EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

- CONNECTICUT
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BULLETIN No. 4  •  APRIL, 1946
Concerning the next Annual Meeting

The next annual meeting will be held in Rochester, N. Y. on November ninth and tenth. Aside from the opportunity for all of us to visit one of the most important centers of eastern archaeological work, we will have two full days during which we can make some of the progress which has been hoped for during the past few years of enforced Inaction. The Constitution of the Federation states that "the object of this Federation shall be to promote scientific investigation of archaeological remains in the Eastern States and to establish a plan for interstate cooperation in the field of archaeological research." The principle means by which cooperation between state societies was furthered has been the annual meetings. If we may indulge in a little self criticism we can see that while mutual problems were frequently discussed, the emphasis was often placed upon localized or individual work. Such has been and remains the central core of any type of investigation or interest. However, since the organization is a federation, mutual interests of all kinds may be furthered if we attempt to emphasize the fact that most of our problems are concerned with data distributed over a wide area; people with archaeological interests can contribute to any one of a number of problems regardless of where they work or live. With this idea in mind, the officers of the Federation are attempting to develop a program which will increase interstate cooperation. If this can be done, the work of each individual and society should be benefited.

In order to start the ball rolling, the officers are making a number of suggestions. We request criticisms and additional suggestions from you — This is your organization, the officers are only trying to help you get more out of it!

The first of these suggestions is intended to permit us to have more time to discuss the archaeology in which we are interested. We propose that the reports of the Vice-Presidents be published in a Bulletin before the annual meeting. The Bulletin should be distributed in October. This will mean that we will know what Societies have accomplished before the meeting. At the meeting itself, we can arrange to have a very brief mention of these reports. The rest of the time can be devoted to discussion of actual archaeological data. Let us know immediately what you think of this. If you like this idea, we can then spend about a morning and a half and two full afternoons talking about the material in which we are interested.

The second suggestion involves the archaeological program. We propose a number of subjects and that people read papers which, in one way or another, may be related to these.

1. The description, distribution and discussion of banner-stones, boat-stones and other "problematical" stone objects.
2. A discussion of the pottery of the east.
3. A general session which might be titled "eastern archaeology."

We suggest that the contributions to these sessions be as informal as possible and devoted largely to recording what exists in your collections. So much exists in one state that is completely unknown by people in another state that a simple description of local discoveries, i.e. your collections and those of your friends, together with a note concerning where it comes from will be of great interest to us all. This applies particularly to the first and second sessions. The third session, eastern archaeology, could be devoted to a statement of ideas concerning general developments. Or, we could discuss a series of problems, such as those involving the presence of the Iroquois in the east.

In proposing this, the officers suggest that each Society contribute to each session. The Society should select several members and give them charge over a particular topic. Then the members of each Society should pitch in and help the members they select prepare a statement for the Federation meeting. This is something that you can do in your local meetings and on rainy days when work outside is impossible. If you will take hold and show what your Society is doing and can do and if you will get something started right away, the meeting of the Federation will be one of the most profitable we have ever had. Everyone present will be able to take part if they wish. It is up to you, after all the Federation is yours. Send comments or suggestions to:

Irving Rouse,  Dorothy Cross,  Frederick Johnson,
Peabody Museum, New Jersey State Museum, R.S. Peabody Fndn.,

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EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, November 9 and 10, 1945

The first annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation since 1942 was held on Friday and Saturday, November 9th and 10th at the Attleboro Museum of Art and History, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Registration took place at 3:00 P.M., and following a brief tour of the Museum, the delegates and guests were conducted through the factory of the Balfour Jewelry Company.

An informal dinner at the Highland Country Club was followed by an illustrated address entitled "On the Trail of Ancient Cities in Afghanistan," by Richard Nelson Frye of Harvard University. Mr. Frye spent three years off and on touring Afghanistan by plane
and bicycle. He pointed out that the French had a monopoly on digging in this little known country through a fifty year treaty. Since they were particularly interested in the "Classical" Period from the first to the ninth centuries A.D., virtually nothing was known about prehistoric times. Judging by the finds in neighboring countries, a few scattered remains showing outside contact, and the position of the country on the route between the Near East and India, excavation of early sites should prove decidedly fruitful. Mr. Frye showed a number of slides of Buddhist remains, most of which are datable through Indian records. Particularly interesting were: the minar or pillar near Kabul dated from the first century; the man-made caves and huge statues of Buddha at the pilgrim place at Bamiyan erected before the third century; the statue at Fonshikistan, a monastic site of the ninth century, showing a survival of Buddhism after it died out in India.

The Saturday session was opened at 10 o'clock with greetings by Samuel J. McCormick, President of the Attleboro Museum of Art and History, and by Leaman F. Hallett, President of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. After welcoming the delegates and guests, Mr. McCormick wished the Federation success and Mr. Hallett pointed out the need for cooperation among the state societies.

In response, J. Alden Mason, President, stated that the Federation was grateful to the Attleboro Museum of Art and History and the Massachusetts Archaeological Society for having the meeting in Attleboro. He explained that this was the first annual meeting in three years but that the Executive Board had met every year in the interim. Then he gave a brief resume of the objects, organization and history of the Federation, tracing its growth from 1934 when it was formed with four state societies (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York) to the present. Thirteen societies, representing an individual membership of over 1500, now belong to the Federation. Of necessity, many of these societies have been inactive during the war and most of them have had to sharply curtail their activities.

It was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the Trenton meeting, November 7, 1942, and to adopt them as printed.

For the Executive Committee, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, announced that the membership dues of the Federation would be continued at $10.00 with small societies having the option to pay a proportionate amount with a minimum of $2.00, and that the annual meeting of 1946 would be held Saturday and Sunday, November 9th and 10th in Newark, Delaware, or Rochester, New York. An Amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Executive Board was voted upon and carried. The amendment reads:

"The retiring president of the Federation shall be included in the Executive Board, and shall serve there with the officers of the Federation, the Vice-Presidents, and the Staff Directors."

The report of the Treasurer, Wendell S. Hadlock, showing a
Reports of the Conference Projects were as follows:

Irving Rouse, Director of the Research Project, summarized the research activities of the Federation during the war. In 1942, when the last general meeting was held, three projects were underway: a bibliography of the Eastern United States, a program for stimulating site surveys, and a pottery project. Work on the bibliography has continued throughout the war, and in 1943 a request was issued for final contributions from the State societies. Ten societies responded favorably to this request, all except North Carolina, Rhode Island and Vermont. Additional items have been received from six states, with contributions promised from the others. The Federation has contributed items to the bibliographic files of state societies. At present, the Federation files contain 4,179 items with 5000 anticipated before publication. It is planned to issue the bibliography as a lithoprinted Bulletin of the Federation. It has been the policy of the Research Project to stimulate the publication of bibliographies by the state societies. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia have done this, using in part, material furnished by us.

In 1941, an examination of the activities of the state societies revealed that only a few, of which Massachusetts is an outstanding example, were doing anything with site surveys. To stimulate interest, a study was made of the site surveys already in existence and an outline was compiled for the guidance of the other societies in establishing site survey programs. The outline was distributed at the 1941 general meeting and during the war, several requests for additional copies were received. Some are still available.

The Federation sponsored a pottery conference in 1941 to discuss the possibility of developing systematic approaches to the classification and description of pottery. A start was made in the development of a descriptive terminology. A report of this was distributed and copies are still available. It seems advisable to hold another conference at the next annual meeting.

Dr. Rouse also mentioned the survey of trade pipes being made by H. Geiger Omwake, Selbyville, Delaware, and requested anyone having information on this subject to send it to him.

Frederick Johnson, Director of the Editorial Project, stated that the third bulletin of the Federation had been issued in June. He pointed out that one of the main objects of the Federation was to establish a plan for interstate cooperation in the field of archaeological research. He added that this problem is not a simple one and suggested that it might be furthered if it were discussed in the Bulletin by somebody other than the Editor. He requested that the membership turn its attention to the affairs of the Federation so that it may supply the Editor with copy. The Editor, if he is to be one, must have something to edit, and
within the limits imposed by the Treasury, the ideas sent in will be distributed to all.

Rev. Douglas L. Rights, reporting on membership, announced that no new state societies had joined the Federation. Negotiations with the four eligible states not members of the Federation will be furthered during the coming year. These states are: Florida, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

Maurice Robbins, Director of Exhibits, described the archaeological material displayed in the Museum. The permanent exhibit consists of a portion of the Richardson Collection which was collected within 25 miles of Attleboro. The total collection contains some 30,000 artifacts and some of the pieces came from the site where the museum is now housed. The stored portion is available for study. Special exhibits include material from three steatite quarries: the Wilbraham quarry and the Westfield quarry, excavated by the Connecticut Valley Chapter and the Cranston, Rhode Island quarry excavated by Gerald Dunn, of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. Material from Foster's Cove, Maud Eaton, Hofman and Fringle sites in the Shawsheen Valley near Andover, excavated by Ripley P. Bullen for the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, was also on display. This exhibit was laid out to show the difference in the vertical distribution of these sites, with a non-ceramic lower level characterized by large or medium corner-removed and small quartz triangular and stemmed points, and a superior level with pottery and triangular and side-notched points. Two sites excavated by the Warren King Moorehead Chapter, the Faulkner Spring Site and the new Ford Site were illustrated by displays and illustrative drawings. The Ford site is a contact site and produced, in addition to European trade material, a large number of bipennate forms, native copper, and fragmentary human bone. The Faulkner Spring Site is probably a much older pre-agricultural site from the same geographical area. William S. Fowler and William J. Howes of the Connecticut Valley Chapter exhibited a number of drawings of clay pottery designs and steatite bowls from their area. The Plymouth Chapter displayed surface material from the "Old Colony" area and Mr. Jesse Brewer of that chapter, displayed a large reconstructed clay pot showing Iroquoian influence, found during the digging of the Cape Cod canal.

Recent activities and future plans of the Archaeological Societies of the Federation were reported as follows:

Connecticut. Samuel D. Bogen reported that under the able leadership of their President, Lyent W. Russell, the Society membership increased from 169 to 261. The New Haven Chapter held eight meetings, including a series of field trips, and the Danbury Chapter held twelve meetings, two of which were in the field. The annual meeting of the Society was held in New Haven on May 12th with Carl E. Guthe, Director of the New York State Museum, as guest speaker. Members of the New Haven Chapter have been excavating a series of sites in New Haven and North Haven and the Danbury Chapter worked in a rock shelter in Easton. The formation
of a chapter in Niantic is now being contemplated. Under the editorship of Irving Rouse four new letters and one bulletin, containing a report by Alexis Praus on the excavations at South Woodstock, were published. The Bulletin has been much improved and is now published in a form suitable for record in personal and public libraries. The Society is grateful to Cornelius Osgood and his staff at the Peabody Museum for their active support and thoughtful guidance.

**Delaware.** Archibald Crosier reported that the Society held two meetings during the year. The annual meeting was on February 17th, in Wilmington at which time Mary Butler Lewis talked on "Two Lenni Lenape Rock Shelters on Darby Creek, Delaware County, Pennsylvania." The fall meeting was in the Society's museum at Newark when H. Geiger Omwake spoke on "Recent Archaeological Discoveries on the Delmarva Peninsula." Mr. Omwake discussed his work at sites on Sinnequinxan Bay and exhibited some of his finds including two complete pots, which he presented to the Society. One printed bulletin was issued and another is planned before the end of the year. Individual members have done considerable field work, especially H. Geiger Omwake and Kenneth D. Givan, who have located contact sites in Lower Delaware and adjoining regions of Maryland. Mr. Omwake recovered many broken trade pipes, and is working on a monograph of trade pipes of the Eastern United States.

**Maryland.** Mrs. George C. Wilcox, Jr. reported that the Society hoped to get back to field work as more members return from the service and war jobs. During the past year, the Society was engaged in compiling a bibliography on the Indians of the State.

**Massachusetts.** Frederick Johnson reported that the Society has developed in seven years from a gathering of 29 interested people into a fairly strong body of 200. The Society held its semi-annual and annual meetings in Boston, both featuring a business session in the morning, archaeological papers in the afternoon and a dinner followed by a speaker in the evening. Early in the fall, the Research Council met and discussed the possibility of reorganizing the structure of the Society so that it could revitalize and aid in the development of local archaeological activities which are being resumed. The result was the organization of a number of committees. Administrative Committees are: Executive, Membership, Regional Organization, Publications, Publicity, Education, Conservation, Library, Accessions and Acquisitions, Exhibits, Board of Auditors, Custodian-Repository and Nominating. Research Committees are: Research Council, Historical Research, Bibliography, Site Survey, Artifact Classification, Geographical Relationships, Geological Relationships, Pottery Classification and Advisory on Field Methods. The Publicity Committee will write a booklet on the interests and functions of the Society. The Exhibit Committee will consider assembling traveling exhibits for use in schools etc. The Committee on Education will contact libraries, colleges, school boards, scout troops, etc., to arrange talks on the prehistory of Massachusetts by Society members. The Research Committees will coordinate the archaeological work. The Historical Research Com-
mittee is assembling documentary descriptions of Massachusetts Indians for the purpose of writing a complete ethnography of these people as they were known at the time of conquest. The six chapters of the Society have projects of their own. Excavations are being made by the Attleboro, Plymouth and Holyoke groups. The Andover Chapter has been reorganized, the Worcester Chapter has held preliminary meetings and the Concord group hopes to reorganize. In general, the chapters hold regular meetings at which local problems may be discussed or a speaker invited to present a lecture.

New Jersey. Leigh M. Pearseull reported that the membership is now 205, an increase of 18 over last year. Four meetings with guest speakers were held during the year. The winter meeting was on the day that the Executive Board of the Federation met in Trenton, and two board members addressed the Society. Cornelius Osgood spoke on "Anthropology and the Museum" and Junius Bird described the "Excavation of a Rock Shelter in Sussex County, New Jersey." Three news letters were issued. The Society is underwriting two major publications: "Eastern Algonkian Block Stamp Decoration, A New World Original or an Accultured Art," by Frank G. Speck and "Archaeology of New Jersey" Vol. II, the Abbott Farm, by Dorothy Cross. Both will be published during the coming year. There was no organized field work, but members investigated on their own. The most notable enterprise was the work of Kenneth Gleason at Rosencrans Ferry, Sussex County. Mr. Gleason excavated a cremation burial accompanied by large well-preserved ball and tubular copper beads, a rare find for this area.

New York. Charles F. Goddard reported an increase in membership for the Long Island Chapter. The attention of this chapter has been focused on plans for the prospective Museum of the Long Island Indian. The annual meeting was held October 14th, several meetings are planned for the winter and spring, and a chapter-sponsored field project is scheduled for spring and summer. During the year, reports of former excavations were prepared. The Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter also has increased its membership. They had three meetings including the annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association which was held at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and was addressed by Professor Wilton M. Krogman of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago. In 1946, the Chapter intends to return to the pre-war schedule of four to six meetings per year. Individual members continued field projects of their own and five members participated in the excavations of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, conducted during last summer under the direction of William A. Ritchie, at Brewerton. Dr. Ritchie's latest publication, "An Ancient Site in Cayuga County, New York; Type Component of the Frontenac Focus, Archaic Pattern" was issued as Vol. X, No 1 of the Researches and Transactions series. The Van Epps Hartley Chapter had three gatherings during the summer at which plans were made for a formal program. The excavation of the Van Orden Site on the Hudson River below Catskill, is nearly completed and a report on the results is being prepared for publication. This site is a small fishing village with good stratification and is identical in most
respects to the Schermerhorn Site near Schenectady which was exca-
vated during the war. These sites represent type stations of the
"Early Coastal" for eastern New York. A survey is now underway to
select sites which will be used in the proposed study of the Mo-
hawk-Iroquois. A considerable mass of new documentary information
relating to the Mohawk-Iroquois has been gathered and is being
assembled. A survey is also underway to locate for excavation a
Laurentian-Vosburg village site in order to establish the validity
of the surface finds which have been used to identify this culture.

North Carolina. Harry T. Davis reported that the Society
would be strengthened next year. The annual meeting will be held
in December in connection with the State Literary and Historical
Society and the North Carolina Art Society. The Society also has
issued an occasional bulletin.

Pennsylvania. J. Alden Mason reported that Claude Schaeffer
had returned from the service and thus the "Pennsylvania Archaeo-
ologist" was now being printed regularly. Two research projects
have been undertaken. One is the excavation of two rock shelters
along Darby Creek, Delaware County, one of which dates from c.1600
and the other a little after 1700. The second project is quasi-
historical and the work is being done by Claude Schaeffer under the
auspices of the Historical Commission. The purpose is to inves-
tigate a number of pits along streams in the oil region of north-
western Pennsylvania. The first settlers of the region found pits
along oil-bearing streams, the origin of which has been a matter of
speculation. Evidently they were not made by the French explorers
as no accounts appear in the French records. Indians used what
they called "seneca oil" for medicinal purposes. One pit excavated
was 15' in diameter. At the bottom, was a group of boulders sug-
gestig a platform and the pit also contained a vessel made around
1800 and pieces of birch saplings. Dr. Schaeffer plans to excavate
six or eight more next spring.

Rhode Island. Mrs. Ida B. Brown reported that the Society
had been inactive for the duration. However, for the Federation
meeting, they arranged an exhibit of material from the Jones Pond
Shell Heap Site, excavated and published by the Society.

Vermont. H. Jermain Slocum reported that this Society hopes
to resume activities next year. Last year, the Federation member-
ship was transferred from the Champlain Valley Society to the Ar-
chaeological Committee of the Vermont Historical Society.

Virginia. E. B. Saarey reported that the membership now to-
tals 39. Five meetings with guest speakers were held during the
year. Carl Manson spoke on "Archaeological Outlook of Virginia;"
Robert E. Morgan on "Literature of Sociology and Archaeology;"
Harry O. Stone on "Tibetan Tapestries;" Corporal Gerald Kilcullan
on "Ancient Kelts in the Black Sea Region;" Arthur Bevan on "Geol-
ogy of Virginia." Three meetings were held with the Speleological
Society. The Site Survey Committee surveyed 55 sites. The Society
published: "Conclusions of Archaeologists on Early Indian Occu-
The business session adjourned at 11:30 A. M. and W. Elmer Ekblaw, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, presented a paper entitled "Distribution of Eskimo Settlements in Northwest Greenland." Dr. Ekblaw spent four years in this region with Donald MacMillan and studied the settlements of the Polar Eskimo past and present. Being particularly interested in the environment and the Eskimo's adjustment to it, he described the topography, geology, climate, fauna and flora of the region and then showed how these have affected the location of settlements, migrations and industries. The temperature is relatively high for the latitude, ranging from 42° below to 60° above zero. Plankton and algae are plentiful as are sea birds, sea mammals and polar bears. Vegetation is sparse and consists of low shrubs, herbs and lichens. A few caribou, wolves, foxes and ptarmigan and other birds are found. Insect life is fairly abundant. Dr. Ekblaw mentioned numerous old ruins and described four fairly permanent modern sites: Etah, Kengerdluak, Umanek and Ivanganek. Winter villages are on the coast and summer settlements are farther inland along bays and streams. The basis of site selection is adjustment to hunting activities and the determining factors are: (1) proximity to other fields and ease of traveling by sea and land, (2) water supply, (3) weather conditions—snow piling, winds, tides, etc. Settlements, which usually consist of but five or six igloos, are far apart. The four year stay of the expedition took so much game from the area that after they departed, the Eskimo also had to leave the region.

Following this paper, luncheon was served in the Museum.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:00 P. M. Frederick Johnson, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following resolution: "The Eastern States Archaeological Federation expresses its gratitude to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, the Warren King Moorehead Chapter and the Attleboro Museum of Art and History for their generosity and hospitality which has made this meeting so pleasant and successful. The Federation is also indebted to the ladies of the Warren King Moorehead Chapter for the delicious luncheon which they provided."

Frederick Johnson, Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Andover, Massachusetts, presented a paper entitled, "A Study of Grassy Island, an Indian Site Located Below Sea Level in Southern Massachusetts." The excavation of Grassy Island followed the discovery of the Boylston Street Fishweir and is part of a program which it is hoped will aid in the dating of archaeological remains by relating their position to sea level. Grassy Island is an archaeological site lying below high tide level and covered with a layer of peat some three feet thick. About 1000 artifacts from the site, when classified, show some relationship to various "Coastal Foci" described from New York and Connecticut. The dating of the occupation involved the correlation of strata having sloping surfaces with those found on other sections of the Taunton River.
estuary. It was discovered that the peat on Grassy Island was probably formed during the meandering of the Taunton River. The peat itself seems to be a unit which is migrating to the east. Complicated measurements of the rate of migration and the rise in sea level resulted in an hypothesis that the island may have been abandoned about 600 A.D. At the moment, it is not known whether the Indians were forced to leave, as sea level rose, or whether their occupation ended some time before the water covered the site.

Dorothy Cross, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Hunter College, New York City, presented a paper on "The Abbott Farm Excavations of the New Jersey State Museum." The site is part of an extensive Indian village, largely aboriginal, which stretched along the Delaware River bluff, south of Trenton. For many years it was thought that there were traces of a glacial or pre-glacial man in the "Trenton gravels" which underlie the site, superimposed by a distinct early culture typified by crude argillite implements and the absence of pottery. The results of the present excavations disproved both of these hypotheses. Nothing was found in the gravel and there was no evidence of a distinct argillite culture. Argillaceous materials predominate on the site but other materials and huge quantities of pottery were found at all depths. Frequency and distribution of artifacts and materials is comparable to all excavated sites in Central New Jersey.

A paper entitled "The First Trading Post at Kicoten (Kecoughtan), Hampton, Virginia" by Joseph B. and Alvin W. Brittingham of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, was read by Roy G. Pierce. Excavation of the site which started in August, 1940 and terminated in June, 1945, was done through the aid of the Marinero Museum of Newport News. The main part of the site was a knoll adjoining the Beaver Dam lagoons which is now marshland. A large brick fireplace was about all that remained of the original building. This was surrounded by several middens or circular pits containing early Colonial and Indian refuse, a Dutch oven and a lime-kiln. Other middens and house foundations were found nearby, confirming that the original site was densely populated both by early white settlers and Indians. The character of the Colonial finds and their association with Indian material provide proof that the settlement was contemporary with Jamestown.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M. Seventy delegates and guests from five states attended the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS, Recording Secretary.
DIRECTORY OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION FOR 1946

CONNECTICUT
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
President, Mr. Lyman W. Russell, 15 Orpington St., Hamden, Connecticut
Secretary, Mr. George M. Johnson, Peabody Museum, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Editor, Dr. Irving Rouse, Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Membership - 268

Danbury Chapter
Chairman, Mr. Charles E. Baxter, 33 Stevens St., Danbury, Connecticut
Secretary, Mr. George F. Hambridge, 9 Clapboard Ridge, Danbury, Connecticut
Membership - 10

Hartford Chapter (Temporarily inactive)

New Haven Chapter
Chairman, Mr. Lyman W. Russell, 15 Orpington St., Hamden, Connecticut
Secretary, Mr. George M. Johnson, Peabody Museum, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Membership - 30

DELWARE
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Museum of Archaeology
University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware
President, Mr. C. A. Weslager, 23 Champlain Ave., Richardson Park, Wilmington, Del.
Secretary, Mr. John Swientochnowski, 3606 Spruce St., Wilmington 296, Delaware
Editor, Mr. C. A. Weslager, 23 Champlain Ave., Richardson Park, Wilmington, Del.
Membership - 90

GEORGIA
THE SOCIETY FOR GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGY
President, Dr. C. C. Harrold, 700 Spring Street, Macon, Georgia.
Membership - 60

MAINE
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE ROBERT AREH MUSEUM OF STONE AGE ANTQIQUITIES
President of Museum, Mr. R. Amory Thorndike, Spruce Street, Bar Harbor, Maine
Secretary, Mr. Wendell S. Hadlock, 384 Water Street, Ellsworth, Maine
Editor, Mr. Wendell S. Hadlock, 384 Water Street, Ellsworth, Maine
Membership - 100

MARYLAND
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, Maryland Academy of Sciences
Pratt Library Building, Baltimore, Maryland
President, Dr. William Puffen, Temple Court Apts., Baltimore, Maryland
Secretary, Mrs. George C. Wilcox, Jr. (Eleanor L. R.), 4006 Liberty Heights Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
Membership - 20

MASSACHUSETTS
THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
President, Mr. Leman F. Hallett, 31 West Street, Mansfield, Massachusetts
Secretary, Mr. Winthrop F. Barden, 198 South Main St., Attleboro, Mass.
Editor, Mr. Douglas S. Byers, Box 71, Andover, Massachusetts
Membership - 200

NEW JERSEY
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY
President, Judge Arthur C. King, 216 Washington St., Toms-River, New Jersey.
Secretary, Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, New Jersey State Museum, Trenton 7, N. J.
Editor, Dr. J. Alden Mason, University Museum, 33rd and Spruce Sts., Phila. Pa.
Membership - 207