October, 1970

MONTHLY MEETING
The October meeting of the O.A.S. will be held at 8.00 p.m., Wednesday, October 21, 1970 in the Archaeology Lab, Room 561, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George Street, University of Toronto.

SPEAKERS: Miss Helen Devereux and Mr. John Reid

TOPIC: Winter Mamateek (Wigwazn): The Identification of a Beothuk Site.

Miss Devereux (Ph.D. candidate, University of Calgary) and John Reid (Field and Lab Technician, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto), will provide both a verbal presentation and a film dealing with their recent work on the archaeology of the Beothuk Indians - a little known and now extinct tribe who lived in Newfoundland. The film (it's a world premiere!!) was filmed this summer at an historic Beothuk site.

FALL DIG
Our fall dig will be held on the weekend of October 17. A chartered bus will be rented to take all members to the site at Oshawa. The bus will leave the Sidney Smith building at 100 St. George Street at 9.00 a.m. SHARP, and will arrive in Oshawa at 10.00 a.m. It will leave Oshawa at 4.00 p.m. to arrive in Toronto at 5.00 p.m. The charge is $1.50 per person. Please phone Gloria Schimmel at 699-0812 to tell her that you will be coming. This is very important, as the last turnout was very large indeed, and we might well need two buses. Phone Gloria at least a day or so before the day of the dig. Please try to be at the Sid Smith building before 9.00 a.m. on October 17th so that the bus will be able to leave on time.

Remember to bring your trowel, dustpan, root clippers, kneeling pad, and, of course, your lunch. Try to make it, we had a very large and enthusiastic turnout at the site a few weeks ago.

20th ANNIVERSARY PARTY - NOVEMBER 21, 1970
The latest word on our 20th anniversary party is the name of our speaker and his topic. Dr. James V. Wright of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa, Ontario is a member of the OAS and a most interesting and witty speaker. His topic will be
Canadian Archaeology: Trends - Past, Present, and Future.

We are delighted that Dr. Wright will be our guest speaker, and we know you will be also.

For those who have not yet bought their tickets for the banquet - please phone Gloria Schimmel at 699-0812 or buy them from her at our October meeting. Remember this will be our last get-together before the banquet and the most convenient opportunity for you to get your tickets.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

At the September meeting a film was shown which dealt with the work of Richard MacNeish and Paul Mangelsdorf in the Tehuacan Valley, Mexico. Members who are interested in finding out more about the Tehuacan Valley or Mexican archaeology in general are directed to the following titles.


THE MACLEOD SITE (AlGr-I) - A Single Component Late Prehistoric Iroquoian Village Site.

History: - The MacLeod site was first discovered in 1968 and reported at that time to the Ontario Archaeological Society. Since the site is located within the city limits of Oshawa, and land development threatened the destruction of the site, it was decided that immediate action must be undertaken to preserve whatever material and information that could be recovered through excavation.

In the spring of 1968, 33 five-foot squares were excavated in a large midden area (garbage dump). This work was conducted by the Ontario Archaeological Society under the direction and supervision of William S. Donaldson and Joyce E. Holloway. During the excavation, public interest in this work was almost overwhelming, and a great deal of manpower was required to handle the hundreds of people who came to see the work in progress.

During the summer of 1970 a road crew exposed another midden area, while constructing road ditches. The Ontario Archaeological Society was again notified and on August 8-9, 13 five-foot squares were excavated by the O.A.S. under the supervision of Joyce E. Holloway.

Since the available material and information had not yet been exhausted, it was decided that on the weekend of September 26-27 the excavation would be continued. This time the purpose of the excavation was twofold: to finish excavation of the midden begun on August 8, 1970; and to search for a longhouse habitation structure. This time the excavation was conducted under the general direction of the author, with the aid of Mr. William Fox, Miss Patricia Sutherland, Miss Marcie Gardiner, Mr. Heiki Thoen, Mr. Frank Mee, Mr. William Renison, Miss Patricia Cook, and Mr. Jeff Murray.

Mr. Thomas Bouckley, an Oshawa historian, provided valuable information concerning the history of the area.

As usual Dr. J. N. Emerson was present to oversee the excavation.

Commencing Oct. 3 and continuing thereafter, until excavation is no longer feasible, Saturday excavations will be carried out by the O.A.S. and two University of Toronto field school classes in archaeology, under the direction of Dr. B. Schroeder and Dr. B. Drewitt.

William Donaldson and Joyce Holloway gave orientation classes to students and adults alike in the methods and techniques of archaeology in preparation for the excavation of the MacLeod Site.
Findings: To date, findings include: 2 large garbage middens which contained broken ceramics, chert (flint), projectile points, chert scrapers, chert flakes, bipolar cores, schistite celts, charred beans and corn, bone implements, broken ceramic (clay) pipes, a native copper fish gorge and a plethora of post moulds.

The ceramic rimsherds are characterized by a significant percentage of neck incised and high collar varieties. The diagnostic ceramic pipe types include plain trumpet and ring barrel varieties.

The neck incised pottery and diagnostic pipe types are comparable to the material from the Black Creek Site (Emerson, 1954), located within western metro Toronto. The archaeological evidence suggests a temporal placement within the early portion of Dr. J. V. Wright's early Late Prehistoric stage, thus indicating a probable date of circa 1450 A.D. (Wright, 1966).

Aims and Objective of the MacLeod Project:

The reasons that the Ontario Archaeological Society is carrying out such a project are many:

1. to introduce non-professionals to the techniques and methods of archaeology
2. to help these non-professionals who are interested in the discipline to pursue their interests in a constructive and beneficial manner.
3. to add to the understanding and knowledge of Ontario Archaeology and culture history.
4. to teach and train students and non-professionals under the joint programme sponsored by the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

This project is a fine example of how professionals and non-professionals can work together to produce results that will be beneficial to all concerned.

..... David M. Stothers

References:

BOOK NOTE:


Methodist Point is located on Georgian Bay in northwestern Simcoe County. Excavation by the Royal Ontario Museum was conducted for the Department of Lands and Forests in order to determine the perimeter of the site as well as to locate any other site within the boundaries of a recently created provincial park. In all, 100 five-foot squares were excavated, revealing indications of aboriginal occupation over a 12 acre area.

In his analysis of the ceramics, Dr. Kenyon eschews the traditional typological approach to Huron pottery and employs a detailed attribute study. Kenyon presents a series of tables which list such data as lip, interior, exterior, neck and shoulder motif as well as castellation configuration.

Non-ceramic finds include beads of shell, steatite and bone, flint projectile points, lithic adzes, a ground slate object (somewhat Laurentian in form), bone awls as well as a sprinkling of glass and metal trade goods. The two European glass beads suggest a date of circa 1620-1650 A.D. The ceramic rimsherds are characterized by a significant percentage of neck incised and high collar varieties. The diagnostic
ceramic pipe types include the plain trumpet and ring barrel varieties. One suspects that not all archaeologists will agree with Dr. Kenyon's attributes of all the archaeological material from Methodist Point to the historic Huron.

**THE FIVE-FOOT SQUARE: Some Considerations in Archaeological Method and Technique.**

The utilization of the five-foot square as an excavation technique is an excellent procedure for many purposes:

1. it is a practical and workable unit which can be utilized in training students and maintaining control over data in field situations where large numbers of excavators are involved;
2. it is probably the most feasible unit of excavation in terms of testing a site;
3. it is an excellent technique for establishing a stratigraphic sequence and establishing stratigraphic relationships over widely separated areas of an extensive site;
4. and it is an excellent technique for sampling deep or expansive sites.

However, this technique, like any other is limited in its applicability. Certain field situations and excavation objectives call for excavation units which are more feasible in terms of practicality, clarity and accuracy. Such situations are those in which settlement data such as living floors, habitation structures and burial and workshop configurations should be excavated as units if possible. To excavate these configurations in terms of five-foot squares has proven to be too time consuming and impractical in the sense that it obscures the "total picture" by breaking it up into numerous small units which may be difficult to correlate.

In conclusion it can be stated that since archaeological sites vary in their nature and content, and since individual sites vary internally with regard to their content and configuration (i.e. habitation, workshop, burial and midden areas) the archaeologist must use his judgment and intuition in accordance with the excavation objectives. There is no single or "formula" method for site excavation.

... David M. Stothers

**ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology announces their Fall Archaeological Symposium on Saturday, October 24, 1970, at 9.00 am at the Skylands Manor, Ringwood State Park, Ringwood, New Jersey (convenient from Suffern exit of N.Y. State Thruway and N.Y. Route 17). The program contains illustrated papers on colonial ironworks, tools and crafts, pre-Columbian European sites, and clay tobacco pipes, etc.

The principal speaker will be Iain Walker, Head of Artifact Research, National Historic Sites of Canada. There will also be a tour of the surrounding area and points of interest. The host is North Jersey Highlands Historical Society, Box 1, Newfoundland, New Jersey 07435, U.S.A.

**NEW MEMBERS**

We extend a warm welcome to the following new members and hope they will be able to attend meetings and other events.

Mr. David Arthurs, Windsor, Ontario
Mrs. Valerie J. Banks, Scarborough, Ont.
Mr. Thomas Bouckley, Oshawa, Ontario
Mr. & Mrs. John Fielding, Brockville, Ont.
Miss Ruth Garten, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Robert L. Gordon, Peterborough, Ont.
Mrs. Shirley Jones, Toronto, Ont.
Miss Linda Hannaford, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Kemball, Toronto, Ont.
Consideration is being given to the changing of the Constitution of the OAS with regard to the nomination of its officers. Notice of this motion will be given at the October General Meeting and the motion will be voted on in December. The motion is as follows:

The January edition of Arch Notes will contain the names of nominees for the positions of officers. The positions of President and Vice-President will be confined to two nominees each. Each of these four nominees will present his platform address in the January edition of Arch Notes. (This will be a brief half page, typewritten) A Ballot Form will be printed at the end of this same edition of Arch Notes which will be used by all members. Those who do not expect to be present may mail in their ballot to the Corresponding Secretary, making sure they mark their envelope "Vote". These ballots will be kept unopened until election night when they will be opened in the presence of at least two election officers, and recorded. All Ballots will be kept for one month after election night for cross-checking purposes.

**ONLY THOSE MEMBERS WITH A PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1970 WILL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.**

**LATE ANNOUNCEMENT**

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation is calling for papers for their Annual Meeting to be held at Natural Bridge, Virginia, Nov. 6, 7, & 8, 1970.

If you are interested in presenting a paper contact Miss Bettie Broyles, c/o West Virginia Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown, W.Va. 26500, not later than October 1, 1970.

As the deadline has been missed by the time you will receive your Arch Notes, you might still like to attend the meeting. There will be a workshop on Nov. 6 covering the first appearances of pottery in the eastern United States, and another on Nov. 7 which will deal with petroglyphs in their particular area.
MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING – 1969

ESAF President, Howard A. MacCord Sr., called the 1969 meeting to order at the Holiday Inn in Morgantown, West Virginia, at 7:15 p.m. on November 7, 1969. A call for a quorum was positive. President MacCord then welcomed all officers, society delegates and guests to the 1969 meeting.

The minutes of the 1968 meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan, could not be read due to the fact that they had not yet been received from Dr. Dorothy Cross, immediate past Recording Secretary. Ronald A. Thomas, present Recording Secretary, was asked to attempt to write up the minutes for publication in a later Bulletin.

Dr. Maurice Robbins, Corresponding Secretary, was then called on for report. Dr. Robbins informed the Executive Board that the 1969 ESAF Directory had been mailed and a supplement had been added at a later date. He requested that, to insure against inaccurate information about member societies, every society provide information to him for publication in the next Directory. Dr. Robbins distributed mimeographed forms for this purpose.

The Treasurer’s report was given by Betty J. Broyles, Treasurer. Miss Broyles reported that last year’s balance had been reported at $2,184.51. The present balance of November 1, 1969, was $4,088.09 which included advance registrations for the 1969 meeting. There is one outstanding bill for the amount of $1,043.28, the cost of the ESAF Directory which he inherited from the previous Recording Secretary. A lengthy discussion followed during which it was decided to keep the library or archives temporarily in the custody of the Recording Secretary. All member societies are urged to bring their publications up to date. The matter of having an ESAF library is to be discussed at a future meeting.

President MacCord reminded the delegates of the increasing costs of ESAF activities and called for a discussion on the possibility of the Eastern States Archeological Federation subsidize such a publication.

The applications of the three organizations in Vermont, Mississippi and South Carolina for membership in the Eastern States Archeological Federation were then considered. A motion was made by Dale Thomas and seconded by Dr. Don Dragoo that the Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc., the Mississippi Archaeological Association, and the Archeological Society of South Carolina be accepted for membership. The motion was carried.

A motion for adjournment was then received and accepted. It was moved and seconded by Dr. Alfred K. Guthe and approved that the 1969 Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Ronald A. Thomas,
Recording Secretary

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING: 1969

The 1969 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held on November 7, 8, and 9 at the Holiday Inn at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. The Federation was hosted by the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc.

The meeting began informally with a Friday afternoon workshop on Historic Ceramics held in the Holiday House of the Holiday Inn. The Business Meeting was called to order at 8:30 p.m. on November 7, 1969, in the Holiday Inn by President Howard A. MacCord Sr.

The minutes of the 1968 meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan, were available. Recording Secretary, Ronald A. Thomas, reported that she would try to obtain them from the former Recording Secretaries, Dorothy Cross, and that they would be published in the Bulletin.

The Recording Secretary announced the decision of the Executive Board to urge all member societies to provide copies of their publications to the library of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. The Federation is the custodian of The Ancestral Eastern Seaboard, and back issues of the Bulletin of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. The bibliographies can be purchased at $1.00 per issue and the Bulletins for $1.00 per issue.

President MacCord then issued a call for old business. Dale Kerby of the Archeological Society of Virginia asked if any further action had been taken on the publication of articles of widespread interest in society publications by the Eastern States Archeological Federation. Dr. James Fitting replied that he had had no response from potential publishers and that the project had been suspended. It was suggested that Eastern States Archeological Federation subsidize the publication of soliciting advance subscriptions. President MacCord, after much discussion, appointed Dr. James Fitting to head a committee to work with Research Chairman Barry Kent on this matter.

With no further old business the call for new business was issued. The matter of the invitation by the Archeological Society of South Carolina to hold the 1970 meeting at Natural Bridge, Virginia, was then brought up. President MacCord reminded the Board that the previous Executive Board had recommended that this invitation be accepted. An invitation to meet in Maine during 1970 was received from the Archeological Society of the Robert Abbe Museum. It was read and seconded that the 1970 meeting be held in Virginia.

Invitations were then received from Pennsylvania, Florida and Maryland for future meetings. President MacCord suggested that the meetings be held in central areas for two years succession followed by one year each in the southern and northern areas. Based on the pattern it was moved and seconded that the Executive Board recommend that the following meeting sites be accepted: Florida in 1971, Pennsylvania in 1972, Delaware in 1973 and Maryland in 1974. This motion was passed unanimously.

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Dr. Dorothy Cross, and that they would be published in the

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Ronald A. Thomas,
Recording Secretary
Directory had to be published in an incomplete form because of the lack of information about certain member societies. It was requested that abstractive papers prepared from the 1969 and 1968 meetings be forwarded to him if they had not already been submitted.

Bettie Broyles, Treasurer, reported a balance of $4,088.09 as of September 2, 1969, and forwarded letters for the amount of $1,043.28. This leaves a balance of $3,044.81.

President-elect Dr. Don Dragoo, called upon for a report, replied that he said nothing particular to say.

The actions of the Executive Board meeting, which preceded the business meeting, were summarized by President Howard A. MacCord, Jr. The invitation of the Archeological Society of Virginia to meet at the annual meeting of the East Central Regional Association, held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, for the weekend of November 6, 7, and 8, 1970. The Executive Board also recommended that future meetings be distributed through the area of ESAF representation in a scheduled pattern. It was noted that a considerable number of reports are distributed by one society to the northern and southern regions. The Executive Board, in accordance with this pattern, recommended that the following reports be accepted in the near future: Florida Archaeological Society, the Michigan Archaeological Society, the Western New York Archeological Society, the New Hampshire Archeological Society, the New York State Archeological Association, the New York State Archaeological Society, the Archeological Society of Connecticut, the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island, the Natural Bridge, Virginia, and the West Virginia Archeological Society.

The Sunday morning session was devoted to the field of Historical Archaeology. David Hannah, National Park Service, presented a talk entitled "Dig that Trivia" which discussed archaeological work at Fort Toulouse, a fort built by the Spanish in 1769. Floyd Painter followed with a presentation on the excavations at Fort Boykin, a Civil War installation overlooking the James River in Virginia. Dr. John Cotter of the National Park Service opened the microwe presenters: Dr. Carl Dragoo, President-elect, expressed the thanks of the Executive Board and the attendees for the hosting of the meeting by the West Virginia Archeological Society.

The final session of the 1969 ESAF meeting consisted of a symposium on "Salvage Archeology and New Techniques." A tape recording of a talk given by George Fischer of the National Park Service. The final paper of the meeting was presented by Charles C. Kohl of the Pennsylvania State University on "Ceramic Technology and its Archeological Implications."

President Howard A. MacCord, Jr., then closed the meeting and again thanked the West Virginia Archeological Society for hosting the meeting. The 1969 meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was attended by 205 persons from the following states: Pennsylvania 49, West Virginia 29, Maryland 22, Virginia 18, Delaware 14, New York 14, New Jersey 12, Michigan 9, Ohio 8, Massachusetts 7, Washington D.C. 5, Tennessee 4, Alabama 3, Connecticut 2, Missouri 2, Florida 1, Maine 1, Ontario 1, Kentucky 1 and Arkansas 1.

Respectfully submitted,
Ronald A. Thomas,
Recording Secretary

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES – 1969

ALABAMA—David L. DeJarnette reported by letter that the Alabama Archeological Society has a membership totaling 593 representing, through joint and family categories, more than 734 members. The tally shows 200 members outside the state. The main area of growth is in the Institutional Membership, which includes 39 University and College libraries in the United States and Canada. There are 14 Chapters and one very active auxiliary group, the Pastfinders, of Birmingham.

Two statewide meetings were held. At the Winter Annual Meeting at Huntsville, 1968, President David W. Chase presided, with Huntsville Chapter as host. Guest Speakers and subjects were Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr., Mobile, "Maps, Drawings and Excavation of Fort Conde"; David W. Chase, Montgomery, "Fort Toulouse, First Investigations, 1966"; O. Houston Wright, Huntsville, "Analytical Techniques of Artifact Identification and Historical Significance"; Charles H. Faulkner, Knoxville, Tenn., "Recent Archaeological Work in Tennessee: The Legacy and
An excavation at "Lombardy Hall", the home of Gunning Bellet Jr., an American patriot, proved to be unfruitful and was abandoned. The site was carried over to the current season. A new excavation at "Granite Lodge" of the Maine Archaeological Society was preliminary to restoration.

Members have assisted the State Archaeologist at the Island Site.

C. A. Westlager's "Delaware's Buried Past" which has long been out-of-print has been reprinted by Rutgers University Press. The book has been reprinted with an addendum.

The Society Newsletter of Alabama and two of its members were honored in the dedication of the 1st Noel Hume's recent book, "Historical Archaeology".

FLORIDA—Ripley P. Bullen reported for the Florida Archaeological Society that the Florida Archaeological Society annual meeting was held at the Wilson Museum and its Archaeological Society annual meeting was held at the 16th museum with 14 members present. Total membership was at 57.

A meeting was held at Daytona Beach. During the past year, two new chapters, one in St. Petersburg and one in the Florida, were organized. The other two chapters, one in St. Petersburg, were reorganized but "we must apologize to our out-of-state members for the delay in publication of the Society's journal."

MAINE—Mrs. Alice N. Wellman reported that the Robert A. Butler Museum and its Archaeological Society annual meeting was held at the museum with 14 members present. Total membership was at 57.

With sadness was noted the death of long-time member Eva Butler. Eva had contributed much time to the museum as writer, editor, and her death is a personal loss to many friends. The memorial fund in her name was established, proceeds of which will be used for future museum publications. (Donations are welcome.)

No field work was carried out by the museum in 1969, but preparations were made for the 1970 activities. The site was a prehistoric mound in the field, however.

At the request of the Winterthur Museum, an excavation was carried out by the Archaeological Society of Delaware. The site, the Lombardy Hall, was a prehistoric mound with a long history.

The Wilson Museum, Castine, recently purchased a pre-Revolutionary War house, the home of Gunning Bellet Jr., an American patriot, proved to be unfruitful and was abandoned. The site was carried over to the current season. A new excavation at "Granite Lodge" of the Maine Archaeological Society was preliminary to restoration.

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The Archeological Society of Maryland has approximately 130 members at present, in two chapters. Annual and semiannual meetings were held during the past year, with each chapter conducting monthly meetings. The Society continued publication of its monthly newsletter, Work has continued on two prehistoric field projects and some field studies in historic Baltimore. Exploratory and salvage work was aimed toward feasible cooperation with the State Archeologist.

MARYLAND—Iris McGillivray reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., numbers 204 members in good standing at the present time. One of the older chapters, Northwest, has gone on inactive status, but the Penn-Mar Chapter is still active, under the leadership of Mr. Howard A. MacCord, Sr., State Archeologist of Virginia, speaking on "Some Aspects of Virginia's Archeological Program," Betty J. Hoyle, Archeologist, West Virginia Geological Survey, talked on "The Albans Site," Ronald A. Thomas, State Archeologist of Delaware, presented "Adena Influence in the Middle Atlantic Coast," and Richard A. Regenbarg of New Jersey presented "Cremation Burials at the Savich Site." The Society's Sixth Annual Meeting was held October 2, also in Annapolis; chapter reports and exhibits were presented; guest speakers were Gerald L. Tarr, IV, and Stuart Ewen; John C. Bailey, of the Maryland Historical Trust, who spoke on the responsibilities and work in progress of the trust, and Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, Jr., paleontologist, U.S. Geological Survey, who discussed "Prehistoric Large Mammals of Paleo-Indian Times".

The real highlight of our Annual Meeting, however, was being able to present to our members and guests Maryland's own State Archeologist, Tyler Bastian, who spoke briefly on his plans and hopes for the development of a statewide archeological program within Maryland. With the arrival of Mr. Bastian, we have taken a new lease on our archeological life - we've bird-dogged sites for him, dusted off collections, and have extended a board of directors with the recognition of the need for an archeological society. The Maryland Historical Trust, who spoke on the responsibilities and work in progress of the trust, and Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, Jr., paleontologist, U.S. Geological Survey, who discussed "Prehistoric Large Mammals of Paleo-Indian Times".

Two particular projects of the Society have been the attempt to establish a dependable publication routine for our Journal and our Newsletter, and the setting up of a referral system which will be made available to our members through mail service.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mabel A. Robbins reported that the Massachusetts Society has a membership as of November 1, 1969, of slightly over 1,100 members, some of whom are organized in 11 subsidiary chapters. The semiannual meeting was held in April 1969 at Hyannis, Mass. The Cape Cod chapter acted as hosts. The Annual Meeting was held at the Bronson Museum in October. The usual number of Massachusetts meetings and two newsletters were published during the past year. Several of the chapters have conducted archaeological excavations during the past season.

The Research Committee is continuing its cooperation with the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose memoirs and curatorial activities are of interest to us. The Commonwealth. Dr. Dana Nicouzau of the Anthropology Dept. at Brandeis University is heading an Education Committee which plans a series of audio-visual programs. A Youth Committee has been organized which plans a program for the younger members of the society.

MICHIGAN—Donald R. Hays reported that the Michigan Archeological Society has a total membership of 653, including 100 institutional members, as of November 1, 1969. The Society is comprised of ten local chapters which hold regular monthly meetings, field trips, and, in some areas, excavations as the season permits.

The Michigan Archaeologist, the official quarterly publication of the society, now has a national circulation and is recognized as one of the more important archeological publications in the United States. The society also publishes a Newsletter to keep members informed of current activities on both state and local levels. In addition, several chapters publish newsletters of their own.

This year the Michigan Archeological Society has begun a new series of Special Publications. The first of this series is a compilation of significant articles from the first ten years of the Michigan Archaeologist. It was edited by the editor of the Michigan Archaeologist, Dr. James E. Fitting, now of Case Western Reserve University.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the College and Cultural Development Center, Fitchburg, Mass., in August. The guest speaker was an expert on the Middle East.

The Michigan Archeological Society is very pleased to report that a $11,000 grant from the McGregor Fund of Detroit enabled the Society to complete the purchase of the 160 acres immediately adjacent to the Sanilac Petroglyphs Site, which is located on an 80-acre plot purchased by the Society earlier. With the successful completion of phases one and two of this project, the Society is now making plans to develop the area properly surveyed by naturalists so that the natural resources of the land can be fully developed for the education and enjoyment of the public.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that the New York State Archeological Society has a membership of 501, of whom 432 members are residents of New York. The Society has 11 chapters and 125 members-at-large.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Maple Leaf Motel, Buffalo, the weekend of April 25-27, with the Frederick M. Houghton Chapter as host. There were 125 registrants.

The meeting began on Friday evening, April 25, with the meeting of the Executive Committee, followed by the business meeting for the general membership. Saturday morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the reading of papers, with the annual dinner on Saturday evening. There was also a program of papers on Sunday morning. The schedule of papers was as follows:

Saturday morning, Charles Pierce, chairman: "Prehistoric Large Mammals of Paleo-Indian Times".

Saturday afternoon, Malcolm Willard, chairman: "The Lower Hudson: Subarctic and Subtropical Archaic Settlements".

Sunday morning session, Dr. Peter E. Pratt, chairman: "The Significance of Deer Antler Growth Stages". Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, Jr., paleontologist, U.S. Geological Survey, spoke on "The Lower Hudson: Subarctic and Subtropical Archaic Settlements".

Three issues of the NYSAA Bulletin, a total of 86 pages or 48,000 words, appeared as scheduled. Chenango River Chapter continued the publication of its bimonthly Bulletin, devoted entirely to archeological reports, while the Morgan Chapter discontinued its Newsletter. NYSAA members were invited to submit papers to the Bulletin, and the NYSAA Newsletter was distributed Vol. 2 of the Inter-American Handbook, a concise almanac of Society organizational data.

Dr. Robert E. Funk, assistant state archeologist William A. Ritchie, and two members of the Orange County Chapter, George W. Walters and William F. Ehlers, reported in the July, 1969, issue of the NYSAA Newsletter, "The Iroquois in the Lower Black River Valley" by Merrill Waters; "Current Problems and Future Prospects in Northern New York" by Dr. Marjorie Burgess; "The Iroquois in the Lower Black River Valley" by Marjorie Burgess; "The Iroquois in the Lower Black River Valley" by Marjorie Burgess.

Attention is also called to the March, 1969, issue of the Bulletin, where papers by Funk, Edward Kaeser and Franklin Hesse establish the Middle Woodland provenience of so-called Steubenville lanceolate and stemmed points of this area.

ONTARIO—Dr. R. Dean Axelson reported by letter, that the 1968-69 season was another good year for the Ontario Archeological Society. The membership continues to rise steadily and now stands at 289.

The meetings are still being held in the archeology lab, room 561, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto, on the third Wednesday of every month, except July and August. Meetings begin at 8:00 p.m. Meetings begin at 8:00 p.m. Meetings begin at 8:00 p.m.

The speakers and topics for each meeting were as follows: Sept./68 - Three films were shown: "The Five Foot Square", "In Village In The Dust", and "Legend of the Raven".

Dec./68 - This was the annual dinner meeting and Dr. C. S. Churcher gave a very interesting illustrated talk on "Early Man in Medicine Hat, Alberta". He showed tools that were taken from strata dating in excess of 35,000 B.P.

Page Five
Jan./69 - A movie called "The Hunters," which deals with the Kung Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert and their problems of existence, was shown.

Feb./69 - Prof. Conrad Heidenreich spoke on "What Was the Population Size of Seventeenth Century Huronia?"

Mar./69 - The Ontario Archaeological Society was the co-host, with the University of Toronto, of the Second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association held in Toronto March 14, 15, and 16. The meeting was a successful meeting and its length was increased to 400 pages. Lenape Chapter # 12 is continuing work on the Zimmern Report for Valley Study.

Apr./69 - The speaker this month was Mr. Ian Kenyon who spoke on "Archaeology In The Niagara Peninsula" and "Glass Beads Of The Neutrals".

May/69 - Mr. Wm. S. Donaldson presented a talk on "Archaeological Work East Of The Rouge".

June/69 - This meeting consisted of a barbecue and social night at the home of President Dr. Dean Axelson.

In the fall of 1969, the members of the Society continued work on the Society's late prehistoric Iroquoian Beeton Site which is proving to be very interesting.

The bulletin "ARCH-NOTES" continues to be published on a monthly basis. The publication Ontario Archaeology was increased to two issues per year and Nos. 11 and 12 were printed. No. 13 is scheduled for the fall of 1969.

**Pennsylvania** - Vivien Marshall reported that the most complete picture of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology can be gained by considering the Annual State Meeting, held in 1969 on May 16-17 at Warren, Penna., with the members of the Kinzua Chapter # 18 and the Kinzua Chapter. The Society was observing its 40th Anniversary. The business meeting conducted by Jacob Grimm, President, is reported briefly.

Through the efforts of the Awards Committee, chaired by Philip Walters and John Phar, the Society established the "J. Alden Mason Award. This award may be presented annually by the SPA to a professional archeologist, based upon contribution to education and encouragement of SPA members in a proper pursuit of Archeology.

Lillian Picton announced that the newly revised and reprinted Susquehannock & Mississippian is dedicated to Frances Dorrance and the late J. Alden Mason.

Don Tanner, Treasurer, reported that the membership (at that date) was 857.

The Editors elected for 1969-1970 were: Melville L. Collins, President; Barry Kent, 1st Vice President; Elinor Fehr, 2nd Vice President; Vivien Marshall, Secretary; Don Tanner, Treasurer.

It was announced that the 1969 ESAF meeting would be held in Morgantown, W. Va. It was noted that at the 1968 meeting at Ann Arbor the number of persons attending the meeting from Pennsylvania was second only to the host state, Michigan.

A resolution of acknowledgement of recognition and appreciation for the help and services rendered the Society was sent to Charter member Frances Dorrance.

The 1970 State Meeting will be held at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penna.

It was announced that a new publishing policy for the Pennsylvania Archaeologist had been adopted. The newly appointed Editor, Henry Heisey was introduced. He will start work at his new post in November.

Papers presented following the business meeting were as follows:

"The Relationship of Iroquoian and Monongahela Cultures in the Upper Ohio Valley," by Dr. Don Dragoo; "The St. Albans Site," by Bettye Heisey; "The St. Albans Site, Flat River, Coventry, R.I."

The Membership of the Society, also.

The Society publication, Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. 38, Nos. 3-4 was sent to the membership of Editor James Gifford. Vol. 36, Nos. 3-4 in the process of publication. Editor Henry Heisey (Washington Boro) will determine when and how the other past numbers (that are unpublished) will be issued. Authors with articles wishing to see published should send them to him for his consideration.

The Carnegie Newsletter, Nos. 40, 41 and 42-43 were sent to the membership also.

**Rhode Island** - Edward D. Cook reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island had no papers presented at the annual meeting at Morgantown, West Virginia, November 7-9 and regrets that no members from the organization will be able to attend the annual meeting. However, as the Society's dips to the Federation, he takes pleasure in sending this report of activities in 1969.

The membership of 58 includes 2 life, 3 honorary, 54 regular and junior members.

Meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Monday of each month except during the winter and spring; it is generally voted to omit the January, August, and December meetings. The June, September, and annual business meeting (October) are held at the field site on the 3rd Saturday of the month at 2 p.m.

The annual dinner meeting will be held at the Riverpoint Congregational Church on Nov. 12; a special program, not yet announced, will follow the harvest dinner.

Mr. Alfred L. Hawkes, executive secretary of the Audubon Society of R.I., presented an illustrated talk on "Water Pollution and Acre Methods of Prevention" at the annual dinner meeting, November 1968.

On January 13, Milton B. Hall presented a talk titled "Take Making Tools Used by the Indians in Northern Maine." On February 10, Matt Carbone, President of the Collingwood, presented a talk titled, "Stone Points of the Middle Atlantic States." The paper was illustrated with representative artifacts.

On March 10, Dr. William S. Fowler, Research Director, spoke on the topic: "The Bluff Site, Flat River, Colebrook, R.I.".

On April 14, Paul H. St.Pierre, past president of the Society, presented a program titled, "Potpourri of Words and Color Slides." Field activities were resumed on May 17 at the Bluff Site. On August 20 and 21, a group of 12 hikers and 20 feet of overlooking a bend in Flat River, about one half mile below the dam on the east side of Johnson's Pond, located in Coventry, Kent Co., Occupational evidence has been good; there have been an average of two dozen participants each field trip. This period has been strongly represented, as has the Late Archaic and the Transition.

During the later part of the summer several diagnostic finds were made that gave the presence of an Early Archaic culture at this site.

Publications: In January, 1969, the Narragansett Archaeological Society published a Bulletin containing the following reports:

Southeastern Chapter # 2: although this Chapter cannot sponsor field work, members Frances Eyman and John Withrow worked at the Bridger Basin, Wyoming, at the 1968 University Expedition there to collected materials that are being studied. Dr. Mary Butler was working again on the research on the site, directed by Morton Ben, Norwood Borough.

Frances Dorrance Chapter # 11 reports excavations were carried out at the Barker Site (36Lu14) and Kings Site (36Lu11).
Council presented two sound films titled: "Rhode Island Panorama" and "Rhode Island on the Go". These programs were filmed from the marine biologist of Sandwich, Massachusetts, presented as his program: "Inception of field activities."

Meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Monday of each month during the winter and spring; it is generally voted to omit the July, August, and December meetings. The June, September, and annual business meetings (October) are held at the field site on the 3rd Saturday of the month at 2 p.m.

Plans for the annual dinner meeting held early in November are incomplete at this time.

The 1967 annual dinner meeting was held on November 8, 1967, at the Riverpoint Congregational Church. Col. Eugene S. Clark, research biologist of Sandwich, Massachusetts, presented his program: "Fish Biodiversity of the Grand Canyon of the East".

As is our custom, we try to program a variety of subject matter as entertainment for the monthly meetings to encourage the attendance of guests as well as our own members.

On January 8, Victor A. Allen of the Rhode Island Development Council, presented the program: "Rhode Island Panorama" and "Rhode Island on the Go". These programs were filmed at the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island for 1968.

On February 12, "A Winter Trip in the French Alps", a colorful flake show with entertainment commentary was presented by Paul St. Pierre, an active member and past president of our society.

On March 11, Dr. William S. Fowler, Research Director and Editor of the Narragansett Archaeological Society, presented a program on findings at the Oak Island Site, located at North River, Massachusetts. On April 23, an illustrated talk titled "Rhode Island Development since the Glacier" was presented by Dr. Robinson J. Hindle of the University of Rhode Island Staff. His description of the development of bogs from ponds and the succession of flora accompanying the development was most informative. Dr. Hindle made mention of the fact that prehistoric bogs play today as a time clock. Pollens accumulated in the bog sediments are useful as a guide to both the age and date during the formation of the bog.

In May, 1967, the excavations at the site adjacent to the upper portion of Flat River, in the town of Coventry, Kent County, was officially closed.

After some exploratory testing downstream from this site, it was decided to excavate a test square on a bluff overlooking one of the tidal flats in Flat River. This location commands a view of the river in two directions and is on an elevation about 20 feet above the water. This excavation is approximately one half mile below the dam on the East side of Johnson's Pond. At this writing, the excavation at the site was considered "fair", with an average of 2 recordings per 6 ft. square since the May inception of field activities.

Publications: "Archaic Discoveries at Flat River" was published in January 1968. Of special interest at this site was the finding of 6 parallel-stemmed projectile points, including a Dalton point. This is an unusual occurrence for a small or "tuff" area with an average of 2 recordings per 6 ft. square since the May inception of field activities.

A fifty-page "The Quarterly Bulletin. A fifty-page "Bibliography of the Virginia Indians" was issued and is available for purchase from the Treasurer at a cost $1.50. A nine-day exhibit in the Virginia State Fair was installed and manned by members of the Society. A 150-page report on the excavation of the Shannon Site in Montgomery County, Virginia, was issued by the Virginia State Library. This report is based on work largely done and financed by the Archeological Society of Virginia in 1966, under the immediate supervision of Joseph L. Benthall, who also wrote the report. The report is available from the State Library for $4.

Excavations done by the various chapters were:

Greater Richmond Area Chapter, The Pratt Site, Caroline County, Va.
Northern Shenandoah Chapter, The Fout Site, Frederick County, Va.
Northern Virginia Chapter
- The Fry Farm Site, Loudoun County, Va.
- The Donaldson Farm Site, Arlington, County, Va.
- The Leatherwood Site, Henry County, Va.
- The Brubaker Site, Franklin County, Va.
- The Lipe Site, Botetourt County, Va.
- The Onion Field Site, Campbell County, Va.

Patrick Henry Chapter

Roanoke Area Chapter

Weyanoke Chapter

In addition, members assisted various state agencies in excavations at several sites.

A six-week-long summer school project was conducted jointly by the History Department of Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, the Virginia State Library, and the Archeological Society of Virginia. The project was a search for traces of a French and Indian War fort, Fort Andrew Lewis, supposed to have been built at or near Salem. While no trace of the fort proper was found, a good sampling of prehistoric and historic materials was found. This project was under the direction of Dr. Alan Calmes of Roanoke College, assisted by Joseph L. Benthall representing the Virginia State Library. Members of the Society also assisted in an eight-day excavation at the Quicksburg Site in Shenandoah County, Va. This project was a Society project conducted by Co! H. A. MacCord Sr., Archeologist on the staff of the Virginia State Library.

Other fieldwork done in Virginia included a continuation of the Chickahominy River survey being done by Dr. Norman F. Barks of the College of William and Mary. Ben C. McCary of the College of William and Mary and Dr. C. G. Holland surveyed for sites in the area along the New River to be inundated by a dam to be built for the Appalachian Power Company. The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission continued its inventory and sampling of historic sites and, along with several members of the Archeological Society of Virginia participated in this work. In addition, several individual members of the Society conducted limited excavations.

Work planned for 1970 will continue to follow the pattern described above.

WEST VIRGINIA - Bettye Broyles reported that on December 31, 1969, there was a total of 201 paid members in the Society. This includes 3 life and 7 contributing members and 55 individuals who have joined the Society as 1969 members. There is a total of 52 individuals who have not paid their dues for 1969. During recent weeks 17 individuals have applied for membership for 1970. Approximately two-thirds of the membership are residents of West Virginia, the remainder of the members being from a large number of States from Maine to California.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society was held at the Holiday Inn, Morgantown, on the evening of November 7, 1969. In attendance were Sigfus Olafson, President, Delf Norona, Vice President; Richard E. Jensen, Secretary-Treasurer; and Martin Cox who represented Earl Walter, a Director. The other Director, Paul H. Price, was absent due to a speaking engagement.

Mr. Norona made the motion that the Society donate $100.00 to the Eastern States Archeological Federation to help cover the cost of the social hour (pay the rent on the room at the Holiday Inn where the social hour was to be held). The motion was seconded by Mr. Jensen and was passed unanimously by those present.

Mr. Jensen moved that the Society donate $50.00, to be matched by the Kanawha Valley Chapter, for the purpose of obtaining a radiocarbon date from an Early Archaic site while that water is excavating. Mr. Norona seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

Several other items of business were discussed, but no action was taken. The first was the disposition of Mr. Norona’s extensive collection of original manuscripts, letters, and other material concerning the Grave Creek Mound. A possible change in the size of the WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGIST was also discussed. The Editor, Bettye J. Broyles, has suggested that an 8½ by 11 inch size would be more economical and would insure clearer photographs and drawings than can be obtained on the present small size. The board also discussed the possibilities of finding a Physical Anthropologist who would analyze the human remains from the Fairchance Mound which was excavated by the Wheeling Area Chapter. The final item of business was the location of the next annual meeting.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING - 1969

THE MURRY SITE AND ITS ROLE IN SHENK’S FERRY CULTURE

W. FRED KINSEY AND HENRY HEISEY

On the basis of the imperfectly studied information retrieved from the Murry site and other sites, we offer the following hypothetical reconstruction. The Murry Site is a single component late Shenk's Ferry site, Funk phase, dating from A.D. 1450 to 1550 on the basis of ceramics and A.D. 1410 ± 100 years by radiocarbon analysis. During its late stages this culture came under increasing pressure as a result of Susquehannock incursions into the Susquehanna Valley. The Susquehannocks did not move into the area after a single swift military conquest; instead they established hegemony after an extended series of raids and encounters. We believe that this pressure influenced the politically backward Shenk's Ferry to band together for mutual protection into larger communities and to establish more easily defended villages. The Funk phase at the Murry site represents the terminal Shenk's Ferry occupation of the Susquehanna Valley, a time when the culture was under severe strain and pressure from the encroaching Susquehannock culture. Perhaps the demise of Shenk's Ferry as an intact tribal entity occurred at the Murry site.

The origins of the Shenk's Ferry culture remain obscure. There are no sites that will be Cannon's Island culture which occupied a similar area from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000 is the parent. With these observations, we turn to Piedmont Soutian groups for the inspiration, where groups are more specific and names the southern Tutelo as the source, especially for the burial practices. Ceramic similarities between Lancaster Indian and Susquehanna pottery. One thing seems clear, however, that the Murry site is non-Iroquoian. Its houses are unlike the Iroquois long house of the same period and the absence of lesser tombs, food offerings, implements, and other typical Iroquois-Fremont traits suggest this contention. Similar house types are archaeologically unknown in the village plan with two concentric circles of houses, a central plaza, and a multi-wall stockade, recall the large site at Buffalo West Virginia. Houses at this site are similar to the Murry house but of much larger size. These houses are 1.75 larger than the 364 ft. for the average house at the Murry site.

The 16th century artist John White illustrates the town of Pomoinlo on the North Carolina coast in 1585. The drawing shows a large site with two concentric rings of houses and a fire at the center of the central plaza.

In summary, we have learned that the Shenk's Ferry culture was more virile than previously realized. A better understanding of its culture will be Cannon's Island culture which occupied a similar area from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000 is the parent. With these observations, we turn to Piedmont Soutian groups for the inspiration, where groups are more specific and names the southern Tutelo as the source, especially for the burial practices. Ceramic similarities between Lancaster Indian and Susquehanna pottery. One thing seems clear, however, that the Murry site is non-Iroquoian. Its houses are unlike the Iroquois long house of the same period and the absence of lesser tombs, food offerings, implements, and other typical Iroquois-Fremont traits suggest this contention. Similar house types are archaeologically unknown in the village plan with two concentric circles of houses, a central plaza, and a multi-wall stockade, recall the large site at Buffalo West Virginia. Houses at this site are similar to the Murry house but of much larger size. These houses are 1.75 larger than the 364 ft. for the average house at the Murry site.

THE USE OF ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

JAMES E. FITTING

During the past decade archaeological analysis in the Great Lakes Region has moved in new directions, largely through the use of ethnohistoric data. Ethnohistoric data has never been neglected by archaeologists in this region. Even a century ago, it was common practice to interpret archaeological features in terms of the rich Jesuit sources. In new directions of the past decade, however, have involved more than just the interpretation of material cultural remains; they have been directed at the interpretation of settlement and social systems. The State of Michigan is a central area in the Great Lakes Region. Virtually every Great Lakes biotic region, and every prehistoric and early historic cultural pattern has been observed within the many years of research. Two major biotic provinces, the Canadian and Carolinian, are found within the State and there is a distinctive transition zone between two which may constitute a life zone in itself. In each of these biotic provinces, and in the transition between them, a distinctive adaptive pattern was present in the Early Historic period.
In the northern Canadian province we have identified the Chippewa adaptive pattern, named for the ethnic group known to have frequented the area in historic times. This is a region of scattered resources and it was only during the summer months that large groups could be supported, and then only at good fishing sites. During the winter, the Chippewa broke up into small family units and wintered in isolated areas before gathering again the following spring. The length of the growing season and poor soils precluded an effective agricultural adaptation in this area.

A further definition of Stephenson’s Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Province

LOUIS A. BRENNA

The enormous amount of material recovered from the Accokeek Creek site, on the Potomac River directly across from Mt. Vernon, dug by the owner of the property on which the site was located, was analyzed by Robert L. Stephenson. Dealing mainly with the pottery, Stephenson arrived at the hypothesis, which had been partially suggested by earlier workers, that there had existed along the Atlantic coast and inward to the foothills of the Alleghenies, from the Rappahannock River Valley to the Tappan Zee Bridge in the Lower Hudson, a distinctive cultural facies which had maintained its uniformity for over two thousand years.

Stephenson’s report appeared in 1963, before any of the work done by Coe in the Archaic of the Carolinas immediately south of the Province, or by this writer at the northern end of the Province, had been published. Nevertheless the southern and northern extremes of the Province were defined by Stephenson with uncanny accuracy for the Archaic, as well as the Woodland, beginning at about 5000 years ago.

A comparison of materials between the Accokeek Creek site and sites in the Lower Hudson show a correspondence from the entrance into the Province of the stemmed point making Taconic Tradition, from farther out on the coast, to the ceramic times of Stephenson’s analysis. After entering the Province the Taconic Tradition continued its expansion up the major streams and far inland, into upper New York, through Alabama and the mountains of Tennessee.

That the boundary was at about the Tappan Zee Bridge at this time is strongly suggested by the presence of Vosburg, Beckman and other Laurentian styles of points found upriver at sites from Ossining, below the mouth of the Croton River, northward, and the absence of Laurentian points or traits at the Twombly Landing site directly opposite Yonkers and about four miles south of the Tappan Zee Bridge at Tarrytown. The Twombly Landing site was a very productive one, yielding about 600 projectile points from the 40% of it dug, and is representative of the situation south of the Bridge, as the Monmouth Point, Croton Point, Winterich and Hanotak sites give us a reading on the situation from Ossining northward. Projectile points illustrated for the Accokeek Creek site make it clear that there were over 5000 B.C. and that the influences were from the south. Some evidence at Twombly Landing indicates that these southern influences may have reached there. But the character of the entire Province changed with the influx of the Taconic people. The Province began its cultural existence at this time.
CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY AND ITS ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

CHARLES C. KOLB

The vast majority of interpretations concerning human culture and its dynamic aspects made by archaeologists are ultimately based on the study of artifacts. The finest and often the most subtle parts of these interpretations depend upon technical studies that must be made for the archaeologist by specialists in geology, botany, zoology, and other sciences. The student of prehistory himself cannot hope to master many, if any, of the sophisticated technical analyses, but he should be aware of some components of these.

This paper concerns one of the simplest units of human artifactual remains: the potsherd. The sherd is a much maligned, seemingly insignificant and even useless fragment of ancient human garbage of little interest to anyone except students of archaeology and ceramic technologists whose interests include the development, manufacture, use, and distribution of these bits of prehistory. But what wonders potsherds can tell us in their mute way of the peoples who made and used ceramic vessels!

The proper study of the broken bits of human culture often provides invaluable key segments in the jigsaw puzzle of accurately reconstructing the cultural lifeways of prehistoric peoples. Pottery attributes such as the physical properties of color, hardness, texture, temper, and other nonplastic inclusions, and firing variations, together with cultural data concerning methods of manufacture, surface treatment, decoration, and size, help to identify the vessel function and form and function normally constitute elements used for describing various ceramic "types" and "wares." Ceramic classificatory schemes depend upon the knowledge of pottery attributes. The obvious characteristics, such as shape, size, texture, decorative pattern, and color, and nonplastic (tempering) materials, may readily be identified by the archaeologist in the field with, perhaps, no more elaborate equipment than a 5x or 10x hand lens.

Ceramic typologies may utilize any number of physical or cultural characteristics discernible by the archaeologist, and he may select as few or as many as he deems necessary to delineate a particular "type." The derived typologies (taxonomies) and publication of the so-called objective data, without interpreting the results in terms of cultural history and ceramic attributes, is the goal of archaeological reporting. These should never be regarded as mere ends in themselves, but should be employed for the purposes of supplementing and elucidating ethnographic descriptions of prehistoric peoples. As Frederick R. Matson in Ceramicists and Men (1965:20) has noted: "Unless ceramic studies lead to a better understanding of the cultural context in which the objects were made and used, they form a sterile record of limited worth."

What are these archaeological implications that may be derived from ceramic studies? The purposes of ceramic analyses are diverse, and have been considered in numerous articles and books, the most notable of which is Ceramics for the Archaeologist by Miss Anna O. Shepard (1963:336-363). These include relative dating, the identification of intrusive vs. indigenous pottery (and perhaps cultures), the chronological sequence of materials from surface reconnaissance, observations of culture change, and the establishment of contemporaneity of cultures from different regions. Also discernible are indications as to cultural interaction (ranging from military conquest through trade to wife exchange), degree of craft specialization, mechanisms of economic exchange, and ceramic development as a component of technological history.

In an article "Some Aspects of Ceramic Technology," Matson (1963:489) has observed: "It is not necessary to have available expensive equipment in well-arranged laboratories to undertake the basic technological examination of pottery and other ceramic objects. Careful observations by one understanding the ceramic processes of pottery forming and firing can produce valuable information of direct use in the archaeological study of the wares." The primary tool utilized by a ceramic specialist is the binocular microscope and proper oblique lighting arranged so as to emphasize surface striations and textural variations, and to gain insight into paste and a plastic characteristics. In many cases nothing more is necessary.

In this paper I would like to consider some of the following aspects of ceramic studies in archaeology.

Traditional Approaches to Ceramic Studies.

Technological Approaches to Ceramic Studies.

1. Purposes of the History Project

Understand problems from the viewpoint of the potter.

Obtain more accurate and objective ceramic descriptions.

Evaluation of the "type" or "ware."

Understand ceramic processes.

Supplement and illuminate historical reconstruction.

2. Techniques

Examination of potsherds to discern their attributes.

Examination of the local clays.

Analyses of physical properties.

Raw clays: types and colors.

Temperature and nonplastic inclusions: material, amount, texture, shape, and color.

Color of the finished product (Munsell Color Standard).

Hardness (Mohs' Scale, values 3-7).

Surface texture: polished through granular.

Paste texture: silt through pebble ( Wentworth Classification).

Luster: glazed through unpolished.

Porosity (ratio of pore space to total volume).

Strength (transverse breaking formula).

Fracture (density and friability).

Analytical Methods.

Binocular microscopic (paste and a platic characteristics).

Petrographic (specific a platic identification).

Microchemical (paint and glaze analyses).

Spectrographic (chemical constituents).

Neutron activation analyses (identification of intrusive wares).

Thermal test microscopes (aplastic, color, texture, and porosity determination from controlled firings).

X-ray analyses (diffraction, florescent spectrometry, mineral analysis).

Thermoluminescent dating.

Reproductive experimentations (vessels and decorative techniques).

Application of the Techniques.


Immediate utility.

Future promise.

Often when the ceramic specialist attempts to evaluate the place of ceramic technological studies in archaeology, he may be accused of arguing for or defending the importance of his work. As Miss Shepard has pointed out, protests to the contrary are useless and it is for the archaeologist to judge if the specialist has provided useful information and viewed his subject in perspective (1963:334). A frequent criticism leveled is that archaeologists have become preoccupied with ceramic and neglected other classes of evidence. Within recent years the use of lithic materials has taken great strides in terms of description, interpretation, cultural evaluation and chronological implication (as in obsidian hydration dating). Yet the lowly potsherd can still tell us much, and "when greater stress is placed on one aspect of culture than on others, it may mean that the aspect gives richer returns" (Shepard 1963:334-335).

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR A BILL TO AMEND
PUBLIC LAW 86-523 OF JUNE 27, 1960

CARL CHAPMAN AND CHARLES R. McGIMSEY

This, basically, is a conservation bill designed to facilitate and promote the protection and recovery of one of America's great non-renewable resources--the evidence of the past. The need for action is urgent for it is estimated that a majority of our archeological sites will be damaged or destroyed within the next 25 years.

Background

The National Park Service, through the Secretary of the Interior, is charged with the responsibility for Federal action with regard to its nation's archeological and historical resources. In addition to its own personnel, the National Park Service has established and maintained for more than 20 years a program of cooperative agreements with state and local institutions for recovery of archeological data about to be lost through flooding behind dams. The 1960 act (Public Law 86-523) required Federal agencies building dams or licensing the construction of dams to notify the Secretary of the Interior of such intentions, and in 1966 formalized the on-going reservoir archeological salvage program. Unfortunately, there has never been any provision for the recovery of archeological and historical data being lost as a result of Federal programs other than dam construction. These losses far surpass those resulting from the building of dams.

The Proposed Bill

The bill amends and broadens the 1960 act as follows:

1. Purposes.

Understand ceramic processes.

Obtain more accurate and objective ceramic descriptions.

Evaluation of the "type" or "ware."

Understand ceramic processes.

Supplement and illuminate historical reconstruction.

2. Techniques.

Examination of potsherds to discern their attributes.

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Raw clays: types and colors.

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Color of the finished product (Munsell Color Standard).

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Luster: glazed through unpolished.

Porosity (ratio of pore space to total volume).

Strength (transverse breaking formula).

Fracture (density and friability).

Analytical Methods.

Binocular microscopic (paste and a plastic characteristics).

Petrographic (specific a plastic identification).

Microchemical (paint and glaze analyses).

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Neutron activation analyses (identification of intrusive wares).

Thermal test microscopes (aplastic, color, texture, and porosity determination from controlled firings).

X-ray analyses (diffraction, florescent spectrometry, mineral analysis).

Thermoluminescent dating.

Reproductive experimentations (vessels and decorative techniques).

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Often when the ceramic specialist attempts to evaluate the place of ceramic technological studies in archaeology, he may be accused of arguing for or defending the importance of his work. As Miss Shepard has pointed out, protests to the contrary are useless and it is for the archaeologist to judge if the specialist has provided useful information and viewed his subject in perspective (1963:334). A frequent criticism leveled is that archaeologists have become preoccupied with ceramic and neglected other classes of evidence. Within recent years the use of lithic materials has taken great strides in terms of description, interpretation, cultural evaluation and chronological implication (as in obsidian hydration dating). Yet the lowly potsherd can still tell us much, and "when greater stress is placed on one aspect of culture than on others, it may mean that the aspect gives richer returns" (Shepard 1963:334-335).
"SEC. 2. Before any agency of the United States shall undertake the construction of a dam, or issue a license to any private individual or corporation for the construction of a dam, it shall give written notice to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') setting forth the site of the proposed dam and the approximate area to be flooded and otherwise changed if such construction is undertaken: Provided, That with respect to any floodwater retarding dam which provides less than five thousand acre-feet of detention capacity and with respect to any other type of dam which creates a reservoir of less than forty surface acres the provisions of this section shall apply only when the constructing agency, in its preliminary surveys, finds, or is presented with evidence that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological materials exist or may be present in the proposed reservoir area.

"SEC. 3. (a) Whenever any Federal agency finds or is made aware by a responsible authority that its operations in connection with any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program affects or may affect adversely significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data, such agency is hereby authorized to expend program or activity funds for the recovery, protection, and preservation of such data (including preliminary survey, analysis, and publication); or it shall notify the Secretary, in writing, that such data is or may be adversely affected and shall provide the Secretary with appropriate information concerning the program or activity. (b) The Secretary, upon notification by an such agency or by any other Federal or State agency or responsible private organization that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data is or may be adversely affected by any such Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program, shall, if he determines that such data is or may be adversely affected, immediately conduct a survey or other investigation of the areas which are or may be affected and recover and preserve such data (including its analysis and publication) which, in his opinion, should be recovered and preserved in the public interest. The instigating agency is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary such funds as may be necessary, in an amount not to exceed 1 per centum of the total amount appropriated in connection with such activity or program, to enable the Secretary to conduct such survey or other investigation and to recover and preserve such data (including analysis and publication).

"SEC. 4. In the administration of the Act, the Secretary may—

"(1) accept and utilize funds transferred to him by any federal agency pursuant to this Act;

"(2) enter into contracts or make cooperative agreements with any Federal or State agency, any educational or scientific organization, or any institution, corporation, association, or qualified individual; and

"(3) obtain the services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(4) accept and utilize funds made available for salvage archeological purposes by any private person or corporation.

"SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."
EROSION AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

SIGFUS OLAASON

Insofar as topography is concerned, the terrain in the southern Appalachians is perhaps the roughest in the eastern United States. Most of the lesser streams have steep gradients and narrow valleys. The ridges, too, have steep slopes and are high and generally narrow, in many places rising to elevations of more than 3,000 feet. Rainfall is moderately heavy and in such terrain runoff is rapid, so that flash floods are not uncommon. Usually they are limited to relatively small areas, but it is doubtfull if a single valley in the region has not felt their powerful erosive force many times. They scour out the valley floors, uprooting large trees and removing and replacing soil. It is rare indeed that a prehistoric site is found on the valley floors and early ones simply do not exist.

Perhaps because the valleys have so little to offer, archaeologists have given the region little attention and it has often been assumed that such terrain was not well suited to man and could support only a small population. Such assumptions were made without any examination of the tops of the ridges. This is understandable because they do not look like attractive places for Indian sites. Then, too, they are in general heavily wooded areas overgrown with brush, making examination most difficult, and because of lack of roads few could be reached except by exhausting climbs.

Within the last few years industrial activities, such as coal mining, drilling for natural gas, and lumbering, have brought about the building of jeep and truck roads to the tops of these mountain ridges in many places, and in some cases along their tops for varying distances. There have been no spates on them, no torrents of water strong enough to carry away stone artifacts. Much of what man left on them is still there. And, there are enough of these artifacts to cast doubt on the accuracy of estimates that have been made of population density in the Appalachians and their suitability for man. He appears to have been as numerous and gotten along as well here, as elsewhere.

The principal area that has been tested for these types of sites is in Boone County, West Virginia, and all counties that adjoin it, with some spot-checking farther afield. In this area water erosion rather than crustal folding created the topography and there are several thousand square miles of this type of terrain in West Virginia and adjacent states, in all of which the ridges offer interesting archaeological possibilities.

EXCAVATION OF THE 19th CENTURY MISSOURI RIVER STEAMBOAT BERTRAND

GEORGE R. FISCHER

In 1968 and 1969 the National Park Service conducted archeological investigations of a steam packet which sank in the Missouri River April 1, 1863 30 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska. The project, which began as a private salvage effort directed at recovering mercury, whiskey and gold the ship allegedly contained, developed into one of the most unusual and important historic site excavations in the United States. The Park Service is now confronted with one of the most complex and extensive programs of artifact preservation ever undertaken.
The Eastern States Archeological Federation's Annual Meeting will be held Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, November 6, 7 & 8, 1970 at Natural Bridge, Va. The Archeological Society of Virginia will be hosts. Each member society may send delegates to take part in the Federation's business, and members of member societies may attend all sessions. All sessions will be held at the Natural Bridge Hotel. A Sales Table for books will be operated, with a 10% commission going to ESAF to defray the cost. Please bring personal or Society publications to sell, if wish. Preliminary Program for the Meetings is as follows:

Friday, November 6, 1970
1:00 PM  Registration begins. Registration fee $2.00 - covers entire 3-day meeting.
2:00 PM  Workshop - The beginnings of Pottery in the Eastern U.S. Mr Herbert C Kraft of Seton Hall Univ. will moderate.
7:00 PM  Annual Meeting of the Executive Board
8:00 PM  General Business Meeting, including election of 1971 officers. All welcome.

Saturday, November 7, 1970
8:30 AM  Registration resumes. Registration fee $2.00.
9:00 AM  General Sessions - papers to be announced.
12:00 M  Lunch - no formal arrangements.
2:00 PM  Workshop - Petroglyphs in the Eastern U.S. Moderator - Dr James L Swauger of Carnegie Museum.
6:00 PM  Social Hour
7:00 PM  Dinner, followed by speaker (to be announced). Dinner cost - $5.00

Sunday, November 8, 1970
8:30 AM  Registration resumes. Late Registration fee - $1.00
9:00 AM  General Sessions - papers to be announced.
12:00 M  Lunch - no formal arrangements
1:30 PM  General Sessions - papers to be announced.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Lodging may be had at the Natural Bridge Hotel, Motor Inn or Motor Lodge. Rates range from $10 (single) to $15, and from $14 to $19 (double). Please make reservations direct with the Hotel. Address: Natural Bridge Hotel, Natural Bridge, Va. 24578. Ample parking available, you get free use of swimming pool, tennis courts, & playground. Other hotels and motels available in area. Plan to see the world-famous Natural Bridge, as well as other historic scenic attractions while in the area. Natural Bridge is served by Greyhound Buslines. Nearest airport is Roanoke, served by Piedmont and Eastern Airlines. If you come by air and need ground transportation, notify Mr Gerald L Calvert, Rt 1, Box 482, Troutville, Va. 24175 to arrange for someone to meet your plane. Be sure to give flight number and date and hour of arrival. If you will want display table space, please advise Mr R.M. Caldwell, Box 131, Ford, Va. 24523. Make advance registration to help save time at the meetings. Send registration form below to Mr Earl Justice, 110 East 30th St., Buena Vista, Va. 24416, (with payment, possible).

Earl Justice, Registrar
Please register me (and others whose names I have printed on the reverse) for the 1970 Annual Meeting. $______ is enclosed to cover the ___ registrations. Also, please reserve ___ places for ___ dinners for the same number of persons. $______ is enclosed to cover ___ dinners. If no money is enclosed, I will pay registration and dinner costs upon arrival. We do (not) plan to attend the Social Hour Saturday evening.

(name)

(address)