newsletter was provided each month.

The Society's Annual Business and Dinner Meeting was held on Oct. 19-20, 1971, at Hampton, Virginia. It was the best such meeting ever held, with over 150 persons attending. The evening program speaker was Dr. Raymond S. Buby, who reported on his recent work at Mound City, Ohio.

Virginia has continued its support in its support of the creation of the Science Museum of Virginia. The Museum was created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1970, and plans are now being drawn to bring the Museum into being during the next few years. It is anticipated that
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Virginia archeology will play a big part in the work of the Museum, and in turn, archeology will be greatly stimulated throughout the state. In addition, the Society has continued its support and leadership in the Virginia Historical Society.

Site survey work continued across the state and many new sites were added to the Society's file. Many talks and several demonstrations were presented to civic, historic and other groups throughout the state. Work planned for 1972 will follow the same pattern.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS — 1971

EXCAVATIONS AT SEIP MOUND
STATE MEMORIAL, 1972

RAYMOND S. BABY AND MARTHA A. POTTER

Excavation of a 50-ft. square area between the large restored burial mound and the earthen enclosure revealed a post-hole pattern of a nearly square, round-cornered Hopewell house structure 38 ft. long and 33.5 ft. wide. The mound was covered with a thin layer of loam at each end. The size and ground plan of this house are quite similar to the charnel houses at Mound City.

The unusually high lumps of mica and Flint Ridge flint blades on the house floor and in the post holes led to the conclusion that the structure was a craft house rather than being used for mortuary purposes.

A VOSBURG FLOOR AT MONTROSE POINT
LOUIS A. BRENNAN

Ever since our discovery in 1960 of a horizon of unusually large oyster shell in a stratified midden at Croton Point, in the Lower Hudson River, and the dating in 1963 of that horizon at 5863 ± 200 C-14 years, we have been endeavoring to establish the cultural identity of the depositors of the stratum, called by us the GO horizon. Both the Croton Point and GO horizon and a GO-stratified shell midden at Montrose Point, about 4 miles up river, dated at 5650 ± 200 C-14 years, were devoid of diagnostic cultural material.

(It is no longer acceptable to consider C-14 dates, as above, into calendar dates B.C. In 1970 I reported in "American Dawn" that cross-checking of C-14 results with the dendrochronology of the bristle cone pine had revealed a discrepancy, beginning about 2000 years ago, between C-14 "time" and annual time as counted by bristle cone pine annual rings. In "Scientific American," October, 1971, there was printed a figure device for the conversion of C-14 test results into annual time. By this device the 5863 C-14 result above converts to about 4850 B.C., not to 3900 B.C., which was the conversion date formerly published. It can no longer be proper, for dates older than 2000 years, to give a B.C. equivalent of a C-14 result, if the value 2000 is agreed on by C-14 labs as the C-14 base year. In as much as C-14 years prior to 1 A.D. are now known to have been longer than solar years obtained by C-14 assay can be reported only by C-14 years, or by using the conversion device, credited to Hans Suess.)

The identity of the GO midden depositors is crucial in Lower Hudson, and New York, prehistoric because it appears, from several lines of evidence, that there followed for some 400 years, between 5650 and 5150 C-14 years ago, when oysters did not grow in the Lower Hudson, at least north of New York Bay. The interpretation of this hiatus is that the sea was at a stand-still and the estuary became so silted that the salinity of the waters dropped below that necessary for oyster growth, the condition that exists today. At about 5150 C-14 years ago the sea resumed its rise, oyster population returned to the Lower Hudson and there appeared a new cultural element, the small, stemmed points locally called the Taconic Tradition. The interpretation is that the Taconic people were pushed up river by the submergence of their coastal habitat area and that their incursion into the Lower Hudson was initially coincident with the upriver spread of oysters. The archaeological questions were: had the Taconic people been the depositors of the GO horizon shell who had retired to the coast when the Lower Hudson ceased, for 500 years, to produce oysters; or had they lived content at the then mouth of the river and moved into the present Lower Hudson habitat area and that their incursion into the Lower Hudson was initially coincident with the upriver spread of oysters. The archaeological questions were: had the Taconic people been the depositors of the GO horizon shell who had retired to the coast when the Lower Hudson ceased, for 500 years, to produce oysters; or had they lived content at the then mouth of the river and moved into the present Lower Hudson only when dislodged by the rising sea at about 5000 C-14 years? The Croton Point and Kettle Rock points were so truncated by erosion that it could provide little information. While the GO horizon at Montrose Point (Dogan Point Locus) was limited (about 20 sq. ft.) the spread of midden material was about one quarter of a square mile, covering the hillside behind the riverbank. With about one-quarter of the site excavated it has resolved itself into a series of campsites or areas on the old, pre-midden surface, which later submerged surface, at the midden deposits. Since the GO horizon was devoid of diagnostic material, as it was at Croton Point and Parham Ridge, the third site at which it occurred, we concluded that the GO midden heaps were the loci of one kind of activity only, the shucking of oysters, and that the diagnostic material relating to other activities would be found at one or more of the camp sets.

Camp site No. 1 was not relevant to the problem. The cultural material began on the weathered surface of the GO Stratum and consisted of Taconic points. C-14 dated at the Twombly Landing Site (downriver, in Pullias Park) as at 4750 C-14 years old, and a Siberian Lake Rockshelter site, about 5 miles upriver, where they occurred in a Vosburg zone dated at 5730 C-14 years, contained stone tools, including point fragments and Twombly side-notched points. About 20 ft. inland from camp site No. 1 there was found under the midden, on the old, pre-midden surface, three Kennebec points, a flake scraper and a flake point of shell. Shell from directly over this point was aged at 5155 C-14 years. The point is thus older than the shell and might conceivably relate to the GO horizon, which it lay close to, but GO midden, before it was reduced by wave erosion, must have been very extensive, and the point is the only one of its kind among the 100 odd found at the Dogan Point Locus.

About 20 ft. farther inland from this find there occurred, in a sub-midden humus still existing at this spot, a cluster of three square-stemmed points, one with basal toes, of no known type. Shell from the humus, taken from the immediate vicinity of the points, was C-14 dated at 5075 years.

Campsite No. 2 lies in the area between the two finds just described. The midden here was very thin in 20 in., the area apparently having been kept open for camping. On the old, clay surface and in the midden were found an Otter Creek point. Two Dalton-like points (probably Taylor points) a Taconic, two Taconics, a Vosburg corner-notched, a short, broad-stemmed point not locally typed and ten small, mostly narrow triangles related to Beekmans and called by us the Shattemuc Tradition. Points found higher do not relate to the GO problem. Lying as it does between 5155 and one dated at 5075 years, the lower level shell can reasonably be dated at the average of these two or 5155 C-14 years. But there are too many points present for so flat an average. The area had obviously been reasonably well occupied. At one point one of the Vosburg points — one was found in the clay of the old surface — the primary occupation. Some points certainly dated at about 5100 C-14 years. But which?

In the spring of 1971 we unprobed Camp Site No. 2 about 20 ft. inland and uphill from Camp Site No. 2. It consisted of a large, apparently much used, hearth area surrounded by cultural evidence, mainly lithics, and it lay on the original, pre-midden land surface. Diagnostic pieces in association were three hole-in-cornor Vosburg points, a probable Otter Creek point and a Shattemuc Triangle. Two of the Vosburg points and a flake scraper were found touching each other in a cluster. Shell lying on top of this cluster was C-14 dated at 5095 ± 130 years. Thus the Vosburg floor is older than 5100 C-14 years. Can it be old enough to have been contemporary with the 5650 year old GO horizon? The dates recorded for Vosburg points in the Northeast cover over a millenium. David Thompson's Binette site in Connecticut had a Vosburg component C-14 dated at 4340 ± 120 years. The first Vosburg component C-14 dated at 4100 ± 100 years. The second Vosburg horizon in extreme southern Dutchess County; the C-14 determination was 4480, with the large plus or minus error of 300 years. The Vosburg component at Funck's Sylvan Lake Rockshelter, also in Dutchess County, was C-14 dated at 4730 + 80 years. Next in order of age comes the more than 5095 C-14 years of our Dogan Point Locus. The last and oldest of the series is roughly spaced at 5095 ± 200 years. The Vosburg component for the Fauscott Farm site on the Upper Delaware in Pennsylvania, about 50 miles directly west of Montrose Point.

The Fauscott Farm date accords very well with the Montrose Point GO horizon date and it now seems very probable that the Vosburg tradition was in the Lower Hudson 5650 C-14 years ago, and the Otter Creek and Shattemuc Traditions as well. Ritchie has listed both the Vosburg and Vergennes (Otter Creek points) as phases of the Laurentian, but none of the Vosburg sites listed above, nor the Otter Creek points at Dogan Point have typical Laurentian artifacts; gouges, plummet, semi-lunar knives, ground slate points etc. in association. Moreover, an age of the order of 5650 C-14 years would take the Dogan Point Vosburgs and Otter Creeks beyond the range of the Laurentian into a pre-Laurentian period. It would also seem likely that Vosburg and Otter Creek (bigly made, fluted form) point makers acquired Laurentian traits only after moving northward from a center possibly at the Lower Hudson latitude.

THE NALCREST SITE
LAKE WEDROHAPKA, FLORIDA
RIPLEY P. BULLEN AND LAURENCE E. BILMAN

During the past several years Beilman and, to a lesser extent, his friend Edward Wheeler, both of Nalcrest, Florida, have been collecting projectile points and other chipped stone tools from the shallow waters of Lake Wales. During the past five years, a number of these sites were observed, and Florida, about 15 miles east of Lake Wales. Specimens are found in a narrow area which
parallels the present shore line for a distance of about 1.5 miles and extends outward a maximum of 100 feet to a depth of about 3.5 feet.

The tools appear to be in shifting tan sands but really are resting on an eroded, reddish, indurated sand deposit of unknown thickness which supports such the interbedded sand and the shifting tan sands. In a few instances the tan sands have moved outward leaving specimens behind. The consolidated red deposit occurs near the edge of the lake as soft "sandstone" ledges, which angle west, under the present low sandy shore at about the same elevation as compact red sand.

In places, further to the west, are eroded cliffs of dust-like sand, 8 to 10 feet high. Examination of their faces in two locations failed to reveal any buried habitation or workshop remains. The higher parts of these cliffs are covered with projective point and other tools and artifacts further west, under the present low sandy shore at about the same elevation as compact red sand.

Projectile points from the Nalcrest site include a reworked Suwanee or Cheaha point, two Beaver Lake points, a relatively large number (15) of beveled side-notched Bolen points, various stemmed and corner-notched points of the Archaic and possibly early ceramic periods and, surpris­ingly, a few small triangular (Pinellas) points. The last suggests a rather late ceramic period. No pottery has been found at the Nalcrest site but on a high bank a little to the south is a small shell midden, while some distance to the north, where high banks are not present, is a fairly extensive shell midden on present shore. Both middens produce Belle Glade Plain pottery which in this area is the usual ware from about the time of Christ up to the time of European contact. The half dozen Pinellas points found in the lake may represent strays from either or both of these ceramic sites.

Important tools from the Nalcrest site include small exhausted cores, roughly square in shape, .75 inch across and .5 inch thick, with steep sides exhibiting multiple hinge fractures; some 8 smallish chips about 1.25 inches across upon which one or more engraving spurs have been generated by minute chipping; about 30 (finished and in process) very small (.75 to 1.5 inches in length), unifacial, narrow trianguloid, end scrapers, one small (.25 to .37 inches in width) resembling drills with trapezoidal cross-sections, flat chipped top and bottom, and steep, chipped, scraper-like side edges. Also present are various larger (1 to 2 inch) scrapers of amorphous shapes, a few spurred end scrapers, stemmed or hafted scrapers, Archaic type drills, knives, and broken fragments of less specific typological identity.

The small exhausted cores, chips with engraving spurs, concave end scrapers, and minute drills are all called "beveled" in references describing these tools and activities which apparently forms a part of the ancient archaeology. Previously only a half-dozen isolated examples have been known for the whole state. As these tools are not found in river sites producing reasonable quantities of Paleo-Indian points, and Paleo-Indian points are an extremely rare, or non-existent at Nalcrest where they are found in quantities, they do not seem to belong to that period in spite of the fact that spurred chips were present at both the Lindemmer and Bull Brook Paleo-Indian sites. Nor have they been found in any recognized ceramic or middle to late Archaic horizon in Florida.

The most common, named, points at the Nalcrest site are what we refer to as Bolen Beveled which, we believe, are related to Big Sandy I points. A site producing these points in appreciable quantities has not, as yet, been dug or tested in Florida. The Nalcrest data strongly suggests a correlation between these beveled points and the specialized tools described above.

Similar beveled points, spurred chips, and amorphous scrapers are part of the cultural assemblage at the site. Kurgueh, a large rock shelter on the Stanfield-Worley rock shelter in Alabama and dated by two radiocarbon runs to about 7300 B.C. Looking further afield, we find the concave end scrapers, for regional variation, that well suit amorphous side scrapers, present at the Dalcon Grant site in Arkansas as described by Dan F. Morse. However, the Grant site produces typical Dalton points which may be serrated and sometimes beveled but not side-notched like the Florida Bolen Beveled.

Nevertheless, it would seem as if these three sites—the Grant site in Arkansas, the lowest zone at Stanfield-Worley in Alabama, and part of the Nalcrest site in Florida belong to a generalized Dalton time and cultural affiliation, setting aside for regional variation. That deep, well specialized, concave end scrapers, as well as the other similarities noted, are found in both Arkansas and south central Florida indicates an extremely large area with specific typological congruences. It is to be expected that many additional points of these characteristics will be found in Florida, along the gulf coastal plain, and beyond.

EVIDENCE OF HYPERPULMONARY OSTEOARTHROPATHY IN A PREHISTORIC DOG

DAVID CHASE

In 1968 the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts explored a large multi-component prehistoric village site along the south bank of the Tallapoosa River (Hickory Bend Site - Mt. 56). The sequence of occupations included from earliest evidences of early Woodland to late Archaic at the Carterville-Detfords, termed the Cobb's Swamp Phase in Central Alabama; a small Weeden Island campsite located along the eastern edge of the site proper; a very large Middle Mississippian Hopewell Phase; a smaller community of the Autauga Phase (terminal Woodland in Central Alabama) and again, a larger Middle to Late Mississippian village.

During the course of the project 29 human burials were recovered. Over half were related to the Hope Hull cultural provenience. In addition, seven dog burials were found, five of which were certainly on the Hope Hull time level, based upon artifacts associations.

All of the dogs proved to be of the small terrier type and these had been buried in specially prepared pits covered and filled with available dirt gathered from the village area. Subsequent examination of the dogs revealed that two had badly crushed crania, suggesting a deliberate death blow, possibly to end the sufferings of a sick or injured animal. One of the slain dogs was recovered from a pit 1.2 ft below the Hope Hull village refuse level. In cleaning the skull, a thick coarse patination was noted covering the long bones and phalanges. The growth was less apparent on the pelvis. A pathological condition was assumed and the bones were taken to a Montgomery veterinarian, Dr. Anthony Drake, for further examination.

It was Dr. Drake's opinion that the dog had suffered in life from a hyperpulmonary osteoarthropathy, sometimes known, as Marie-Beur­berger's disease. Further information kindly sent to the writer by Dr. B. F. Hoerlein, head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine at Auburn University, confirmed Dr. Drake's views. The information regarding the disease indicated that it was somewhat rare, but that in recent years it has been found in sheep, deer, horses and lions, and more rarely, in man. The clinical symptoms in the living patient appear initially as a cough or dispea. A proliferation of new bone forms in distal elements such as the phalanges. This appears as an exostosis, an actual new bone growth just beneath the periostium which pushes outward as an irregular growth so that the bone surface appears quite rough. From pathological extremities the affliction graduates to radius-ulna, tibia-fibula to humerus and femur in the last stage. Terminal effects of the osseus growth and accompanying pulmonary lesions are fatal.

The story of this curious find might not be worthy of such special mention except for one additional fact. If proof that in recent years it has been achieved: (1) stratified sites in which projectile point styles and artifact assemblages are related to specific time levels and site distribution information indicates that Paleo-Indian occupation of the South Atlantic states may be several. First, the available artifact and site distribution information indicates that Paleo-Indian occupation

EARLY MAN IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

E. THOMAS HEMMINGS

The evidence for Early Man in the South Atlantic states—the two Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida—remains quite elusive. Even the basic requirements for a regional understanding of Early Man have not been achieved: (1) stratified sites in which projectile point styles and associated tools can be isolated and related to other lithic complexes; (2) firm evidence of man's contemporaneity with and exploitation of extinct animals; and (3) reliable dates for early lithic occupation sites.

The reasons for our present dearth of knowledge regarding Early Man in the South Atlantic states may be several. First, the available artifact and site distribution information indicates that Paleo-Indian occupation
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(known primarily from fluted projectile points) was indeed less intense in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida than in the valleys of the Tennessee, Ohio, or central Mississippi River. A second reason (one already much discussed) may be that much early human occupation of the South Atlantic region was located on part of the coastal plain now covered by water (the coastal shelves and inland Florida sinkholes or cavens submersed) or by very fresh water (as in the Apalachicola River valley). A third reason is that the entire area is also paleogeographic. The South Atlantic states have neither extensive alluvial valleys nor dry cave or shelter formations which would have attracted Early Man and fortuitously preserved his remains. The hundreds of Early Man sites in the South Atlantic states have been found in freshwater, sinkholes, and beds of spring runs below the modern water table undeniably contain evidence of Early Man and extinct fauna, but they continue to present complex problems of interpretation.

There are some positive factors, however, which favor the eventual discovery of Early Man sites in the South Atlantic states. The Late Pleistocene (Rancholabrean) vertebrate fauna, especially the large herbivores hunted by Early Man in the Western states, is abundantly preserved in fossil deposits along the Carolina, Georgia, and Florida coasts and in Florida freshwaters. Elsewhere in the Southeast these animals are preserved only in restricted deposits, such as cave or fissure fillings and salt licks. Thus the ultimate proof of human exploitation of extinct animals in the South Atlantic states can be predicted for these nearly continuous coastal or scattered inland deposits.

Although considerably more data is needed in the South Atlantic states, present knowledge of early lithic complexes can be organized usefully in certain ways. The classification proposed here departs from several earlier schemes, and continuing work may show that the clusters are the only early tool types now reasonably well known. It is supported by admittedly little stratigraphic or geochronological data. Initially, at least, it is notable that, regardless of projectile point type, sites can be grouped into four type clusters on the basis of continuous and discrete technological attributes. Named projectile point types within each cluster consistently show a high degree of variation of attributes such as size, blade shape, base shape, fluting, beveling, grinding, bevelling, and, and so on. Thus, four or five or tens of seemingly meaningful attributes which have been emphasized by other clusters. The four type clusters defined so far do not form perfectly distinct groups. Boundaries in typological terms, as we can tell in such chronological, geochronological, or functional dimensions as may be assigned them. However, on a trial basis they suggest not only an orderly arrangement of cultural components, but also through the entire range of lithic complexes within and perhaps beyond the South Atlantic states.

The first type cluster combines relatively large, fluted, lanceolate projectile point types: Cloris, Cumberland, and Redstone. Cloris projectile points occur sparingly, but continuously, throughout the South Atlantic states except South Florida, while the Redstone and Cumberland types are quite rare anywhere in this region. Significant fluted point sites are few: Silver Springs, Florida, Pasquotank Site, North Carolina, and the Waring or Therralt or Waring Site, Georgia. Neither reliable dates nor faunal associations are established in these sites for the Cloris-Cumberland-Redstone type, except for the Waring Site, which had a fauna of extinct animals. However, the lithic complex is clearly correlated with other Eastern fluted point sites, such as Debert, Nova Scotia, dated at 10,600 years B.P. We can generalize that the Waring hunters were utilizing Cloris projectile points, as we now here as in the Western states, but no faunal remains are preserved in the three sites mentioned above (except mastodon and mammoth from the underwater Cayen Site near the excavated Silver Springs Site). The second type cluster is characterized by the relatively rare fluted projectile point types: Suwannee, Simpson, Santa Fe, Quod, and Beaver Lake. Projectile points of these types, especially the Suwannee point, are relatively common on the rivers and springs runs of north central Florida, and are sparsely distributed northward through Georgia and South Carolina into North Carolina. It has been suggested that Suwannee points in northern Florida are frequently associated with riparian sites which were the watering or fording places of mammoths and other large animals. The best evidence for associated tools and stratigraphic context comes from northern Alabama: the Quod Site and Russell Cave. At the latter site an unfluted lanceolate style point has been dated about 8200 years B.P. If the beveled elephant ivory points from the Itchertuckney Spring run in Florida are truly associated with Suwannee points, as is often supposed, then large unfluted lanceolate projectile points may also represent exploitation of extinct animals. Unfortunately, there are few significant sites in the South Atlantic states where Suwannee points were recovered in undisturbed context and in association with other tools. A few specimens have been excavated in Florida at Silver Springs and Bolen Bluff, although many more surface and underwater finds of these points have been made. It is interesting to note that beveled points with large blades may be present in the Suwan­

and north central areas. Excavations at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter in northern Alabama show the Dalton component to be 9000 or more years old in that area. Coe’s excavations at the Hardaway Site in North Carolina provide data for the first Dalton group in the region. With its stratigraphic relationship to later Archaic lithic complexes. The only other excavated site, besides Hardaway, in the South Atlantic states, which pertains to the Dalton type cluster is the Itchertuckney Site at South Carolina where Dalton points and associated tools have recently been excavated. However, Dalton style projectile points are so common as surface finds in the South Atlantic states that they are generally preserved. The many fluted point sites, such as Debert, Nova Scotia, dated at 10,600 years B.P., and Bullen places Bolen points at about 9000 years. In spite of the rise of Archaic regional traditions on this time level, many long range comparisons in projectile point and tool styles can be seen.

One interesting example is the technological similarity between the fluted, side-notched, Van Lott point and basally ground Edgefield scraper in South Carolina, which should be paralleled by all late Archaic tool complexes. Several other well preserved lithic assemblages in North Carolina have been recovered, but called are not fully described. However, a partial description of one assemblage from Silver Springs, Florida, the Waring Site, has been made available. The Waring Site is interesting in that it is the only site in which the Dalton projectile points are so common as surface finds in the South Atlantic states. Unfortunately, the Waring Site is also the only site in which the Dalton projectile points are so common as surface finds in the South Atlantic states. Unfortunately, the Waring Site is also the only site in which the Dalton projectile points are so common as surface finds in the South Atlantic states.

Methodology to the Archeological Problems of the Southeastern United States

Harold A. Huscher

Outlines of archaeology are based on many lines of evidence projected from early historic and ethnographic records, previous excavations, and previous interpretations—any or all of which may be faulty. To avoid
The Northern Woodland (Taiga) culture as contrasted with the Southern Woodland (deciduous forest bearing trees) culture definitely of Turkic-Tataric origin is definitely of Eastern origin. The word is known to the archaelogical world. Since 1968 the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has been engaged in an archaeological program to investigate and re-evaluate Susquehannock culture history. The Susquehannocks are first seen as a distinct cultural entity along the upper reaches of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, sometime prior to 1550. Their pottery at this period, which Witthof has described as Proto-Susquehannock Incised, seems to have its ancient roots in the poorly understood proto-historic developments of the Cayuga. After 1550 a new type of pottery, called early Schultz Incised, occurs at the very smallest Susquehannock sites on the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River. By 1575 the Susquehannocks had coalesced at a large town, now referred to as the Schultz site, in the Lower Susquehanna Valley. The next major village, occupied about 1600, is the present town of Washington Boro, Pennsylvania. Following this settlement there seems to have been a number of smaller villages. However, by the 1640's there is again only one major settlement. This was the Strickler site, the largest of their towns, covering over 10 acres. During the 1660's the Strickler site appears to have co-existed for a while with several smaller satellite towns, now called the Upper and Lower Lehigh sites. The latter of these may be the fort at which the Susquehannocks were defeated in 1675. After this date their history is very turbid. Most, if not all of them, were the Lower Susquehanna either through adoption or capture by their conquerors, the Seneca, or as refugees who fled into the outskirts of the Maryland colony. The site lies on Clinch River, five miles west of Tazewell, and has long been known to the archaelogical world. Since the site had not been under cultivation since 1916, the precise outline was uncertain, and so recent collections were available. The general location was known, and when a
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

proposa1 was made to build a highway through the area, arrangements were made to excavate that portion lying in the right-of-way. The help of the Virginia Department of Highways was obtained in the form of survey between centric palisade lines, indicating growth of the village area. Rebuilding of roughly one-fourth of the total village. The remainder is protected for Aug. through 13 Sept., 1971.

The low-lying portion was removed with equipment to expose the clay subsoil, usually at a depth of one foot or less. In the light-colored subsoil, it was easy to make the darker outlines of pits and postmolds. Some had been filled or smoothed and covered with a layer of sand. An aggregate of 124 pits was recorded, of which 50 proved to have been used as graves. Five circular house outlines were recognized, plus three concentric palisade lines, indicating growth of the village area. Rebuilding of houses inside the village was not indicated, and there was little overlap of features. The village's largest diameter was 330 ft.; a population of between 400 and 500 can be estimated. The total area of the site uncovered was a ninety-foot strip 400 ft. long (36,000 sq ft), which is roughly one-fourth of the total village. The remainder is protected for possible future work. Additionally, trenches were dug by equipment in an adjoining area, revealing the postmolds and a few pits and hearths uncovered was a ninety-foot strip from an earlier occupation. The main village is dated to the first half of the 16th Century, while the earlier occupation is several hundred years older. Radio-carbon dates will be obtained for each occupation.

The material culture resembles closely that found at the Brown Johnson Site in neighboring Bland County in 1970, which was dated at 1505 AD. The pottery is predominantly the limestone-tempered ware of the Early Santeetah Series. Shell and bone artifacts were more characteristic of the later occupations. Stone tools were made with a blade technique and with grindstones. The stone tools were limited to ornaments, and these were almost entirely made from marine shells. Two copper objects were found, and these will be tested as to origin. Projectile points were numerous. These were made from the local cherts, and the predominant forms were the Clarksville and Madison types, many with fine serrations. Several celts were found, but no grooved axes. Numerous utilized flakes were found, plus several choppers, chert drills, and scrapers. The burials were mainly of the flexed type, although four extended adult burials were noted. Also, several bundle and partially dismembered skeletons were found. In most cases, the heads of the burials were to the east. Grave accompaniments were limited, usually shell beads, although one adult woman had two celts buried at her right shoulder. Three infants had small bowls with the bones, and one adult male had five triangular points in a cluster under the face. No marks of violence were noted on the bones, although several cases of diseased bones were seen. These will be studied in detail later. Numerous animal bones and large quantities of riverine mollusc shells were found, plus charred beans, corn, nuts, and other vegetal foods.

The writer was assisted in the work by an average of twelve members of the Archeological Society of Virginia each day. Since the site lay near a main highway, we had thousands of visitors to the site daily, and crowd control was sometimes a problem. In spite of this excess exposure, we had practically no vandalism of features or loss of data. By and large, the public was sympathetic to our aims, and they respected our signs and posted areas. A complete report on the work will be written in the near future and will be published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

DALTON CULTURE IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS
DAN F. MORSE

Recent field and laboratory work in northeast Arkansas has revealed a rich lithic inventory for Dalton. Artifacts have been functionally related to each other and a rich bone and antler industry postulated. We expect there were stone and bone tools, stone tools, ground stone tools, and antler tools. Dalton tools include the manufacture and function with good results. Furthermore we have recognized inter-site differences in artifact assemblages. Butching combined with bone and antler tool and blank manufacture took place at small sites which were satellite to a base settlement. Apparently the possibility of continuing production of hundreds of tools was feasible. We have demonstrated the existence of working floors in natural depositional levels. The paper given at the ESAF will be published in the Florida Anthropologist in 1972.

WOODBURTON AND MORTUARY PRACTICES IN ILLINOIS
GREGORY PERINO

In Hopewell and Woodland Sites Archaeology in Illinois, Illinois Archaeological Survey Bulletin No. 6, we have reported on the purpose and construction of different types of log tombs. The tomb from Calhoun County, Illinois, was constructed partly subfloor. A pit was excavated to a depth of 16 in., a width of 6 ft. and a length of 7.5 ft., and a crib of logs 20 to 24 in. in diameter was placed around the edge of the pit. After this was accomplished, basket loads of soil were stacked against the logs all around, exceeding the height of the logs by 10 or 12 in. These earth ramps, in effect, constituted a primary mound and added to the internal height of the tomb. A log roof was then laid upon the ramps. Three burials were found extended on the floor.

Associated artifacts consisted of a cut human maxilla, a conch shell vessel containing pearl beads, and beads around the ankles of the youngest burial. A copper adze was found at a slightly higher level over the burials and the major portion of a stamped, incised jar was found against the wall at the head of the tomb. Also in the tomb was a fragment of a female and several phalanges of an adult. Other burials were found buried peripheral to the tomb and sometimes in or on the ramps. It was with a bundle or several of the same, and we have noted that we found a rimsherd of the vessel in the tomb. This evidence, plus the loose human bones found in the tomb, and the absence of parts of some skeletons found in the peripheral graves, were important clues to understanding newel mortuary practices. Here we have evidence that the log tombs were used as channel structures and that in most instances bodies were placed in the tomb to decompose. At a later date, or when others died, the skeletons in the tomb were moved and buried nearby. Often a skull or other bones became detached from the skeletons and were allowed to remain in the tomb, the skulls thus providing the legend about "trophy" skulls found in Hopewell tombs. At other times the tombs were cleaned out and the bones and skull were thrown out onto the ramps where they eventually were buried when the secondary mound was constructed over the tomb and peripheral cemetery. There is a great deal of variation in the above mortuary system but all variations can be recognized as Hopewell. We found that in one tomb the extended skeletons were allowed to accumulate until they were stacked three high, with bark separating each layer. This tomb contained 20 skeletons of both sexes and all ages. In another tomb we found the extended skeletons of adults placed one against the other across the floor of the tomb, with two bundle burials lying on top of them. If we examine a combination of these systems we used in some tombs just as the Hopewellians had a variety of tomb construction ranging from log tombs placed on low man-made platforms to log tombs on platforms with shallow subfloor pits; log tombs on flat ground; log tombs with prepared flat floors on a hill slope; log tombs with shallow subfloor pits; large, deep, subfloor pits without the log crib around the edges, but utilizing the three to four feet of soil as ramp and subfloor; and sometimes, deep, subfloor pits that had the removed soil scattered widely and thinly over a large area, with the log roof appearing to lie flat on the ground.

We found, in examining some 60 Hopewell tombs, that all the above-mentioned varieties had several things in common. The walls were upholstered with fabrics or mats extending from the ramps well back from the opening, to the floors; and the floors were covered with a good mat. In some instances the wall and floor coverings were stretched and pegged down with the aid of deer and elk bone pins. It is presumed that where bone pins were not found, wooden pins had been used. One large subfloor tomb, found on the Kaskaskia River, had four large rounded river cobbles in the corners to hold the floor mat, thus indicating the versatility of Hopewell people in Illinois.

Evidence baked in clay concerning roof construction was found with a burned log tombs. Roof logs on any one tomb are usually uniform in diameter but often random in length. Some roofs are composed of logs only 6 in. in diameter; some have been found that range from 20 to 30 in. in diameter. The logs are most often placed one against the other, but spaced roof logs have been noted. Bark, small sticks and mats or fabrics are then placed on top of the log tombs by amplifying limestone slabs when available. One log tomb we excavated was nearly a creek as a supply of limestone, so the Hopewells used large creek gravel and mussel shells obtained from a bed of their middens for roof construction. Sometimes they always, about 4 in. of clay was placed over all the roof covering. It is likely that in parts of Illinois where stone and shell were not readily available, the Hopewell might have used wood dead, small logs, or soil as ballast.

The above descriptions illustrate the range and variety in Hopewell mortuary structures and practices in Illinois. The Late Woodland people who were descendants of the people who built the above tombs and who were in a more simplified and basic way. Their channel structures from 500 to
THE ABBOTT PHASE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A HOPEWELLIAN MANIFESTATION IN THE DELAWARE RIVER VALLEY

JANET S. POLLAK

Certain varieties of ceramics from the Abbott Farm site south of Yaphank, New York, have been recognized in central and southern New Jersey, all considerably smaller in size than the type site. Radiocarbon determinations have not yet been obtained.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY: AN OVERVIEW

BY

IRA F. SMITH III

Pennsylvania Archaeology: An Overview was a slide presentation and discussion of the most important archaeological sites excavated throughout the state. The presentation was arranged by culture period and, therefore, the sites were classified by the "kind of object found at the locality." Within each period, and throughout all periods, sites were chosen to give geographic coverage of Pennsylvania, and were selected primarily on the basis of "archaeological context"—to show the variation in site environment, and on the basis of "activity practiced at the locality" to show the range in kinds of sites. The importance and uniqueness of each site, together with the hallmark artifacts of each period were reviewed.

The only Paleo-Indian site in Pennsylvania, the Shoop site was a slide presentation and showed the variation in Paleo-Indian sites throughout the state. I have found them in the Sante Fe, Suwannee, Oklawaha, Withlacoochee, Wekiva, and Aucilla Rivers. Twenty-two complete Paleo-Indian projectile points. In analysing the data concerning this artifact it becomes apparent that the sites which have produced 2 or more paleo-points share a series of common but distinctive features.

The Santa Fe River has produced by far the largest number of these sites, I will attempt to give you an impression of the bottom of the most productive site we have yet seen. The river is fairly swift at the site and is a remnant of a very shallow set of rapids. In other words, the deposits are ideadystrophic mud, including the tops of the Butchering and its limestone bottom drops off to an overall depth of 13 ft. and is marked by a series of 4 to 5 in. grooves or trenches filled with rubble and sand. The limestone then gently rises towards another should near 300 ft. downstream from the site.

A mass of rubble fills the bottom of the site and sand has mingled with this rubble causing a complex deposit which is about 12 to 15 in. thick. The rubble proper is composed of flint, chert, glass, old bricks, metal, limrock and Indian artifacts. After the artifacts on the top of the sand and rubble layer are picked up, the collector can disturb the bottom of the river and pick up other Indian artifacts within and beneath the rubble.

This river bottom deposit tends to be disturbed by the action of the water during changes in the season. For example, high water (caused by excessive rainfall) appear to bring vast amounts of tannic acid, etc., downstream due to decaying vegetation which is washed by the rain into the river during these times. The bottom deposit is therefore broken down by the rains stop, however, and high water begins to recede, the deposit is affected again and is slightly shifted. In some places, the action of the river uncovers areas of the deposit which were previously covered, in some cases for several years. When this happens, nature actually helps the collector in that new areas of the river site are visible.

At the upriver set of rapids, the river is shallow and flares out to form a wide, shallow crossing for animals. This game trail begins on the land side and enters the water from a gully which is now the foundation for a large bridge no longer in use. The trail crosses the shallow water, which is 1 to 2 ft. deep, comes out on the opposing side on a shallow limestone shelf, and continues up to an overall depth of 3-6 ft. limestone abutment. This presents the hunter with an excellent opportunity to ambush his prey while its movements are restricted by the water. It also presented the hunter with the opportunity to float his victim downstream to a ledge where he could begin his butchering.

It is entirely possible that this river crossing, with its set of physical conditions, remained in use for long periods of time. This would account for the large number of projectile points recovered from this site, more than 500 complete specimens covering several archaeological periods. From this one site, I have collected 22 complete and 19 broken paleo-projectiles in addition to a large number of cutting, scraping, and hammering tools, some of which were undoubtedly used in butchering large animals. Most of the stone tools wereiface scrapers of many varieties, bi-faced scrapers, bolas stones and knives. A bone fish hook and bone tools such as points, pins, and needles were also found.

Some occurrences of Paleo-Indian projectile points in Florida waters

BEN I. WALLER

I am a skindiver who began collecting fossils and artifacts over 10 years ago in the caves, rivers, and springs which abound throughout central Florida. During this time I have had the privilege of finding over 130 complete Paleo-Indian projectile points. In analysing the data concerning this artifact it becomes apparent that the sites which have produced 2 or more paleo-points share a series of common but distinctive features.

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At the upriver set of rapids, the river is shallow and flares out to form a wide, shallow crossing for animals. This game trail begins on the land side and enters the water from a gully which is now the foundation for a large bridge no longer in use. The trail crosses the shallow water, which is 1 to 2 ft. deep, comes out on the opposing side on a shallow limestone shelf, and continues up to an overall depth of 3-6 ft. limestone abutment. This presents the hunter with an excellent opportunity to ambush his prey while its movements are restricted by the water. It also presented the hunter with the opportunity to float his victim downstream to a ledge where he could begin his butchering.

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Paleo-projectile points have been located in many rivers throughout the state. I have found them in the Santa Fe, Suwannee, Ocklawaha, Chipola, Withlacoochee, Wekiva, and Aucilla Rivers. Twenty-two locations on the Santa Fe River alone have yielded two or more paleo-points. Of these locations, 18 have had a set of physical conditions similar to
those of the site described above. An arbitrary search for a set of similar conditions in other rivers has proven successful in the case of the above mentioned rivers.

That Florida has a remarkable amount of evidence pertaining to early cultures cannot be denied. It is also apparent that a tremendous number of these artifacts are to be found beneath Florida waters. It has long been assumed that a high proportion of these artifacts have eroded from the banks into the rivers. We do not believe that this is true in every instance, although I have seen the erosion process in action in partially submerged mounds and village sites. Nor do I believe that these streambeds have to have eroded the artifacts. These artifacts have been deposited on the river bottom. That might be a valid supposition were the sites to yield only paleo-projectiles used at the close of the Ice Age as some writers indicate. However, this is not the case in most instances.

While we find many varieties of points in the same river bottom site, there is a differential relationship between paleo and Bolens type points. While other points may be found at either, it is seldom that both paleo and Bolens are present in significant numbers. Two years ago, this implied a geological difference between the times when these areas were used by Paleo-Indians as opposed to the makers of Bolens or Big Sandy I points. Recent points (Pinellas, O'Leno, etc.) are almost never found at these sites unless they are found along the nearby banks of the river crossing, although it is not uncommon to find evidence to show that the downriver side of the crossing is usually ideally located and desirable for homesteads or village sites.

If these data are accurate, it would be entirely probable that very little evidence of man would be found on the banks of these kill sites. I do not mean to suggest that these are more than "kill sites," since there is usually very little evidence to indicate habitation. In most instances, the river bank is bare limestone, in others, the amount of dirt on the limestone is very thin. The Indians probably lived elsewhere so as not to disturb animals using the river crossings.

Contrary to popular opinion, I do not believe fossil bones or projectile points are carried substantial distances in Florida rivers. The competency of a river to carry stone artifacts or fossil bones appears to be greatly exaggerated. A diver working a river in front of an historic settlement can almost exactly determine the extent of the community by the location of bottles and other artifacts he finds in the river. This even holds true in swift water.

An ideal example occurred by accident in the Sante Fe River. One day we found the body of a cow which had apparently fallen into the river during the previous week. The remains were on a shallow shelf and subjected to very swift water. We watched the decomposition of this animal over a period of many months. Two years ago, the animal was still largely intact, even, articulated, except for the skull and jaws which had been removed by other divers. In this connection, I should also mention that large intact elephants (Mastodon and Mammoth) are currently being recovered from a river in the northwestern part of Florida.

We have yet to mention the faunal remains present at these sites. Almost invariably, the most prevailing bones present are those of the manatee. Usually, the ribs, skull fragments, jaws, teeth, etc., are found in abundance. However, although this research is incomplete, it would appear that the bones representing the fleshy parts of the animal are usually missing. Other faunal remains frequently found include deer, bear, muskrat, bison, horse, and of course the ever-present elephants. In many instances, an incredible amount of fossil remains litter the river bottom causing the collectors attention to be diverted between broken bones and collectible specimens.

At the kill sites, stone projectiles are by far the most common artifacts present. The next would be stone scrapers, knives, etc., then bone awls, and pins. Usually pottery is present but rare, although projectile points contemporary with ceramics may be found in large quantities. This lack of pottery would further suggest that these are not habitation sites.

It should also be mentioned that these observations have been made only when 2 or more paleo-projectiles have been collected at a kill site. There are many places where single paleo-points have been found, both in the rivers and otherwise. Some of these other sites meet the kill site conditions but have not been included because only a single paleo-point was present.

It is interesting to note that in practically all cases, specimens from a kill area do not limit to those of the Columbian period. This suggests that the custom of killing animals at river crossings may have continued for many years.

From the tremendous amount of Paleo-Indians artifacts found in and around the central and north central portions of Florida, early man must have been interested in these rivers, and must have been present in greater numbers than was at first believed.
The otherwise desirable term "syphilid" has been preempted in the medical literature for an endemic syphilis of the 17th and 18th centuries in North Europe.

"Syphilitic" bone from pre-Columbian burials in North, Central, and South America, as contrasted with the failure up to the present time to find similar pathology in pre-Columbian cemeteries of Europe, gives strong support to the "Columbian Theory" for the origin of European syphilis. A "Modified Columbian Theory" suggests that a virulent strain of Treponema pallidum (responsible for syphilis) may have been introduced into Europe from America by the sailors of Columbus and superimposed upon a mild strain of syphilis already there for which some resistance may have been developed.