

PUBLISHED OCCASIONALLY BY THE VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING!

PROGRAM OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

December 9, 1972

- 1:00 PM Registration.
- 1:30 PM Peter P. Pratt, Associate Professor of Anthropology, SUNY at Oswego; and Margarie K. Burger, lecturer in Anthropology, Ithaca College; (SUNY-Oswego Excavations in Ontario Relating to the Disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois).
- 3:00 PM Business meeting.
- 5:00 PM Refreshments and social hour.
- 7:00 PM Dinner.
Tavern Motor Inn, Montpelier.
- 8:00 PM Speaker to be announced.

JULY BOARD OF TRUSTEES' MEETING.

Eleven people attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees held in Burlington on July 18, 1972.

In the first order of business the Board with a great deal of regret accepted the resignation of Mrs. Inez Harlow from the post of Secretary. The Board had previously been able to convince her to remain at the post, but this time she made it quite clear that her resignation was serious. The Board accepted her resignation with both thanks and regrets. Mr. Richard Adams, Vice President of the Society, was

then nominated to the position of Secretary and unanimously elected. Mr. Adams' office of Vice President was then filled by Dr. Durward Smith of Burlington by unanimous vote of the Board.

A number of financial matters were taken up by the Board including the financial report (copies of the most recent report are published with this edition of the Newsletter) prepared by Treasurer Kenneth Varney. The Board also discussed the question of tax-free status of the Society. By July the Society had made all of the necessary changes in its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws and had made the necessary application to the Internal Revenue

See Ballot and Reservation on last page!

Service. The lack of action by the IRS, long delayed, continues to vex the Society.

As usual the Trustees discussed the publications, which they hold to be the most important of the services the Society can offer its members. Well aware of the difficulties in the past of getting enough proper publications out to the membership, the Trustees discussed a new format for the Newsletter and attempted to lay a schedule of publication.

The Trustees also spent time discussing the possible destruction of the Mt. Independence and East Creek sites by VELCO and was treated to an excellent description of the East Creek site by Ms. Pamela Currence, a guest of the Board and a student of archaeology at the University of Vermont.

In addition to the foregoing matters the Board discussed the advisability of working to have a State Archaeologist appointed during the next session of the Vermont Legislature, the question of antiquities laws for the state, the membership, and preliminary plans for the annual meeting to be held in the fall. The President was asked to appoint a committee to be chaired by Professor William Haviland of the University of Vermont to study the question of antiquities legislation and make a report to a later meeting of the Board.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT UVM.

In 1972 for the first time in a quarter of a century, a portion of the Fleming Museum's relatively large holdings (ca. 12,000 pieces) of North American archaeological specimens were made available to the Vermont public. This collection, which has lain in "dead storage" in the Fleming Museum attic, consists of gifts and purchases

acquired over the past hundred years beginning in earnest under the curatorship of Prof. George Perkins. During the 1930's, while the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society was active in Vermont, the material excavated by them at the Donovan Site (Vt-Ad-1) and the Rivers Site (Vt-Ad-2) was displayed and later stored at the Fleming. In 1938, the last major exhibit of Vermont archaeological material was mounted at the Fleming.

In the fall of 1970, the Department of Anthropology arranged with the Fleming Museum for the transfer of this collection from its attic storage place. Louise Basa was given the honorary title of "Keeper of the Vermont Archaeological Collections" and proceeded in the arduous task of putting some order into this long neglected collection with the help of students from UVM and Goddard College. The following projects which have been completed in 1972 grew out of supervised student work with the Fleming's collection:

1. In the Spring, in time for the VAS Spring Meeting on April 29, exhibits of pottery making, subsistence hunting techniques, a reconstruction of the CVAS excavation at the Rivers Site, and other displays centered around the theme of reconstructing pre-contact Indian life in the Northeast, especially in Vermont, were prepared at the Department of Anthropology's quarters on the campus of UVM.

These exhibits were covered in the FREE PRESS by Mrs. Betty Sproston and drew many members of the Burlington community including a number of elementary and high school groups. The exhibits are now packed away, since Anthropology moved to new quarters at the Williams Science Building this fall.

2. For the entire summer, an exhibit entitled "Archaeology in Vermont" was on view at the Bailey Library. This exhibit detailed the history of archaeological investigations in Vermont from the time of Perkins to the recent activities of UVM and the VAS, as well as pro-

viding a sense of what role anthropology and archaeology play in reconstructing aboriginal life styles.

3. In addition to the above exhibits, school kits for use in the local elementary and secondary schools were prepared. Three kits are being tested at the present time and should be available for distribution later in the school year. One kit illustrates aboriginal habitation and quarry sites in the state and presents an introduction to stone technology. This unit also contains a set of artifacts which can be handled by the school children. A second unit deals with stone tool making in a more technical manner and includes a traveling case filled with tool types representative of material found in Vermont dating from the Archaic through the Woodland period. The last unit explains methods of site location and archaeological excavation techniques. The illustrations for this unit are drawn mostly from the UVM Department of Anthropology excavations at the Rivers site (Vt-Ad-2) under the direction of Louise Basa, assisted by Russell Barber, and also from the Burlington Chapter excavations at Vt-Ch-26 and -42. The last two kits were prepared by Richard Page, a member of the VAS and a high school teacher in Milton. The first kit was prepared by four members of a class in "Museology" at UVM, two of which are also VAS members. The kits all include slides and a prepared talk, either as a printed text or on tape. Two kits include actual specimens from the Fleming collection which can be handled by the audience. For more information on the availability of these kits, contact Miss Basa at the Anthropology Department of UVM.

4. Some items from the Fleming Museum collection as well as scenes from the UVM excavation at the Rivers site will appear in a film documentary entitled, "Prehistoric life in the Champlain Valley." The preparation of this film is under the direction of Mr. Thomas Vogelmann and is supported by a youth grant from the National Endowment for the Hu-

manities. Tom Vogelmann is a student at the University of Vermont and Miss Basa is acting as faculty supervisor for his project. The film is scheduled for completion in early November and will subsequently be made available to school and civic groups in the Vermont area. Much assistance to this project has come from Mr. Gordon Day of the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa.

RESEARCH at UVM

In the line of research activity, a limited excavation on an undisturbed portion of the Rivers site was undertaken in the summer of 1972. This Woodland Period settlement site has been excavated in the 1930's by the CVAS as already mentioned and again in 1950 by the Vermont Historical Society. In addition others both known and unknown have sunk pits into this rich site. Mr. John Bailey, the director of the CVAS excavations, never published his material from this site. The specimens had been left at the Fleming but the field notes were not united to the material until 1971. The VHS excavations were never correlated to those of Mr. Bailey. The primary reason for undertaking further excavations was to augment the now deficient data provided by these older excavations through the use of more modern excavation and analytical techniques. This material is being prepared as a doctoral dissertation for the University of Pennsylvania by Louise Basa.

Also in the summer of 1972, Dr. William A. Haviland received funds from VELCO for an archaeological site survey in the East Creek area near Orwell, one of the areas selected by VELCO for a power plant installation. For further details on this project see Dr. Haviland's Site Survey report.

This fall, in conjunction with the Department of History, Jon Fackler and Louise Basa are involved in the excavation of an historic site in Essex Center. Limited excavations

were conducted at this 19th century house site in 1971 by Vernon Baker and the present excavations are being done by members of a class in Historical Archaeology. The aim of this is to gain knowledge of the rural economic and social history of this area of Vermont through the combination of anthropological and historical research techniques. Publication of the material is planned as soon as the project is completed and the students, in addition to participating in the research, will prepare a public exhibit by the end of the current semester.

IROQUOIS PLACE-NAMES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY.

A number of copies of a very interesting pamphlet by Prof. Floyd G. Lounsbury, "Iroquois Place-Names in the Champlain Valley", reprinted from the report of the New York - Vermont Interstate Committee on the Lake Champlain Basin 1960, is available to the membership of the Vermont Archaeological Society. Those members of the Society who would like to have a copy of Prof. Lounsbury's very interesting work should write to Dr. H. N. Muller, President of the Vermont Archaeological Society at the Waterman Building, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401, and he will make the necessary arrangements to have copies of the pamphlet sent to you.

REPORT OF THE SPRING MEETING

On April 29, 1972, the Vermont Archaeological Society held its first Spring meeting at the Sheraton Motor Inn in Burlington. The highlight of the evening meeting was the after-dinner talk by Dr. Maurice Robbins, recently appointed first State Archaeologist for Massachusetts.

"Doc" Robbins, who is an "amateur" archaeologist as opposed to an academically trained "professional" who holds an advanced degree in the discipline, has for many years directed the excavations of the Cohanet Chapter of the Massachusetts Society in the Assawompsett area of Southeastern Massachusetts for over 20 years. This chapter's work at the Wapanucket sites, Archaic localities with possible evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation, was the main subject of his talk. "Doc" began with an examination of the Paleo-Indian evidence. Geological studies of the retreat of the last glacier indicate that the area around Assawompsett Pond may have been congenial to human habitation as early as 10,000 B.C. Archaeological evidence indicates that fluted points, the hallmark of Paleo-Indian, were manufactured in the Assawompsett area from a variety of marine flint, the source of which is unknown today. This possible Paleo-Indian occupation of Southeastern Massachusetts still needs further investigation, but the evidence to-date is encouraging.

"Doc" continued with a detailed explanation of the Archaic occupation at Assawompsett. Various sites excavated by the Cohanet Chapter in this area have yielded evidence of Archaic house structures; the first such evidence for these structures in Massachusetts was discovered at Wapanucket #6. No Archaic house patterns are yet known from Vermont. The houses from Wapanucket #6, dated by associated materials through the radiocarbon dating technique to 2300 B.C., were circular in construction. The house walls, as shown by the post-molds, discolorations in the subsoil caused by the rotting of the post, were constructed using twin-post supports. The walls overlapped to form a covered entrance and the resulting pattern of the floor is referred to as the "snail-shell". These houses or lodges range in diameter from 33 to 66 feet. One such large structure was built to enclose a cremation burial area consisting

of a large pit about 3 feet deep with two ramps leading into it. Within this area, burnt human remains were deposited with quantities of red ochre and some grave goods and covered with flat stone slabs. Differences between burials exist with some having more or different grave goods or more slabs. A reconstruction of the village at Wapanucket #6 has been created by the Chapter members and can be viewed at the Society's official home, the Bronson Museum in Attleboro, Mass. Also on display there are the artifacts from the Archaic ceremonial burial complex at Wapanucket #8.

In addition to the cremation burials, one inhumation grave was reported by "Doc" Robbins. This grave contained the skeleton of an inordinately tall individual, some 7 or 8 feet in stature. This skeleton was photographed by "Doc" and other society members before removal. The skeletal remains were then sent to an authority at Harvard for further examination. At this point, the skeleton mysteriously disappeared! According to "Doc" not a single photograph from the different cameras used could be developed; the roles returned blank! To this day, this remains one of the unsolved mysteries of the MAS Cohanet Chapter's excavations at Assawompsett.

THE VERMONT SITE SURVEY

Efforts to compile an inventory of the state's archaeological resources have continued, with considerable success in 1972. Early in the year, Bert Salwen (now at New York University) provided a copy of a report on an archaeological survey of seven water control areas in Vermont and New Hampshire. This project was undertaken when he was at Bennington College in 1964 with Peter H. Cousins of Columbia University. The purpose was to report on the archaeological resources of proposed reservoirs authorized by the Corps of Engineers, and was

funded by the National Park Service, Northeast Region. The Vermont areas surveyed were the Victory Dam Reservoir area (Moose River Valley between Victory and Gallup Mills, Essex County), The Gaysville Dam Reservoir area (White River Valley from Gaysville upstream to Talcville; parts of the Tweed River and Stoney Brook in Stockbridge Township in Windsor County, and Rochester and Pittsfield Townships, Rutland County), the Island Dam Reservoir Area (West River Valley between Londonderry, Windham County, and Weston, Windsor County), the Waterbury Flood Control Area (Winooski River Valley between Waterbury and Bolton Falls), The Rutland Flood Control Area (East Creek in Rutland) and the Bennington Flood Control Area (Roaring Branch in Bennington). Not a single prehistoric site was discovered in the course of this systematic search. While I would hesitate to predict that such sites will never be found in these areas, at best I would expect the discovery of no more than occasional very small camps. It would probably take an extraordinary amount of time and energy for their discovery; indeed, frequent forays of students from Goddard College and the University of Vermont into the Winooski Valley upstream from Bolton Falls have still failed to come up with a single site. If VAS members want a real challenge, it would be to come up with prehistoric remains from any of the above areas.

Another recent small-scale project was a search by Russell J. Barber of the Walloomsac River Valley from the Woodford-Bennington line to the New York border. The results duplicate those of the Salwen surveys of the areas noted above, although Barber has located three sites elsewhere in Bennington County.

One other systematic search of a well-defined area was my own East Creek project, for which Anne Stensrud and Pam Currence did the field work. Funded by the Vermont Electric Power Company, the entire area

threatened by VELCO's proposed Hough crossing project was carefully searched. As might be expected in the site-rich Champlain Valley, a number of sites were located and recorded, generally on points of land jutting out into the marshes along the creek. Six of these appear to be small, Woodland campsites; one may be an Archaic site. Nothing comparable to the famed Vt-Ad-12, the site at the mouth of the Creek excavated by Olson in the 1930's and thought by Ritchie to have been inhabited by Adena immigrants, was found.

In addition to the systematic work described above, reports on sites elsewhere have continued to come in. Most pertain to Addison County, for which 82 sites are now recorded. No other county boasts such a number of known sites, but this is probably attributable to the efforts of the Vergennes Chapter of the VAS. The excellent work of Gordon Nielson on this area should also be recognized. This group has been exceedingly active and enthusiastic and, to my mind, could serve as a model for VAS chapters elsewhere in the state. The Burlington Chapter has also been helpful, and the number of sites known for this county is second only to Addison County. Also helpful has been William A. Ritchie of New York, who has furnished data from his reconnaissance along the Mississiquoi River and Otter Creek.

The Unexplored East

While we have made considerable progress in locating sites in the western part of the state, we have not made such progress in the Eastern part. A notable exception is the report of a new site near Newbury by Mr. A. J. Beliveau (Vt-OR-3). This site has produced a nice, nearly whole Iroquois pot 14.9 cms. high, with a decorative motif of triangles extending down 5.4 cms. from the rim over the body itself. On the three astellations are "corn motifs". A full description of the vessel is planned for the future. Meanwhile, the presence of such a vessel in an

area traditionally thought to have been occupied by an Abnaki population is of interest.

To sum up, there are now some areas of the state, few though they may be, which we can point to as having been pretty thoroughly surveyed. It would be desirable, now, to increase the number of such areas through systematic surveys of specific watersheds. Thorough searches of the Winooski, for example, from Bolton Falls on down and Waterbury on up would be exceedingly helpful. Almost no systematic work has been done along the Lamoille or, for that matter, most other rivers and streams.

Although there is yet much to do, there already are interesting indications from the site survey. The abundance of sites in the Champlain Valley and, perhaps to a lesser degree, the Connecticut Valley, contrasted with their rarity in those interior areas that have been searched, is at least suggestive of a way of life described for those Indians of the Northeast whom Dean Snow (American Anthropologist, vol. 70, p. 1148) has referred to as "riverine". Such Indians occupied territories centered on large river valleys. Their winters they spent upstream, hunting in small bands. Their summers they spent downstream, gathered in larger groups. Indeed, the Champlain Valley may have been roughly analogous to the Coast, to which the riverine Wabanaki went in the summer to fish and gather shellfish. In the Champlain Valley, there were certainly fish and waterfowl to be had, probably supplemented in more recent times by agriculture. At any rate, such a seasonal pattern archaeologically would give us small, hard to find sites in the interior and larger, relatively easy to locate sites downstream.

by William A. Haviland

The 1972 meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania at the new William Penn Memorial Museum with the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology as host.

VAS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance: Jan. 1, 1972.....\$453.90
April Meeting..... 122.60
Dues Collection..... 462.00
TOTAL \$1,038.50

Expenditures..... 391.65
Present Balance
(Oct. 25, 1972)..... 646.85
TOTAL \$1,038.50

Kenneth Varney,
Treasurer

THE BURLINGTON CHAPTER REPORT

The Burlington Chapter has had a great summer. It started slowly attempting to find a site at the Eastern edge of the University Horticultural Farm off the Shelburne Road in South Burlington. A small amount of chips and a few artifacts from the surface led us to believe a prehistoric occupation had existed where we laid out our grid. Unfortunately, below the top one or two inches the entire area was sterile.

At this time we were contacted by Bob Johnson and he showed us where a large number of fire-cracked rocks were eroding out of the bank of the Winooski River in the flood plain just below the railroad bridge. This site has been designated Vt-Ch-46 in the Vermont site survey. The initial grid squares were laid out on the bank and a definite two occupation site was uncovered. Further areas opened, upstream and inland, have revealed to us a stratified two component Woodland site. The lithic materials are limited to triangular points, a very few Woodland stemmed points, and small scrapers, utilized flakes, etc. There is a large amount of pottery to be typed and possibly one pot can be reconstructed this Winter.

Many features have been uncovered but little or no artifacts are directly associated with them. Included in the 16 features discovered to date are several hearths (with and without fire-cracked rocks), one post-mold, and two "pavements" consisting of many fire-cracked cobbles but devoid of charcoal.

We would appreciate being contacted by anyone who has previously collected material from the Winooski flood plain. We would like to see their collections and, if possible, photograph their items for a more complete record of this site.

In August, we were the recipients of an award for educational exhibits from the National Association of Garden Clubs for our display: What's Under Your Garden? at the Burlington Garden Club annual flower show. This award is given only to those exhibits scoring greater than 95 out of 100 possible points from a list of regulated requirements.

The Burlington Chapter members have not met formally during the Summer, but will start in November on the last Thursday of the month at 8 PM. Unless otherwise noted, we will be meeting in the seminar room of the Anthropology Department, Williams Science Hall, fourth floor, on the UVM campus. Come join us. We have a lot to do to keep us occupied until we get started digging again next Spring.

Edgar Bacon

ANTHROPOLOGISTS AT UVM - WHO THEY ARE.

At the February meeting, the Board of Trustees approved a separate Department of Anthropology. Previously, Anthropology was part of a joint Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The separation of the two disciplines follows the recommendation of a faculty review

committee, which recognized that the fields of Anthropology and Sociology are quite different in interests, in the methods used to pursue those interests, and the ways in which professional achievement is measured.

Chairman of the "new" Department of Anthropology, following a nationwide search is William A. Haviland. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D. 1963), Dr. Haviland has been on the UVM faculty since 1965. Prior to that, he taught at Barnard College, and Hunter College of the city University of New York. He has also held research positions with the University Museum in Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Center for Research in Child Growth, connected with the Children's Hospital. Since 1959, his research has centered on the investigation of settlement patterns of the ancient Mayan Civilization of Guatemala, and the study of human skeletons from the Mayan site of Tikal, Guatemala. He has published widely on this work in American, British, and Mexican Journals. A recipient of over eight grants and awards since coming to UVM, he is currently on a year's sabbatical and is the only anthropologist in the country to hold a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies for the academic year.

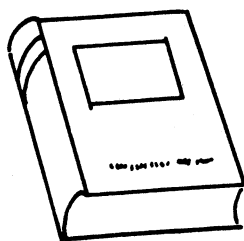
Other members of the new department of Anthropology include: Assistant Professors Paul Magnarella (Ph.D., Harvard 1971), Carroll and Stephen Pastner (Ph.D.'s, Brandeis 1971), A. Peter Woolfson (Ph.D., Buffalo 1967), and Instructor Louise Basa (B.A., City College 1964). Dr. Magnarella joined the UVM faculty in 1971. Prior to that, he was an Associate Fellow of Harvard's Center for Middle Eastern Studies. He has recently carried out a year long study of a Turkish Community, and he has been granted a summer research fellowship to return this coming summer. He has published several articles on this and other work in American and European journals.

The Pastners came to UVM in 1970, after having carried out a joint study of nomadic peoples in Baluchistan, West Pakistan. Several publications on this work have appeared in American and British journals. Since coming to UVM, Stephen Pastner has served as coordinator of a cross-university course in Ecology, and has worked on a joint offering in Cultural Ecology with members of the Department of Geography. Carroll Pastner is working in consultation with the Art Department, on course offerings dealing with non-western art.

Dr. Woolfson also came to UVM in 1970, after having taught for a number of years at the Universities of Toronto and Buffalo and, most recently, Wayne State University. His research interests concern Franco Americans, biculturalism and bilingualism, and Value Orientations. For the coming summer, he has research grants to enable him to begin long-term studies in these areas. Since coming to UVM, he has served as coordinator for the cross-departmental linguistics course, contributed two articles to the forthcoming Introduction to Language by Clark, Escholtz and Rosa, as well as two other articles and two reviews to other journals, and served as a visiting lecturer for the American Anthropological Association.

Louise Basa has been at UVM, except for a year off, since 1967. Prior to her UVM appointment, she participated in the University of Bristol archaeological excavations in England, University of Pennsylvania excavations at Society Hill, Philadelphia, and Temple University Archaeological Institute of Prague excavations in Czechoslovakia. Currently, she is working on her Ph.D. dissertation from the University of Pennsylvania. As keeper of Vermont Archaeology at UVM, she is also organizing the University's collection of archaeological materials. Planned for this summer is an excavation in Western Vermont, for which she, with Aulis Lind of Geography, will serve as consultants.

BOOK REVIEWS



RITCHIE, William A. A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. New York Museum and Science Service Bulletin #384, Albany, N.Y. Revised 1971. \$1.50.

Reviewed by Edgar Bacon.

For those of you who haven't seen the original 1961 edition, Ritchie's "Typology" is a collection of point types, based on similarity of characteristics. They are labeled according to a "type" site or region where they were first recognized, in a manner similar to naming of type fossils.

Each type is defined by eight items; general description, size, proportions, shape, age and cultural affiliations, distribution, references and remarks. At the end of the book a series of plates illustrating a number of these points, gives a general idea of the variations encountered.

No matter how limiting and artificial its division of lithic points, this bulletin has become a standard for the Northeast, and untyped points quite often are described in terms relating to Ritchie's types.

The 1971 edition is in some ways disappointing. Additions to the 1961 edition are extremely limited, consisting of a two page preface

and an appendix of ten point types attached to a completely unchanged body. By far the most important new types are the Beekman and Squibnocket triangle points. They are placed well into the Archaic period. With the distribution given, there is no reason that the Beekman triangle would not also occur here in Vermont. There are no accompanying plates, and in some cases, the criteria and the population used for establishing new types are small.

If you don't own the 1961 edition it is a good buy. If you do, borrow a copy and determine its value for yourself.

CERAM, C. M. The First American: A Study of North American Archaeology. NY, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Inc., 1971. 375 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by H. N. Muller.

For his last book the late Kurt W. Marek turned to the story of archaeology in the United States. Known best by his pen name, C. W. Ceram has written several popular books on archaeology including the widely-published Gods, Graves and Scholars (1949).

Interwoven with a history of North American archaeology, The First American touches on cultural anthropology and European archaeological concepts. Unintimidated by the most difficult problems, persistent myths and bizarre events, Ceram tackles everything from the Vikings and the Kensington Stone to Ishi, the Stone Age man who wandered out of the California mountains in 1911. Borrowing heavily from many of America's most noted archaeologists, he describes their work and theories in simple (sometimes simplistic) terms in a clear, unpretentious style free of

turgid prose frequently associated with scholarly work. Generous straight-forward diagrams complement the text.

The amateur, intimidated by his more learned colleagues easy banter about Sandia and Folsom man, Clovis points, or radiocarbon dating, thermoluminescence and dendronchronology will find helpful explanations. The raw recruit should profit from a chapter on the discipline and the rationale for its study. All amateurs will find sympathy and comfort with a fellow traveler's appreciation of their important and on-going contributions that mark the study of North American pre-history.

Ceram's concentration on the famous and epoch-making has unfortunately focused attention on the Southwestern United States to the detriment of the Northeast. Though the Adena culture finds a place, there is no mention of the Red Paint peoples and none of William Ritchie's many writings are included in the fairly extensive bibliography. The professional will have little to learn from The First American, but the armchair buffs and weekend diggers should find interesting and profitable hours.

VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES BALLOT, December, 1972

NOTE: Officers of the Society are elected by the Board of Trustees from the membership of the Board. The election is held annually after the membership elects the Board members.

Check or write in one candidate for each Board position, and mail in the enclosed envelope by December 2, 1972. If ballots are not mailed by that date, they must be brought to the annual meeting and presented by 1:30 PM.

For a term of three years.

1. _____ Louise Basa.

2. _____ J. Robert McGuire.

3. _____ Darrell Casteel (Incumbent).

For a term of one year.

1. _____ Douglas Egeland (Incumbent).

In submitting this ballot, I declare that I am a member of the Vermont Archaeological Society in good standing.

Nominating Committee - Edgar Bacon
Richard Adams
Jeffrey Aronson
H. N. Muller

MAIL THIS RESERVATION FORM TO:

Mr. Jeffrey B. Aronson, Dean's Office, College of Arts and Sciences,
Waterman Building, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401.

I wish to make _____ reservation(s) for the VAS Banquet December 9, 1972 at the Tavern Motor Inn.

_____ 1/2 broiled chicken @ \$4.50 _____ London Broil @ \$5.50.

Payment may be made at the door.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RETURNED BY DECEMBER 5, 1972.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

↓ FILL OUT & MAIL NOW! ↓

FROM

The Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc
Dean's Office, College of Arts and
Sciences, Waterman Building
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05401

To