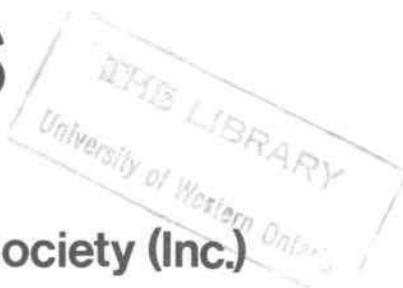




# ARCH NOTES

Monthly Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)



No. 70 - 8

October, 1970

President: Dr. J. N. Emerson  
Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Toronto  
Toronto 181, Ontario

Treasurer: Miss Lorna Procter

Librarian: Mr. Charles Garrad

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Recording Secretary:  
Miss Pat Sutherland

Editors: David Stothers & Ian Kenyon  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Toronto

## 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 (Wigwan): 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.

MacNeish, R., 1964, Ancient Mesoamerican Civilization, Science, Vol. 143, No. 3606, pp. 531-537.

MacNeish, R., 1964, The Origins of New World Civilization, Scientific American, Vol. 211, No. 5, pp. 29-37.

Mangelsdorf, Paul C., R. S. MacNeish, W.C. Galinat, Domestication of Corn, Science, Vol. 143, No. 3606, pp. 538-45.

Coe, Michael, 1962, Mexico, New York: Frederick A. Praeger.

Sanders, W. & B. Price, 1969, Mesoamerica: The Evolution of a Civilization. New York, Random House.

#### 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.

To date 134 five-foot squares have been excavated.

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:

1. Emerson, J.N., Archaeology of the Ontario Iroquois, Ph.D. dissertation, (1954)
2. Wright, J.V., The Ontario Iroquois Tradition, National Museum of Canada, (1966) Bulletin No. 210

#### BOOK NOTE:

Methodist Point by Walter A. Kenyon, Royal Ontario Museum, Art & Archaeology, Occasional Paper 22, 26 pp. Price \$1.50.

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 Kembal, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Kirkpatrick, Richmond Hill, Ontario  
Mrs. M. Murray-Audain, Toronto, Ontario  
Mr. C. S. Reid, Toronto, Ontario  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Schulman, Toronto, Ontario  
Mr. & Mrs. Howard G. Pain, Agincourt, Ontario  
Mr. Max Vos and Family, Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE FOR THE NOMINATION OF OAS OFFICERS

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 Bettye 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.

# EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION



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

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

**BULLETIN**  
of the  
**EASTERN STATES**  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

No. 29

July, 1970

Dr. Maurice Robbins  
Corresponding Secretary  
Bronson Museum  
Attleboro, Mass. 02703

Louis A. Brennan  
Editorial Chairman  
39 Hamilton Ave.  
Ossining, N.Y. 10562

**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 a 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 Bettye 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 combined *Bulletin*, which leaves a balance of \$3,044.81.

Exhibits chairman, Don Bond, announced that a room on the second floor of the Mountainlair on the campus of West Virginia University would be available for exhibits. At least 5 exhibits would be present.

Louis Brennan, Editorial Chairman, reported that the joint *Bulletin* Nos. 27/28 had been printed and mailed to member societies. It was reported that the printing of two bulletins had been accomplished at approximately the cost of a single *Bulletin* in former years.

Research Chairman Barry Kent, suggested that it might be worthwhile to consider the publishing of a new bibliography for the Federation to bring the previous publications up to date. Louis Brennan questioned the use of ESAF funds for such a project. James Fitting offered the suggestion that such a bibliography be published as a supplement to the regular bulletin. It was pointed out by Elwood Wilkins that the Abstracts of New World Archaeology may be doing an adequate job of providing a bibliography of this area. The matter was not acted upon.

No report was given by Public Relations Chairman Bernard Stockley. It was reported that the local chairman had done a good job.

Program Chairman Bettye Broyles reported that two cancellations of papers had occurred. Ripley Bullen and Joseph Granger would not present their scheduled papers. There would be additions to the program, however.

Membership Chairman Dr. Alfred K. Guthe reported that applications for membership had been received from organizations in Vermont, Mississippi and South Carolina. Dr. Guthe recommended that these three organizations; the Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc., the Mississippi Archaeological Association and the Archeological Society of South Carolina, be accepted. Another application had been received from the Queens Institute of Anthropology, Inc. but was not recommended by Dr. Guthe for acceptance in the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

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. James Fitting replied that he had had no response from potential publishers and the project had been suspended. It was suggested that the Eastern States Archeological Federation subsidize such a publication by 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 to consider, the call for new business was issued. The matter of the invitation by the Archeological Society of Virginia 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 moved and seconded that the 1970 meeting be held in Virginia.

Invitations were then received from Pennsylvania, Florida and Delaware for future meetings. Louis Brennan suggested that a pattern be set up and followed in the selection of sites for future meetings. He suggested that the meetings be held in central areas for two years in 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 Maine in 1974. This motion was passed unanimously.

Recording Secretary, Ronald A. Thomas, reported that he had asked member societies to submit copies of their publications to the Eastern States Archeological Federation library 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 were urged to bring their publications up to date. The matter of housing the 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 raising Federation dues. Dr. Alfred K. Guthe moved that the dues be kept the same. His motion was seconded by Dr. Don Drago and approved. It was suggested that the matter be again discussed at a future meeting.

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 Kerby and seconded by Dr. Don Drago 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. The motion was carried and 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 and the West Virginia University Mountainlair in Morgantown, West Virginia. The Federation was hosted by the West Virginia Archeological Society.

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.

The minutes of the 1968 meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan were not available. Recording Secretary, Ronald A. Thomas, reported that he would try to obtain them from the former Recording Secretary, Dr. 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 library is under the custody of the Recording Secretary, Ronald A. Thomas, c/o Delaware Archaeological Board, R.D. 2, Box 166A, Dover, Delaware, 19901. The Recording Secretary also has in his custody copies of Volume I and II of *An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard*, and back issues of the *Bulletin* of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. The bibliographies can be purchased at \$5.00 per issue and the *Bulletins* for \$1.00 per issue.

Dr. Maurice Robbins, Corresponding Secretary, called for the submission of society reports for the *Bulletin* and for lists of society officers which are to be published in the Directory. The last issue

The Directory had to be published in an incomplete form because of the lack of information about certain member societies. Dr. Robbins also requested that abstracts of the papers from the 1968 and 1969 meetings be forwarded to him if they had not already been submitted.

Betty Broyles, Treasurer, reported a balance of \$4,088.09 as of November 1, 1969. This includes advance registrations for the 1969 meeting. Outstanding bills include a bill for the printing of the latest *bulletin* 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 had nothing particular to say.

The actions of the Executive Board meeting, which preceded the Business Meeting, were summarized by President Howard A. MacCord. The invitation of the Archeological Society of Virginia to meet at Natural Bridge, Virginia, in 1970 was accepted. The meeting is scheduled for the weekend of November 6, 7, and 8, 1970. The Executive Board also recommended that future meetings be distributed throughout the area of ESAF representation in a scheduled pattern. It was suggested that two consecutive meetings be held in the central area followed by one each in the northern and the southern regions. The Executive Board, in accordance with this pattern, recommended that the following invitations be accepted in the near future: Florida in 1971, Pennsylvania in 1972, Delaware in 1973 and Maine in 1974.

It was also reported that the Executive Board had voted to retain the annual dues at their present level for the time being. It has been pointed out during the meeting that operating costs were rising rapidly and future meetings would be forced to act upon this matter.

Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Membership Chairman, reported that he had received applications for membership from four organizations. Dr. Guthe recommended that the society accept as new members: the Archeological Society of South Carolina, James L. Michie, President, Institute of Archeology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; the Vermont Archeological Society, Inc., H. N. Muller, Secretary, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont; and the Mississippi Archeological Association, L. B. Jones, President, Drawer C, State College, Mississippi. An application was also received from the Queens Institute of Anthropology, Inc. but was not recommended for acceptance. Dr. Guthe's recommendations were approved by the Executive Board.

President MacCord appointed the following members of the nominating committee for the 1970 election of officers: Dr. Marian E. White, State University of New York at Buffalo, 205 Foster Hall, Buffalo, New York, 14214, Mrs. Bradford S. Wellman, 166 Webster Avenue, Bangor, Maine, 04401 and Mr. Herbert C. Kraft, Seton Hall University Museum, South Orange, New Jersey, 07079. Dr. White will serve as chairman. The other new committee chairman, for the Program Committee, is Mr. O. D. Valliere, 1804 Vinson Street, Staunton, Virginia. Miss Bettye Broyles is Assistant Chairman.

With no old business to transact the call for new business was made by the President. Donald Bond of the hosting West Virginia Archeological Society announced the bus schedule between the Holiday Inn and the Mountainlair. He also announced that exhibits would be housed on the second floor of the Mountainlair which is the Student Union of the West Virginia University.

Dr. Don Dragoo, President-elect, expressed the thanks of the Eastern States Archeological Federation to the West Virginia Archeological Society, the West Virginia Geological Survey, and West Virginia University, and especially to Miss Bettye Broyles and Donald Bond for hosting the 1969 meeting in Morgantown.

Reports by member societies were submitted and summarized by the delegates. The following societies submitted reports during the Business Meeting: Archeological Society of Connecticut, Archeological Society of Delaware, Maine Archeological Society, the Archeological Society of the Robert Abbe Museum, the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., the Massachusetts Archeological Society, the Michigan Archeological Society, the Archeological Society of New Jersey, the New York State Archeological Association, the Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology, the Tennessee Archeological Society, the Archeological Society of Virginia and the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc. The Ontario Archeological Society, the Narragansett Archeological Society of Rhode Island, and the Alabama Archeological Society forwarded their reports to the Recording Secretary.

Registration for the 1969 meeting began at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday morning in the lobby of the Mountainlair. The meeting was opened at 10:00 a.m. by President Howard A. MacCord, Sr. who introduced Sigfus Olafson, representing our host society, and Robert B. Erwin of the West Virginia Geological Survey. The program for the morning consisted of a symposium on the "Use of Ethnohistoric Data in Archeology," presided over by Dr. Don Dragoo. A tape recording of a talk by Major William S. Webb entitled "The Indian as I Knew Him" was provided by Dr. Raymond Baby. Dr. James E. Fitting, Case Western Reserve University, then presented a paper on "The Use of Ethnohistoric Models in the Study of Prehistoric Settlements in the

Upper Great Lakes Region." Martha Potter of the Ohio State Museum followed with a discussion of "The Excavation and Interpretation of an Hopewellian Arbor at Fort Hill, Ohio." The final morning paper was presented by Dr. Marian E. White, State University of New York at Buffalo, on "Communities, Tribes and Confederacies in the Northeast; Ethnohistorical and Archeological Examples."

The afternoon program of contributed papers included five presentations. Sigfus Olafson of the West Virginia Archeological Society discussed "Archeology and Erosion in the Southern Appalachians." A discussion of present attempts to provide for federal funding of salvage archeology in areas threatened by construction involving federal funds of any type, entitled "Stewards of the Past" was presented by Dr. Carl Chapman and Dr. Charles R. McGimsey III, who were engaged in discussions with government personnel in Washington D. C. Louis A. Brennan, New York State Archeological Association, presented a talk on "Further Definition of Stephenson's Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Province." Barry C. Kent and Ira F. Smith presented a talk on "Excavations of Two Susquehannock Sites by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission." The final paper of the afternoon was on "The Murry Site: A Late Shenk's Ferry Village" by W. Fred Kinsey III and Henry Heisey of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Saturday evening social hour was held at the Holiday Inn and was followed by the banquet at the Mountainlair. The speaker for the evening was Dr. Raymond Baby of the Ohio State Museum. Dr. Baby presented an illustrated talk on the interesting work which he conducted at Mound City entitled "The Re-examination of the Mound City Group, Chillicothe, Ohio."

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 Harper's Ferry. Richard Doyle of the Archeological Society of New Jersey then gave a paper entitled "Millstone." Floyd Painter followed with a paper on the excavations at Fort Boykin, a Civil War installation overlooking the James River in Virginia. Dr. John Cotter of the National Park Service concluded the morning program with a presentation entitled "Treasure Hunt in Philadelphia."

The final session of the 1969 ESAF meeting consisted of a symposium on "Salvage Archeology and New Techniques." A tape of another talk by Major William S. Webb was presented by Dr. Raymond Baby. The talk discussed "Salvage Archeology During TVA Days." Janet S. Pollak of the Archeological Society of New Jersey gave a paper on "Salvage Excavations at the Abbott Farm, Trenton, New Jersey." "Excavation of a Steamboat from the Missouri River" was the title of a talk given by George Fischer of the National Park Service. The final paper of the meeting was presented by Charles C. Kolb of the Pennsylvania State University on "Ceramic Technology and its Archeological Implications."

President Howard A. MacCord, Sr. 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 16, 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, "Flaking Techniques: Methods, Identification and Historical Significance"; Charles H. Faulkner, Knoxville, Tenn., "Recent Archeological Work in Tennessee: The Legacy and

Liability of Hiwassee Island"; John W. Griffin, Macon, Ga., "The Archaic Lifeway."

The Summer Workshop Meeting, 1969, President T. Randolph Gray presiding, was held near the summer excavations in Franklin County, Alabama. Speakers were David L. DeJarnette, Carey Oakley, and Ralph Bunn.

The *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, edited by David L. DeJarnette, is published semiannually. The two issues of Volume XV presented articles entitled "Evidence of Aboriginal Trade in Late Prehistoric Times", by Fletcher Jolly, III; "Three Finger Technology", by A. B. Hooper, III; "Ceremonial Stone Pipe", by Amos Wright and Roger Yates; "Early Artifacts of Candy Striped Flint", by Edward C. Mahan; "Painted Bone Ornament", by Fletcher Jolly; "Catalog of Alabama Tools", by Mrs. Richard Hahn; "Cubic Lithic Tools Presumed to be Shell Mound Archaic", by U. G. Roberts and E. M. Harris; and "One Foot in a Grave", by Mrs. Richard Battles. Nine hundred copies of each issue are printed.

The Society Newsletter is mailed monthly through the year to members and to 52 other individuals and organizations. The Newsletter, entitled *Stones & Bones*, contains 8 to 10 pages per issue. Each issue includes at least one informative or educational article, prepared by a member of one of the local chapters. A popular feature, added during the past couple of years, is the periodic review of other Societies' publications which are received through exchange agreements. Brittain Thompson is editor, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Harris, editorial assistants.

**CONNECTICUT** — David H. Thompson reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut has a membership of 381. On January 20, 1969, Mrs. Eva L. Butler, a noted New England ethnologist, passed away. Her lifetime collection of manuscripts and documents is kept in the Indian and Colonial Research Center, Mystic, Connecticut.

Numbers 106-109 of the Newsletter were published. Erika E. Pilver is now the editor of the Newsletter. *Bulletin* No. 36 should be published soon.

In the Valley of the Quinnipiac River the New Haven Chapter last year terminated its excavations at the Wilson Site, which yielded a component of small, stemmed quartz points and, under the direction of Lyent Russell, returned this season to Grannis Island, and also started the adjacent Grannis Island Beach Site. At the latter, four feet of wet mud was excavated on the river bank in order to reach a component of Orient fish tail and small, stemmed quartz points. This is below the high tide mark. The biologically rich, but not polluted salt marsh where these sites are located is being filled in for a future building development.

The Albert Morgan Chapter has about terminated the excavation of the Ben Hollister Site.

Douglas Jordan, University of Connecticut, has excavated the Tinkham Site (6-TL-1) in Tolland County near Storrs. This has yielded a single component of the small, stemmed quartz point complex.

In Shelter B at the Binette Site a stratified component of Orient fish tails and Susquahanna broad points was discovered by David H. Thompson, Quinnipiac College, and William R. O'Connor.

The spring meeting of the ASC was held in the Jorgensen Auditorium at the University of Connecticut. George R. Walters, President of the Orange County Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association, discussed the Dutchess Quarry cave and a Montgomery mastodon from southeastern New York. The fall meeting of the ASC was held in the Sloane Physics Laboratory at Yale University. Dr. Carl C. Lamberg-Karlovsky summarized five thousand years of continued habitation at the site of Yahya in southeastern Iran.

**DELAWARE**—Elwood S. Wilkins Jr. reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware now has a membership of 184. There are two chapters.

Five public meetings were held, one being a banquet meeting at which Alan R. Sawyer spoke on "The Overwhelming Archeological Riches of Peru". The other meetings featured a speaker followed by a social period. The speakers at these meetings and their subjects were: Herbert C. Kraft, "Discovering Prehistoric House and Settlement Patterns in the Upper Delaware Valley"; Ward H. Goodenough, "Twenty Years after Kon-Tiki: An Appraisal of Current Views on the Peopling of the Pacific"; Dennis E. Puleston, "The Tree of Life and the Myth of Maize"; and T. Dale Stewart, "Early Evidence of Man's Unique Behavior".

Five numbers of "Inksheds" were issued and *Bulletin* No. 7, New Series, is ready for the printer.

The Caleb Pusey House program is now in its eighth year. The current work includes the repair, cataloging and photographing of the objects recovered during the excavation.

At the request of the Winterthur Museum, an excavation was carried out at the Brick House Hotel in Odessa, Del. This was a crash excavation to check an area for features before moving an early barn onto the site.

An excavation at "Lombardy Hall", the home of Gunning Bedford Jr., an American patriot, proved to be unfruitful and was abandoned. This was carried out at the request of the Granite Lodge of the Masonic Order and was preliminary to restoration.

Members have assisted the State Archaeologist at the Island Field Site.

C. A. Weslager'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 Archeological Society of Delaware and two of its members were honored in the dedication of I. Noel Hume's recent book, "Historical Archaeology".

**FLORIDA**—Ripley P. Bullen reported for the Florida Archeological Society that the annual meeting, celebrating the Society's twenty years of existence, was held last March at Crystal River and included a personally conducted tour of that famous site. Scientific papers were presented and, at the evening meeting, "we had an account of the excavation of Osceola's body by John H. Griffin, the organizer of the Society, currently Chief Archaeologist, Southeastern District, Nation Park Service. (Osceola was reburied)."

The meeting this March will be held at Daytona Beach. During the past year, two new chapters, one in St. Petersburg and one in west Florida, were organized. The Society's membership continues to grow but "we must apologize to our out-of-state members for the extended delay in publication of the Society's journal."

**MAINE**—Mrs. Alice N. Wellman reported that the Robert Abbe Museum and its Archeological Society annual meeting was held July 16 at the museum with 14 members present. Total membership stands at 57.

With sadness was noted the death of long-time member Eva L. Butler. Eva had contributed much time to the museum as researcher, writer and editor. Her death is a personal loss to many friends. A 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 is contemplated for 1970. Society members Guy Mellgren and Dean R. Snow were in the field, however.

A temporary exhibit of Maine Indian basket-making of the 19th and 20th centuries was set up in the museum. A "Brief Description of Birch Bark Canoe Building" was readied for the printer. 42,000 people visited the museum between May 30 and October 15. The principal concern is to contribute to the knowledge and understanding that people have of Maine Indian populations, prehistoric, historic and current.

A motion was made and accepted to co-host the E.S.A.F. Conference with the Maine Archeological Society and the University of Maine Department of Anthropology in November 1970 or 1971. The invitation is in the hands of the E.S.A.F. Corresponding Secretary.

Copies of Dean R. Snow's report are available @\$1.00. Title: "A Summary of Excavations at the Hathaway Site in Passadumkeag, Maine, 1912, 1947 and 1968."

**MAINE**—Ellenore W. Doudiet reported that the Maine Archeological Society has more than 200 members, approximately 60 percent of whom live in Maine. The remainder, from many eastern states, are, in general, summer visitors here. Two *Bulletins* providing news on Maine archaeology, and two meetings each year keep this wide spread membership informed and interested in the Society and its activities.

At our meeting last spring Robert MacKay of the Anthropology Department of the University of Maine spoke on a dig conducted by the University the previous summer. At our meeting this fall Frances Soper gave a brief account, with slides, of the "Viking Settlement" in northern Newfoundland; Mr. MacKay showed various steps in a controlled dig as exemplified in a recent Maine University project; Dr. Kley of the Maine State Museum discussed the functions of the new museum now being built by the State, and explained a new law formed to protect archaeological material on State land.

The Wilson Museum, Castine, recently purchased a pre-Revolutionary home which it expects to restore and exhibit. Plans are being made for the Maine Archeological Society to excavate the area about the house. Participation by members will be welcome; the work will be supervised and will provide experience in a controlled excavation. This is the most ambitious program projected by the Maine Archeological Society and we hope it will be in operation by the summer of 1970.

**MARYLAND** — Robert S. Cox reported that the biggest archeological news from Maryland for the past year is that they finally have a state archeologist. He is Mr. Tyler Bastain, who will head the Division of Archeology within the Maryland Geological Survey. Mr. Bastain's work and experience has been primarily centered in the Midwest, but he receives a hearty welcome to the East and particularly Maryland.

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 early sites in historic Baltimore. Exploratory and salvage work was carried out where feasible in cooperation with the State Archaeologist.

**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 "there was added a new and very promising chapter - Mid Shore - in the Easton area of the Eastern Shore, so that the number of active chapters still stands at six."

Two general meetings were held during the year. The Fourth Annual Spring Symposium was held April 12th in Annapolis, guest speakers were Howard A. MacCord, Sr., State Archeologist of Virginia, speaking on "Some Aspects of Virginia's Archeological Program", Bettye J. Broyles, Archeologist, West Virginia Geological Survey, talked on "The St. Albans Site", Ronald A. Thomas, State Archeologist of Delaware, presented "Adena Influence in the Middle Atlantic Coast", and Richard A. Regensberg of New Jersey presented "Cremation Burials at the Savich Site". The Society's Sixth Annual Meeting was held October 4, also in Annapolis; chapter reports and exhibits were presented; guest speakers were Orlando Ridout, IV, director 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 Archaeologist, Tyler Bastain, who spoke briefly on his plans and hopes for the development of a state-wide archeological program within Maryland. With the arrival of Mr. Bastain, we have taken a new lease on our archeological life - we've bird-dogged sites for him, dusted off collections for him to study, dragged out old site reports to refurbish for him, led him through cornfields and swamps and quarries and road cuttings - he's taken all this in his stride and asked for more.

"Two particular projects of The Society have been the attempt to re-establish a dependable publication routine for our *Journal* and our *Newsletter*, and the beginning of a circulating reference library 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 1100 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 four numbers of the *Massachusetts Bulletin* and two *Newsletters* were published.

Several of the Chapters have conducted archaeological excavations during the past season.

The Research Committee is continuing its cooperation with the Massachusetts Historical Commission in completing a survey of the sites in the Commonwealth. Dr. Dena Dincauze of the Anthropology Dept. at Harvard University is heading an Education Committee which has plans for 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 archaeological 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*. The compilation was made by the former 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, Flint, Michigan, April 13, 1969. The Fall Workshop was held October 26, 1969, at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

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 have 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 current membership of 501, of whom 439 are eligible to receive publications. The Society is comprised of 11 chapters and 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: "Ste-7, A Late Archaic-Transitional Site Near Appalachin, New York", by Delores N. Elliott and Dr. William Lippe; "Shell-Tempered Pottery", by Marilyn Parnell; "Archeological Documentation of a Little Known Skeletal Structure", by Dr. Audrey Sublett; "A Salvage Report on the Egli Site, a Village Probably Destroyed by the Clinton-Sullivan Campaign" by Franklin J. Hesse.

Saturday afternoon, Malcolm Willard, chairman: "The Lower Hudson: Sui Generis" by Louis A. Brennan; "The Archeological Significance of Deer Antler Growth Stages", by Robert Henke; "The Harscher Site: A Prehistoric Iroquois Burial Site Near Holcomb, New York" by Charles Wray; "A Pressing Problem: Termination" by Charles Pierce.

The Annual Dinner address was "The Effigy Mound Tradition" by William A. Hurley, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

Sunday morning session, Dr. Peter P. Pratt, chairman: "History of Iroquois Archeology and Archeologists in Northern New York", by Janice Henke; "Archeology of Lewis County" by Arthur Einhorn; "Camp Drum No. 1, an Iroquois Site in Jefferson County" by Marjorie Burger; "The Iroquois in the Lower Black River Valley" by Merrill Waters; "Current Problems and Future Prospects in Northern New York", by Dr. Marian E. White.

Three issues of the *NYSAA Bulletin*, a total of 86 pages or 48,000 words, appeared as scheduled. Chenango Chapter continued the publication of its bimonthly *Bulletin*, devoted entirely to archaeological reports, while the Morgan Chapter discontinued its *Newsletter*. *NYSAA* secretary Michael Ripton prepared and distributed Vol. 2 of the Informational Handbook, a concise almanac of Society organizational data.

Dr. Robert E. Funk, assistant to State Archeologist William A. Ritchie, and two members of the Orange County Chapter, George R. Walters and William F. Ehlers, reported in the July, 1969, issue of the *NYSAA Bulletin* that a date of 10,580 B.C. plus or minus 370 years (12,530 B.P.) has been obtained from Isotopes Inc. (I-4137) on caribou bone found in Dutchess Quarry Cave, Orange County. The date apparently applies to a fluted point of Cumberland type.

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 archaeology 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.

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

Oct./68 - Rev. Wm. A. Russell (S.J.), gave an illustrated talk on the summer excavation of the Fournier Site at Midland.

Nov./68 - Mr. Peter Ramsden spoke on "Archeology In Northern Canada". He has done work in Alaska, the Yukon, and the North West Territories.

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.

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. This was a very successful meeting.

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.

Field work consisted of further excavations on the Society's late prehistoric Iroquoian Beeton Site which is proving to be very interesting.

Lab sessions were held throughout the year to analyse and process the Beeton material. A course in Human Osteology was provided to members by Patrick Hartney of the University of Toronto. This course extended over several months and provided a good basic ground work in this subject.

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 as hosts. 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 Phil Walters and John Pharr, 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 Miscellany* is dedicated to Frances Dorrance and the late J. Alden Mason.

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

Officers elected for 1969-1970 were: Melville Corl, 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 Broyles; "A Preliminary Report on the Dundee Site of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania," by Leslie L. Delaney; "Archaeology of the Upper Allegheny Valley, Part I" by John Zavinski, and "Part II" by Stanley Lantz; "Preparation and Future for Historic Archaeology," by Dr. John L. Cotter.

At the dinner meeting, representatives from Cold Spring Longhouse, Seneca Indian Reservation, Steamburg, New York were introduced. They were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ledson. Dr. Wm. A. Ritchie spoke on, "Recent Advances in the Archeology of the Northeast."

The Archey Awards, presented by John Pharr, were given to: Howard Wyant, Elinor Fehr, and John Zavinski. This award is given annually to amateurs meriting recognition.

The Society continues its policy of not sponsoring archeological field work. Each Chapter forms its own policy pertaining to this matter and a brief resumé of the reports given at Warren is as follows:

Allegheny Chapter # 1 is in its fourth year of work at the McJunkin Site (36A1 17) under the direction of Kirke Wilson. Members Don Tanner and Dick George had the Carnegie Museum dig in Chartiers Valley (36A139). Dick George (assisted by several Chapter members) conducted a salvage dig at Harmarville (36A120).

Southeastern Chapter # 2: although this Chapter cannot sponsor field work, members Frances Eymann and John Witthoft worked in the Bridger Basin, Wyoming, at the 1968 University Expedition there and collected materials that are being studied. Dr. Mary Butler started working again in March on the historical dig at Mortonson House, Norwood Borough.

Frances Dorrance Chapter # 11 reports excavations were carried out at the Parker Site (36Lu14) and Kings Site (36Lu11).

Lenape Chapter # 12 is continuing work on the Zimmermann Site Report for Valley Study.

Forks of the Delaware Chapter # 14 have a report on the Overpeck Site (36Bu5) in preparation. Members made extensive plans for summer work (in 1969) on an historic and pre-historic site dig on the Geissing Farm on the Lehigh River. This will be directed by Vincent P. Foley, Director of Archaeological Research Historic Bethlehem, Inc.

Connomoch Chapter # 16 continues work at the Wilderness, Alwine, and the Fish Hatchery Sites.

Amockwi Chapter # 17 opened a new area at the Ohio View Site (36Bv9).

Kinzua Chapter # 18 worked on rock shelters and, when the water level permitted, excavated in the Kinzua Dam Basin.

Paul R. Stewart Chapter # 19: has been working on the Hartley Site and had a display at the Washington Mall, Washington, Penna.

It should be noted that the following Chapters have been putting out publications:

Allegheny # 1, *SPAAC Speaks*, Editor: John Pharr, Pittsburgh.

Southeastern # 2, *Newsletter*, Editor: Dr. Mary Butler, Media.

Connomoch # 16, *The Publication*, Editor: John Ashman, Johnstown.

Amockwi # 17, *Newsletter*, Editor: Dick Mitchell, Rogers, Ohio.

Kinzua # 18, *Newsletter*, Editor: Helen Chase, Warren.

The Society publication, *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. # 34 Nos. 3-4 was sent to the membership. Past Editor, James Gifford has 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 they wish 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 to be presented at the annual meeting at Morgantown, West Virginia, on November 7-9 and regrets that no members from the organization will be able to attend the annual meeting. However, as the Society's delegate to the Federation, he takes pleasure in sending this report of activities for 1969.

The membership of 68 includes 2 life, 3 honorary, 54 regular and 9 juniors.

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 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 Accepted Methods of Prevention" at the annual dinner meeting, November, 1968.

On January 13, Milton B. Hall presented a talk titled "Basket Making Tools Used by the Indians in Northern Maine".

On February 10, Miss Carol Barnes, of Rhode Island College, presented a talk titled, "Stone Points of the Middle Atlantic States"; the talk was illustrated with representative artifacts.

On March 10, Dr. William S. Fowler, Research Director, spoke on the topic: "The Bluff Site, Flat River, Coventry, 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. The site is located on a bluff having an elevation of about 20 feet, and 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 County.

Occupational evidence has been good; there have been an average of nearly 3 recordings per 6 ft. square. The ceramic period has been strongly represented, as has the Late Archaic and the Transitional. During the later part of the summer several diagnostic finds were made that made the presence of an Early Archaic culture at this site definite.

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

Arnold Spring Rock Shelter, by Henry N. Arnold  
 Furnace Hill Brook Site: A Salvage Dig, by Arthur Waddicor and  
 Morris Mitchell  
 Church Brook Rock Shelter No. 1, by Arthur Waddicor  
 Hafting Atlatl Weights, by William S. Fowler

**RHODE ISLAND**— (This is the Rhode Island report for 1968; it was not available for publication in the previous issue of the *Bulletin*).—Edward D. Cook reported that at this time, there have been no papers prepared by any member for presentation at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting to be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan on November 1, 2, and 3, 1968. "As none of our members will be in attendance, I am submitting a summary of the activities of the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island for 1968."

The membership totals 70 and is distributed as follows: 2 life members, 3 honorary members, 56 active adults, and 9 juniors.

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 meeting (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 marine biologist of Sandwich, Massachusetts, presented as his program: "Fossil Hunting in 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 two sound films titled: "Rhode Island Panorama" and "Rhode Island on the Go". These programs were filmed from the air and were of special interest to members as they clearly showed the extensive marine shoreline and abundance of ponds interlaced with streams that this smallest state possess. That these natural attributes were the base of Rhode Island's extensive aboriginal culture made the program especially interesting to the group.

On February 12, "A Winter Trip in the French Alps", a colorful slide show with entertaining 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 25, an illustrated talk titled "Rhode Island Developments 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 value 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 climate during the formation of the bog.

In May, 1967, the excavation 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 at a location on a bluff overlooking a bend 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 occupational evidence is 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 points resembling Dalton point types of a hard quartzite material. The finding of this point type, we believe, is the first appearance in the Northeast. Additional Early Archaic evidence was abundant: a chopping tool was found at this site. Dr. Fowler mentions that this tool is considered diagnostic of the Early Archaic in Pennsylvania; its appearance in the same zone at Flat River should mark the artifact type as a diagnostic trait of the Northeast. Carbon associated with a pit having evidence of being crematory in nature was carefully preserved; a radiocarbon test performed by Yale University indicated an age of 3,430 plus or minus a 100 years before 1950. Cultural evidence extended into the Ceramic Age. However, there was a break off of evidence more recent than stage 2 pottery. Dr. Fowler hypothesizes that drying up of the spring would be the likely reason for abandonment of the site early in the Ceramic Age.

Special Activities: At present Dr. Fowler is editing and making illustrations for reports on sites excavated by three Narragansett Archaeological Society members.

1) Arnold Spring Rock Shelter, Greene, Rhode Island, excavated by Henry N. Arnold, shows evidence of the Late Archaic and Ceramic Age.

2) Church Brook Rock Shelter, Cranston, R.I. excavated by Morris T. Mitchell and Mr. Arthur Waddicor shows evidence primarily Early Ceramic.

3) Furnace Brook Site, Cranston, R.I. Excavated by Arthur Waddicor and Morris T. Mitchell, the site is located approximately 1 mile from the steatite quarry at Oaklawn. Evidence indicates that the site was used by quarry workers.

The reports of these 3 sites will appear in a regular Society Bulletin in the near future.

**TENNESSEE**— Richard Polhemus reported that the Tennessee Archaeological Society had 709 members on September 30, 1969. Some of these members are organized into 10 chapters.

The 22nd Annual Meeting was held in Knoxville, Tennessee on October 3, 4 and 5, 1969. The facilities of the Frank H. McClung Museum on the University of Tennessee Campus were available for the Saturday sessions. On Friday, Oct. 3, a welcome party was given by the Knoxville Chapter. This was held in the Sheraton Campus Inn. A field trip to the Little Tennessee River area inhabited by the Cherokee Indians in the 18th Century was made Sunday morning.

On Saturday the program consisted of several talks: "The Antioch Rock Shelter", by John T. Dowd; "The Holliston Mills Site," by J. E. Waller; "The Del Rio Site," by D. C. Smith; "Savage Cave, A Progress Report," by Mrs. Genevieve Savage; "UT Excavations in 1969," by J. Worth Greene; "The Search for Osceola's Grave," by Richard D. Faust.

The Annual Banquet was held in the Hermitage Room of the University Center. A film "4 Butte 1: A Lesson in Archaeology" was shown before the speaker, Dr. John L. Cotter discussed and illustrated "Underground Crisis in Philadelphia."

The following officers were elected for 1970: Lloyd Chapman, Rt. 4, Russellville, Ky., President; Jerry Martin, Rte. 5, Glen Lily Rd., Bowling Green, Ky., 1st Vice-President; James Powers, 1407 N. Tennessee Blvd., Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 2nd Vice-President; Alfred K. Guthe, Dept. of Anthropology, UT, Knoxville, Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Guthe will continue as editor of the *Tennessee Archaeologist*. Charles H. Faulkner, Dept. of Anthropology, UT, Knoxville was appointed editor of *Miscellaneous Papers*.

During the business meeting there was extensive discussion of the status of the legislation to create an adequately funded archaeological program with the state government. The bill was referred back to committee during the spring of 1969. Agreement was reached regarding revisions of the legislation and support of the bill was urged.

A spring meeting of the society was held April 12 in Russellville, Kentucky. There was a workshop session with the Southern Kentucky Chapter serving as host. Discussants included Charles H. Faulkner (pottery), Jack East (lithic technology), James Cambron (projectile points) and Dr. Philip Drucker. A highlight of the meeting was a visit to Savage Cave in Adairville, Ky.

Publications issued by the Society included Newsletters and the *Tennessee Archaeologist*.

No field work was conducted by the Society, but some chapters carried on excavations.

**VIRGINIA**— Dr. Ben C. McCary reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia membership is currently 1200, with 20 local chapters. Each chapter met and conducted its own programs, including some excavation projects. The Society as a whole met only once. This was at Winchester, Virginia on October 25, 1969, and the feature speaker was Miss Bettye Broyles, who spoke on her work at the St. Alban's Site, West Virginia. The present Officers were re-elected for 1970, as follows:

President	Capt. Arthur F. Johnson	Arlington
Vice President	Randolph M. Owen, Jr.	Richmond
Secretary	Mrs. Virginia W. Sherman	Montross
Treasurer	Col. Howard A. MacCord, Sr.	Richmond
Editor	Edward F. Heite	Richmond

The Society issued four *Newsletters* during the year and four regular issues of *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.

Patrick Henry Chapter

The Donaldson Farm Site,  
Arlington, County, Va.

Roanoke Area Chapter

The Leatherwood Site, Henry  
County, Va.The Brubaker Site, Franklin  
County, Va.

Weyanoke Chapter

The Lipps Site, Botetourt  
County, Va.The Onion Field Site, Campbell  
County, Va.

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 Col. 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 Drs. Norman F. Barka and Ben C. McCary of the College of William and Mary. 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 structures, and 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 which that chapter 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, Funck 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 Susquehannock Indians did not move into the area after a single swift military conquest; instead they established hegemony after an extended series of probes, and guerrilla 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 Funck phase at the Murry site represents terminal Shenk's Ferry occupation of the Susquehanna Valley, at 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 hints that the Clemson's Island culture which occupied a similar area from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000 is the parent. Witthoft would also look to Piedmont Souian groups for the inspiration, while Gruber is more specific and names the southern Tutelo as the source, especially for the burial practices. Ceramic similarities between Lancaster Incised, Funck Incised and McFate Incised from western Pennsylvania cannot be ignored. This influence is particularly strong at the Johnson site in Indiana County. McFate pottery is, however, shell-tempered and, along with other Fort Ancient manifestations, this may be the source of shell-tempering in Susquehannock pottery. One thing seems clear, the Murry site is non-Iroquoian. Its houses are unlike the Iroquois long-house of the same period and the absence of netsinkers, food grinding implements, celts, and other typically Owasco-Iroquois traits support this contention. Similar house types are archaeologically unknown but the village plan with two concentric circles of houses, a central plaza structure and a multi-wall stockade, recall the large site at Buffalo, West Virginia. Houses at this site are similar to the Murry house but their dimensions are 18 ft. by 36 ft. for a total of 648 sq. ft. which is 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 Pomeiooc on the North Carolina coast in 1585. The drawing shows a stockaded village with two concentric rows of houses and a fire as the feature 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 this culture will be enhanced by large scale settlement pattern studies. The culture is non-Iroquoian and on the basis of present knowledge its strongest affinities are to the west with the Fort Ancient cultures of the Ohio Valley while the southeast coastal area of Virginia and the Carolinas is a possible secondary source of influence.

## 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. The 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 expression as well, are found within its borders. Two major biotic provinces, the Canadian and Carolinian, are found within the State and there is a distinctive transition zone between the 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.

To the south groups like the Pottawatomi were able to pursue an agricultural way of life in the Carolinian biotic province. Population density was greater in this area and people lived in large central villages. Women were responsible for agricultural activities in the summer while men hunted and fished near the village. During the winter the entire group, with the exception of a few older people, left the village for winter hunting groups where a large but temporary base camp was established.

The group which occupied the transitional area in Michigan in the historic period was the Ottawa. The Ottawa were traders who served as middle men in the exchange of goods between the agriculturists of the south and the hunters of the north. They lived in large villages which were moved at frequent intervals. During the summer the men left the village to trade, hunt and fish. During the winter the men again left the village, this time to hunt in small groups in the interior of the state.

We have located archaeological sites which conform to the expected patterns of each of the major life zones. In the north, there are large summer villages with a balanced sexual composition. We have taken the ratio of ceramic vessels to chipped stone tools as a rough indicator of this ratio on Woodland sites. There are also a few small sites, probably winter hunting camps, where there also appears to have been a balanced sexual composition.

In the southern part of Michigan there are both large permanent villages and large transient camps. Both show evidence of balanced sexual composition. In the transitional zone there is an extremely complex settlement pattern involving large villages with many more ceramic vessels than chipped stone tools, as well as both coastal and interior sites with the same kind of stone tools as the village sites but few or no ceramics.

In other words, the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomi *ecotypes* (not to be confused with ethnic units) existed in the prehistoric period but only as far back as the early Late Woodland period. This is not surprising since these three types form a symbiotic relationship based on an agricultural adaptation. Agriculture may have been present in earlier horizons but an "agricultural adaptation" is not achieved until Late Woodland times.

The Late Woodland and Early Historic settlement models may not be applicable for earlier periods but they do suggest the type of settlement variables to look for in earlier horizons. As an example, the Late Archaic and Early Woodland patterns are based on winter population concentrations and summer population dispersal. There is an antipodal reverse of this pattern between the Early and Middle Woodland horizons. In the Middle Woodland period there is summer population concentration and winter population dispersal. This is the same type of adaptation as the historic Chippewa *ecotype*. However, it is found in all biotic provinces in the Middle Woodland period.

Our recent use of ethnographic sources has involved more than the simple use of analogy. It has centered around the formulation of settlement models, deriving logical concomitants from these models and testing these models with archaeological data. The historic models appear to be valid for the Late Woodland period but new models, in effect new hypotheses, had to be developed, and tested, for earlier time horizons.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TREASURE HUNT AT PHILADELPHIA

JOHN L. COTTER

Philadelphia, like every other American metropolis, has failed to meet its responsibility to conserve for posterity an orderly record and sampling of its archaeological past. Aside from a program of archaeological investigation at Independence National Historical Park instituted in the 1950's and continuing, no civic or scientific institution in Philadelphia has had a program for archaeological investigation as the city grows and changes. Meanwhile, Philadelphia (and New York, Boston, and all the others), like an unattended treasure chest, is haphazardly looted, or simply levelled into construction wreckage, with a few trinkets kept and studied, *ad hoc* and haphazardly, by an occasional trained archaeologist who just happens to find it possible to work at a given site.

Such an occasion occurred during the summer of 1969 when the writer managed to sandwich a Saturday field class he conducted in historical archaeology for The University of Pennsylvania into his National Park Service week (plus some annual leave), in order to rescue artifacts and information being looted from the exposed bottoms of late 18th and early 19th century wells and other pits in the bottom of the two-block foundation excavation for the new Federal Building on the (State) Mall north of Independence Hall, bounded by Market and Arch, Sixth and Seventh Streets. With the help of 100 per cent of the "looters" (perfectly sincere and dedicated artifact collectors) who contributed their entire collections to be recorded, 11 members of the class surveyed, mapped, recorded at the site, set up a laboratory, cleaned, processed, reconstructed and recorded over 200 representative pieces of ceramic and glass ware from thousands of sherds, and did the historical documentation to produce an 89 page illustrated report on the site. The research disclosed that the Federal Building foundation area included the sites of the First Mint (1792) of the U.S.A., and the houses of several historical worthies, notably George Clymer, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and James Biddle, and many fabricating and commercial enterprises. Three scorifying dishes for testing bullion for the First Mint were even recovered from a well on the old Mint site. The net result was a cross-section of taste and usage in domestic artifacts and some manufacturing from 1775-1850.

It is significant that had there been an institution ready the previous year or two years before to undertake the Federal Building site investigation, Federal funds could have been obtained for the work. Many contiguous areas in downtown Philadelphia can now and in the future be investigated with Urban Renewal funding—but the institution to do it must be at hand. In the meantime, former Penn students of the writer have turned "pro" and are undertaking work funded by private organizations. Miss Barbara Liggett, aided by Mrs. Betty Cosans, have been working at Stenton Mansion grounds for the Colonial Dames at Germantown, and at Dock Creek on the Delaware water front for the American Philosophical Society. And the writer has just finished a Fall, 1969, class project to do an archeological feasibility study at Fort Mifflin.

## A FURTHER DEFINITION OF STEPHENSON'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC SEABOARD CULTURE PROVINCE

LOUIS A. BRENNAN

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 through time.

Stephenson's report appeared in 1963, before any of the work done by Coe in the Archaic of the Carolias 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 divined 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, and into Alabama and the lower south.

That the boundary was at about the Tappan Zee Bridge at this time is strongly suggested by the presence of Vosburg, Beekman 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 Montrose 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 before 5000 B.P. 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 artifactual remains, since these represent direct material clues to man's activities. Often these interpretations depend upon technical studies that must be made for the archaeologist by specialists such as geologists, petrologists, chemists, physicists, botanists, and zoologists, to name only a few. 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 material, the lowly 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, and diffusion 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 provide 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, other nonplastic inclusions, and firing variations, together with cultural data concerning methods of manufacture, surface treatment, decoration type and methods, and vessel 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, texture, decorative techniques, and aplastic (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 culture history and its dynamic aspects, often constitute 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 *Ceramics and Man* (1965:202) 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 militaristic 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 as to paste and aplastic 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.

- 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 cultural 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.
    - Temper 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 aplastic characteristics).
    - Petrographic (specific aplastic identification).
    - Microchemical (paint and glaze analyses).
    - Spectrographic (chemical constituents).
    - Neutron activation analyses (identification of intrusive wares).
    - Thermal test briquettes (aplastic, color, texture, and porosity determination from controlled firings).
    - X-ray analyses (diffraction, florescent spectrometry, microanalysis).
    - Thermoluminescent dating.
    - Reproductive experimentation (vessels and decorative techniques).
  - Application of the Techniques.
- ##### 3. Cultural Value of Ceramic Technology Evaluated.
- 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 ceramics and neglected other classes of evidence. Within recent years the study of lithic materials has taken great strides in terms of descriptions, use interpretation, cultural evaluation and chronological implication (such 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 the 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 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) Coverage is extended to all Federal and Federally assisted or licensed programs which alter the terrain and thus potentially cause loss of scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data.

(2) Federal agencies are directed to notify the Secretary of the Interior if in their operations archeological or other scientific data are revealed or threatened.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior upon notification by any responsible authority that a Federal program is threatening, damaging, or destroying such data shall evaluate the situation and cause a survey or other investigation to be made to the extent necessary to protect the public interest.

(4) Federal agencies whose programs are causing damage or destruction of scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data are authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior a small portion of the program funds to protect or recover such data prior to its loss.

#### Advantages of the Bill

Both funds (Federal and other) and archeological personnel are limited and should be utilized where there is the greatest priority or scientific need. The bill will make it possible for some additional Federal funding and activities to recover data on our archeological and historical resources by extending the salvage archeological program to all Federal activities rather than limiting it to reservoirs. Of even greater importance, it will enable the archeologists to select which sites to concentrate their efforts upon on the basis of scientific need rather than being restricted in their selection solely to those sites being destroyed by dam construction or reservoir flooding. In the past much extremely valuable scientific data has been lost due to lack of funds and available personnel at the critical time. By authorizing transfer of necessary funds from the program responsible for potential destruction or damage of the data it would be possible to tie in directly and immediately the level of support needed to the amount of destruction and availability of personnel.

Basically the responsibility for initiating action rests with the archeologists and the Federal agencies involved will not be burdened with unnecessary administrative problems or expense.

#### Possible Problems

The principle of transfer of funds by Federal agencies has been established by Executive order but its application in this particular instance needs to be cleared with the Bureau of the Budget.

It will also be desirable and necessary to assure the major agencies involved that neither the financial nor the administrative drain upon them will be serious and that both will be more than offset by the public benefit and improved public relations.

The bill is as follows:

#### AMENDMENT in the nature of a substitution to A BILL

To amend the Act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as the result of the construction of a dam", approved June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), is amended to read as follows:

"That it is the purpose of this Act to further the policy set forth in the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467), and the Act entitled "An Act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), specifically providing for the preservation of scientific, prehistorical, historical, and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might be adversely affected as the result of (1) flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency; or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program.

"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) and shall provide the Secretary with copies of such publications; 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).

"(c) The Secretary shall keep the instigating agency notified at all times of the progress of any survey or other investigation made under this Act, or of any work undertaken as a result of such survey, in order that there will be as little disruption or delay as possible in the carrying out of the functions of such agency.

"(d) A survey or other investigation similar to that provided for by subsection (b) of this section and the work required to be performed as a result thereof shall so far as practicable also be undertaken in connection with any dam, activity, or program which has been heretofore authorized by any agency of the United States, by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency, or by Federal law.

"(e) The Secretary shall consult with any interested Federal and State agencies, educational and scientific organizations, and private institutions and qualified individuals, with a view to determining the ownership of and the most appropriate repository for any relics and specimens recovered as a result of any work performed as provided for in this section.

"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;

"(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 OLAFSON

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 doubtful 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. These have exposed concentrations of flint chips, burned rocks, and artifacts that have led to the discovery of a large number of mountaintop sites which yield a surprising amount of cultural material. For instance, a pipeline and truck road  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, built on a ridge in Boone County, West Virginia, revealed sites from which local collectors have gathered several thousand projectile points, as well as a large number of other artifacts.

While these concentrations of artifacts are referred to here as "sites" they are not that in the sense that they have ever been lived on for appreciable lengths of time. They are likely to be found on any flat spot on the ridges, in gaps, and at the junctions of ridges. They always surround the little depressions locally called "bear wallows" in which water is found most of the year. They appear to be favored camping spots where travelers, hunters, and food gatherers have been stopping intermittently over a long period of time.

Such a theory is supported by the fact that the identifiable diagnostic artifacts range from fluted points of the Paleo-Indian period to the small triangular points and pottery of the late prehistoric era. No one time period seems to be predominant. Paleo-Indian artifacts are scarce and most of the artifacts recovered are of the Archaic period, no doubt because of the long time span it covers. Artifacts attributable to the Woodland period are rather scarce and very little pottery is present.

Projectile points are by far the most numerous type of artifact and in much of the Archaic are the only diagnostic one. The St. Albans site

is about 50 miles to the north and in it a long series of well stratified Archaic zones have been C-14 dated at from about 6150 to 7900 B.C. All the projectile point types found in these zones are present in these mountaintop sites, plus a large variety of unidentified types, some of which may be earlier. There are also knives, drills, and scrapers. Many milling stones and pitted stones have been found, and it might be mentioned that the forests here were composed largely of nut bearing trees, oak, chestnut, hickory, black walnut, and butternut. Atlatl weights are scarce. Hammerstones made from igneous or metamorphic rocks not found in West Virginia are numerous. These are found as stream transported debris in the bed of New River, 40 miles to the east, and Ohio River, 100 miles to the north. Since many show no battering on their ends they were probably used as pestles or manos in connection with the milling stones.

At first glance the presence of so much cultural material on the ridges and its absence in the valleys is surprising, but the answer is simple. The ridges have not been subjected to the erosive forces that have scoured out the valleys. 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, 1865 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 this country. Although the treasure had apparently been recovered at the time of sinking, a more important treasure was discovered in the boat's cargo of goods and supplies destined for the farms, gold fields, and stores of Montana Territory. The nearly 2,000,000 artifacts recovered were exceptionally well preserved and constitute one of the largest and most significant collections of precisely dated 19th century artifacts in the United States. The Park Service is now confronted with one of the most complex and extensive programs of artifact preservation ever undertaken.



ANNOUNCING

1970 ANNUAL MEETING  
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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 you 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, and you get free use of swimming pool, tennis courts, & playground. Other hotels and motels are 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 Buses. The 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, Troutville, 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, if possible)

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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 dinner 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 (do not) plan to attend the Social Hour Saturday evening.

(name) \_\_\_\_\_

(address) \_\_\_\_\_  
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