EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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BULLETIN No. 6 • NOVEMBER, 1947
Annual Meeting of the Federation, 1947

The 1947 annual meeting of the Federation will be held in Wilmington and Newark, Delaware, on Saturday and Sunday, November 8 and 9. An extensive program is being arranged for this meeting, at which the Archeological Society of Delaware will act as hosts.

It is the earnest desire of the Federation that we have a large and representative display of Indian specimens from the various member organizations at this meeting. Will each of the delegates to this meeting either take upon themselves or delegate to someone within their organization the task of getting together an exhibit from their area for this purpose. Please inform Mr. Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., R.F.D. #2, Newark, Delaware, what you expect to display and the approximate space required.

Minutes of the 1946 Annual Meeting

Wendell S. Hadlock, Treasurer, reported that the balance in the treasury, as of November 8, 1946, was $120.11 and that some societies were in arrears.

Irving Rouse, Director of Research, reported that the bibliography of the archeology of the eastern United States had been brought up to date. New references had been added by individuals and some 800 items on Florida archeology and ethnology had been contributed by John N. Goggin, increasing the size of the bibliography to close to 5,000 items, and filling in the gap in the coverage of the South. Dr. Rouse proposes to publish the bibliography as a lithoprinted book of about 150 pages which will be distributed free to all members of the societies affiliated with the Federation. The Viking Fund has made the Federation a grant of $1,500 to cover the cost of editing and printing the bibliography. Dr. Rouse also said that the pottery project, suspended during the war, had been revived to stimulate ceramic studies in this area of the kind which have been so fruitful in the Mississippi Valley and in the southwestern United States, and as a further step toward this goal, a session on pottery has been organized within the present meeting. He expressed the hope that this would eventually lead to the development of a standard approach to the classification of pottery in the northeastern United States.

Maurice Robbins, Director of Exhibits, reported that the Executive Board had proposed a survey on the scope, size, and availability for study of public and private collections of Indian artifacts within the area covered by the Federation. Two types of questionnaires, one for individual use and one for public collections, were prepared and mailed to the secretaries of the member societies and to institutions. A total of 1,600 questionnaires were mailed to individuals and 450 to institutions.
To date, only 91 individuals from eight states and 35 institutions from six states have responded. These returns represent about 275,000 artifacts from private and 2,000,000 from public collections, only a small percentage of the probable amount if everyone cooperates. It is hoped that all will send in their forms and make this survey a success.

Samuel D. Bogan, reporting for the nominating committee, offered the following slate of officers, who were unanimously elected for a two-year term: President, Irving Rouse; Treasurer, Wendell S. Hadlock: Recording Secretary, Dorothy Cross; Corresponding Secretary, Kathryn B. Greywacz. Dr. Rouse, in accepting the presidency, stated how much he appreciated the honor and hoped to continue the interests of the Federation.

The recent activities and future plans of the archeological societies of the Federation were collected by the Editor, Frederick Johnson, and printed in Bulletin No. 5 of the Federation which was distributed at the meeting. Thus the reading of these reports was unnecessary.

The business session adjourned at 2:45 P.M. and William A. Ritchie, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, presented an illustrated paper entitled "An Owasco Ceremonial Pottery Dump on the Seneca River, New York." This unique find was made by Dr. Ritchie and party from the Rochester Museum last September, along Carpenter Brook, a tributary of the Seneca River in central New York, about 75 miles east of Rochester. Here, Dr. Ritchie found a zone of tightly packed potsherds 6" to 8' thick and 9' wide extending along the bank of the brook for 40'-50' and 4' above the present stream bed. At least one half of the dump had been washed away by the stream. The sherds came from some 125 pots of the Owasco tradition, partly reconstructable, associated with shells and stone tools made into the steatite effigy, a plain obtuse-angle pipe, three hammerstones, two mullers and 150 animal bones, 60 percent jaws and foot bones of the black bear. These finds did not suggest a sudden of the usual type, but ceremonial procedure, probably carried out by people living on the side of the present hamlet of Jack's Reef, 1500 - 2000 feet away. Dr. William Fenton suggested that the finds recalled the Feast of the Dead of the Iroquois, performed in the autumn or when they moved from the community. In this ceremony, the Iroquois formerly "carried out the kettle," one moiety carrying the kettle containing anciently, heads, feet and other parts of the sacred animal, the bear, and the other moiety taking it. On the above analogy, Dr. Ritchie concluded that the ceremony was probably also pre-Iroquoian, practiced by the Owasco people whose culture resembled the Iroquois in other ways, and that the pottery dump in question offered proof of this procedure.

William S. Fowler, Attleboro Museum, presented an illustrated paper entitled "A Preliminary Report on the Titicut Site, Bridgewater, Massachusetts." The site, which the Warren King Moorehead Chapter of the Massachusetts Archeological Society started last summer, is on a hill above the Taunton River, below a fording place. Apparently it is an old site which continued to be occupied into historic times when it became one of the three principal villages of the Nemsasket Indians. It is 25 feet above the present river level, beyond the danger of floods even during the Indian occupation. The site is covered with white sand left after the last glaciation which has been subjected to wind action (attested by numerous "blow-outs" of varying depths) with yellow sand from eskers above and between the dunes of white sand. This is overlain by humus. Hammerstones, anvils, pestles, skin scrapers and chipped blades were distributed throughout the 6 - 20 inches of humus and the 2 - 4 inch band of underlying yellow sand. Contact material, hoes, spades, and pottery, which was very scarce, were mostly in the humus; and gouges, grooved and groovelless axes, gorgets, hammerstones, plummets, and semilunar knives were confined to the yellow sand. Lying on the white sand, were rough implements made by percussion chipping and probably - yet to be determined - also were plummets, gouges, and projectile points. Three caches were in the yellow sand. One contained 19 triangular points and another 31; the latter accompanied a burial. The third contained 29 stemmed bird points and one triangular point. Four fire hearths were at the white sand level. These were oval with well-constructed stone walls, except in front. One of these, measuring 9 by 12 inches has been reconstructed and is now in the Attleboro Museum as the center of a diorama.

An illustrated paper by C. G. Holland, The Archeological Society of Virginia, entitled "Follow-up of Bushnell's Work on Ancient Soapstone Quarries in Accomack County, Virginia," was presented by E. B. Sacrey. Dr. Holland stated that the steatite strata containing old quarry holes, reported by David I. Bushnell in 1926, had more recently been followed at intervals for a distance of three miles. Pits from 10' to 12' deep were found and at the bottom of one of these, a two-ton boulder was raised by workmen clearing ground for a modern quarry. One inverted, partly undermined pot and centers from which five pots had been knocked, leaving stubby, elevated cores, were found on this boulder. From this and other rejectage, the procedure followed in making a pot could be reconstructed. The top and outside of the pot were reduced to the desired size and shape, usually including an utilitarian handle. Then the inside cavity was hollowed out, not infrequently producing a central core. Pots not only show evidence of having been struck with a relatively sharp instrument, but also bear marks made by a chisel-like tool, which run from top to bottom, often at a slight angle.
were present. However, many of the Marls are hard and fine grained, not soft and porous like those found in the quarries.

John M. Goggin, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, presented a paper entitled "A Preliminary Definition of Archeological Areas and Periods in Florida." Mr. Goggin stated that Florida has a certain amount of isolation and as a result of this and because of environmental factors, it has been able to participate in the Southeastern cultural picture and at the same time to develop characteristic local features. Combining his own recent work and that of James B. Griffin, Irving Rouse, and Vera Masius in southern and eastern Florida under the Yale Caribbean Program, with earlier work of Gordon Willey in the northeastern part, Mr. Goggin tentatively delineated eight cultural regions which are as follows:

1. Northwest Gulf Coast from Mobile Bay to Apalachee Bay, containing five periods: (a) Deptford and (b) Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, both with Georgia affinities, although the latter also has Lower Mississippi Valley connections; (c) and (d) Weeden Island I and II, related to Troyville and Coles Creek of the Lower Mississippi; (e) Fort Walton with Middle Mississippi influences.

2. Central Gulf Coast from Apalachee Bay to the lower end of Tampa Bay, which has produced plain grit-tempered pottery underlying Weeden Island material and a later local culture known as Safety Harbor, related to Fort Walton.

3. Manatee region south of Tampa Bay including Charlotte Harbor, which contains Weeden Island, Fort Walton, and Safety Harbor pottery and a local development characterized by the Englewood pottery series.

4. Glades area including the southern tip of the state, south of Charlotte Harbor on the west and Fort Pierce on the east coast, which has a local culture.

5. Kissimmee region encompassing the Kissimmee River from Lake Kissimmee to the boundary of the Glades area, in which the archeology is little known.

6. Melbourne region, which is peripheral to the northern St. Johns but closely related.

7. Northern St. Johns-Atlantic Coast area, which has the longest history of occupation in Florida with four periods: (a) a non-ceramic level of long occupations; (b) Tick Island fiber-tempered pottery level; (c) St. Johns I, where ceramics decline but plain chalky ware is dominant; (d) St. Johns II, with check stamping on chalky ware and the definite appearance of Tidal mounds.

8. Central Florida, which is little known archeologically.

A paper on "Urn Burial in the Southeast" was presented by Catherine McCann, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania. Miss McCann stated that southeastern urn burial has a limited distribution, being found principally in Georgia, Alabama, and the northwest coast of Florida. There is evidence that the earliest urn burials were those of the Georgia coast, and that the trait was diffused westward from there. There are several possibilities as to its origin. Urn burial is found in parts of Mexico and the Southwest, but diffusion from there to the Southeast seems improbable because of the large intervening area in which the trait does not appear. Another possibility is independent invention in the Southeast. A great variety of burial customs are found in that region. It can be argued that the trait arose because the stage was set for it: all the necessary traits - extensive use of pottery, variety in burial customs, secondary burial, probably burial in containers of other materials - were present. However, many of these traits had been present in the early period, and over large areas, without giving rise to urn burial. This trait did not appear until a comparatively late period in a peripheral area, suggesting that urn burial did not arise spontaneously merely because the necessary elements were known. The only outside area from which urn burial could have come in is the West Indies. There the trait appears in forms similar to those of the Southeast in the Lesser Antilles and the Virgin Islands, in Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Jamaica. Because of the extreme southeastern distribution of southeastern urn burial and its first appearance on the coast, the possibility of diffusion from the West Indies deserves consideration.

A paper entitled "Archaeology in the Potomac Valley--A Resume" by Howard A. MacCord, The Archeological Society of Virginia, was read by William S. Cornwall. Mr. MacCord reviewed previous research in the area and outlined some of the problems. With the exception of a few cultural manifestations, such as the great shell heaps at Popes Creek, Maryland, and Colonial Beach, Virginia, sites in the Tidewater area can be correlated with history. In the Piedmont section, historical records are few and vague, and for the Shenandoah Valley and the headwaters of the Potomac, no records exist prior to 1700. The work of the late Judge William J. Graham and Dr. T.D. Stewart at Patowmack, Stafford County, Virginia, and of A.L.L. Ferguson in Maryland opposite Mt. Vernon, when fully published, will elucidate the archeology of the lower Potomac Valley and will undoubtedly establish Potomac Creek as the type site for the late prehistoric and historic periods. The work of Richard E. Stearns, Hugh Stabler, and Gates Slattery in the Piedmont region has produced sites with Tidewater affinities and others which resemble sites farther west in the mountains and Ohio River areas. The only recorded
modern work west of the Blue Ridge is that of Carl Munsen and Howard MacCord at the Keyser Farm, Page County, Virginia and the Herrick Site at Hanging Rocks, Hampshire County, West Virginia. The former shows relationship with the Monongahela culture and the latter with the Susquehannock. Indications of earlier cultures have been found at Benning, D. C.; Fomonkey Swamp, Prince George County, Maryland; Marcey Creek, Arlington County, Virginia; and Seldon Island, Montgomery County, Maryland.

The session was adjourned at 5:00 P.M. An informal dinner at the Seneca Hotel was followed by an address on "The Iroquois as an Unsolved Problem," by Arthur C. Parker, Director Emeritus, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Parker said that there was no need to compare amateurs and professionals as they both began as novices and today there are some notable amateurs and some unnecessary professionals. He reviewed the early work of archeologists in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and then concentrated on New York State.

The Iroquois problem has occupied many kinds of students for nearly a century. Early archeologists recognized that the Iroquois were different from their predecessors and neighbors, but Dr. William M. Beauchamp was the first to distinguish different cultures such as the Algonkian, Eseekon, and Iroquoian. Lewis Henry Morgan, concentrating on the social side, was the first to recognize the fact that the life story of a people could not be written from pots and arrowheads alone. Today we know that the cooperation of an ethnologist and an archeologist is necessary to interpret a culture such as the Iroquois.

One of the main problems of the Iroquois is their origin. It used to be thought that, since many of their traits are southern, even Weswellian, they came from the south, possibly up the Ohio River into New York State where they displaced the Oswego people. However, many traits also are northern and still others are like Oswego. Dr. Parker, who has devoted a large portion of his life to this subject, now thinks that the Iroquois are an integration of several northern, southern, and Ohio cultures and peoples who under pressure happened to land in this one area, possibly incorporating some Oswego people into their group and discarding some earlier traits before they stabilized their culture. The origin of the various features of Iroquois culture is still a mystery. So, after nearly a century of effort, the Iroquois is still a problem which Dr. Parker passes on to younger archeologists who can possibly solve it in this generation.

The Sunday session was opened at 10:00 A.M. by James B. Griffin, Director of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan. The morning session was devoted to the presentation of papers on pottery from several of the eastern states.

Dorothy Cross, New Jersey State Museum, spoke on the "Main Types of Pottery in New Jersey." She described and gave the tentative distribution of six types of pottery.

(1) Iroquois - found chiefly in the north. Vessels have oval or globular bodies with round bases, rounded shoulders, constricted necks, narrow, straight or inward slanting collars usually incised with geometric designs, slight rim points, plain smooth surface finish and usually, grit temper.

(2) Cord-impressed ware - found in the northern and central areas. In the north this ware has collars decorated with geometric designs. Vessels are small with globular or oval bodies, rounded bases, constricted necks, out-turned or straight, rounded rims sometimes with a narrow band suggesting a collar, cord-impressed surface finish, cord-wound stick-impressed geometric designs on upper part of vessel frequently extending inside of rim and usually, grit temper.

(3) Net- and cord-impressed ware used for cooking and storage pots - found mostly in the central and southern areas. Vessels have two distinct shapes: (a) conoidal or flattened base with sides expanding to wide mouth and undifferentiated rim, and (b) oval body, conoidal base, slightly constricted neck and out-turned rim. Both shapes are of coarse ware and have net-impressed or padded-cord (often cross-hatched) surface finish, frequently with interior cordmarking. Decoration is rare and the temper is grit or shell.

(4) Plain flat-based ware - predominating in the south. Vessels have off-set circular or quadrangular flat bases commonly mat impressed, low sides expanding with slight convexity to an undifferentiated rim, plain rough surface finish, no decoration and are usually coarse and heavily tempered with steatite.

(5) Carinated ware - found mostly in the south. These vessels have small globular or oval bodies with slight carination; rounded bases; short, slightly constricted necks; out-turned rims; plain, well-smoothed surface finish; elaborately incised geometric decoration on the upper half of the body; fine grit temper; and are very well baked.

(6) Riggins cord-wound stick ware - found mostly in the south but extending into the southern part of the central area. Vessels have rounded or slightly conoidal bases, with sides extending in an even curve to an undifferentiated rim, cord-wound stick-impressed surface finish with narrow, or occasionally wide, impressions arranged in regular horizontal or oblique rows, sometimes slied out around top, infrequently decorated with cord-wound stick impressions, incision and punctuation in oblique lines and filled triangles often placed with one long side horizontal, and, usually, Quarts temper.

Mary Butler, The University Museum, spoke on "The Pottery of Pennsylvania." After pointing out that Pennsylvania mound pottery is as yet unpublished, Erie material non-existent, and Oswego intrusive from New York,
Dr. Butler listed three cultures known from recorded excavations which produced pottery types that can be associated with the state: Susquehannock, Lenape, and Monongahela. 

(1) Susquehannock is the only one that can surely be considered typically Pennsylvanian for it was made by people identified with the Susquehanna River. This, like other Iroquois pottery, generally has a round base and constricted neck usually surmounted by a collar with incised linear or applied human decoration. A variant has an undecorated semi-globular collar approximately two thirds as high as the vessel side. This shape appears in one of the types in George Quiney's Hopewellian Goodall Focus in Michigan and Indiana, where James B. Griffin feels some basic relationship may exist between early Hopewellan and Iroquois.

(2) Lenape is represented at the Broomall rock shelters on the Delaware River drainage. The basic pottery shape is an open-mouthed pot with conoidal base, but flattened bases and constricted necks also appear. Cord-wrapped-stick-impressed, dentate, incised, and scraped decoration in simple designs infrequently occur. Shell temper is found occasionally but is unrelated to shape or decoration. From the similarity to material from southern New Jersey, the Broomall finds were assigned to the Red Valley focus of the Coastal aspect.

(3) Monongahela is pre-contact and, although basically Woodland, it shows a definite Fort Ancient-early Iroquois influence that grows stronger toward the western border of the state. The distinctive vessel shape in this material has a beveled side, long shoulders, constricted neck, flaring rim, cord-paddled surface often with a smooth shoulder which is sometimes decorated with rectilinear designs in wide-line incising. Another type with open mouth, rounded base, and slightly incurved sides, is found also in southwestern New York, northern Ohio, and the Goodall Focus and is considered by John Bailey to be ancestral Iroquois. A third type, found at the Montague site, can be duplicated in New York at Westfield and Canandaigua, and in Kentucky and North Carolina. Distinctive decoration includes rounded points, sometimes nicked, on flaring rims; applied knobs or lugs, often deeply grooved; and a narrow applied rim band with gouges or dentate lines so placed on the lower edge as to suggest a prototype of the Iroquois notched collar. Shell tempering is associated with smooth-surfaced vessels although it is more frequent than such a surface. In closing, Dr. Butler postulated that the Shawnee might be bearers of the Monongahela culture and asked for additional extant evidence.

William A. Ritchie, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, spoke on "The Pottery of New York State West of the Hudson River." Dr. Ritchie delineated five main pottery types in this area:

(1) Vinette I - a vessel with straight-sides, conoidal base, flat or rounded rim, cord malleation outside and inside, and grit temper.

(2) Vinette II - which supplants Vinette I - a small vessel with elongated body, conoidal base, flat or rounded out-sloping rim, scraping tool marks on inside, principally decorated with dentate stamp impressions (commonly rocker stamped) on outside extending over rim, and with sand, grit, or sand and grit temper. The distribution of this ware is prevalently northern, being found also in southern Canada and New Hampshire.

(3) Wickham Punctate - a new type with four variants found at Breverton and represented by 79 sherds. It is related to Vinette II and found in the same layer. The sherds have interior channeling, punctate, incised, and corded-stick decoration and are grit or sand tempered.

(4) Owasco - a late prehistoric Woodland ware, traceable up to the Iroquois and not descended from Vinette II. Two variants are discernible: Canandaigua, found also in Vermont, Pennsylvania and to some extent in New Jersey, and Castle Creek, which is basically Canandaigua with Iroquois influence. The former is an elongated vessel with pointed base, mild to moderate neck constriction, straight to moderately everted, collarless rim, cord or fabric impressed surface finish with neck and rim often plain, smooth, and decorated with dentate stamp herringbone or plat designs. The latter varies from the former by being thinner, having a round bottom, marked neck constriction, thickened rims and collars, and incised decoration in addition to better executed stamped embellishment.

(5) Iroquois - having many variations but basically elongated becoming more globular in the Historic Period, with straight or everted rim or collar with rim points, bosses, and a series of notches at the base of the collar which become deeper in later times, ultimately terminating in the notched rim type of the Historic Period, smooth or rarely corrugated surface, incised or very rarely dentate stamp (in the north) designs, and grit or very rarely shell temper.

Carlisle S. Smith, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, spoke on "Ceramic Styles and Continuities in Coastal New York." Mr. Smith grouped the pottery-bearing sites of this area into the North Beach; Clearview, Sebonac, and Blantir foci of the Woods aspect and the Bowmans Brook and Clasons Point foci of the East River aspect, all under the Coastal phase of the Woodland pattern. In addition, he defined an intrusive Shantok focus.

(1) North Beach, the earliest intrusive horizon, is found throughout Long Island and resembles Vinette I. Vessels have straight walls, pointed bottoms, straight or occasionally flaring rims, interior and exterior cord-marking, some interior and exterior brushing, incision, netmarking, cord-wrapped-stick
stamping, and grit temper. Some later sites have a little shell tempering and a large amount of dentate stamping.

(2) Clearview has almost the same distribution and vessel shapes as North Beach but interior and exterior dentate stamping is abundant, interior and exterior brushing more common, fabric marking appears, cord-wrapped-stick stamping is rare and shell temper is usual.

(3) Sebonac is found only on the eastern end of the island. Vessel shapes remain simple, a few rounded bottoms appear, surface finish is predominately interior and exterior brushing, decoration usually consists of brushing or combing in the form of triangular and chevron motifs around the rim or scallop shell stamping and shell temper is the rule.

(4) Niantic, little more than a slight modification of Sebonac, is also found in eastern Long Island and is poorly defined. It is recognized by the addition of collared rims, more rounded bottoms, and more globular bodies.

(5) Bowmans Brook, found in western Long Island after Clearview, has much in common with the Canandaigus focus of the Owasco aspect. Vessels have pointed bottoms, rounded shoulders, contricted necks, flaring or straight rims, cord-marked surface finish, lines of cord-wrapped-stick stamping encircling neck and rim, smooth interiors, and grit temper.

(6) Clearview, Bowmans Brook in western Long Island, is contemporaneous with Sebonac and is paralleled in northern New Jersey by the Rosenkrans Ferry focus. Vessels have collared rims, much more incoining than in Bowmans Brook, and shell temper increases as time goes on. Collared rims with scallop shell-stamp decoration are characteristic of the Iroquois incised designs appear in the later sites.

(7) Shantok intrudes from Connecticut during the period of the Niantic focus and differs from the Connecticut ware in that the clay knobs are put on the outside instead of being pushed out from the inside. The pottery is found, principally, at an aboriginal fort documented as having been in use in 1640.

Irving Rouse, Peabody Museum, Yale University, in discussing "Approaches to Ceramic Classification in Connecticut," called attention to the variety of approaches to the study of pottery types used by the preceding speakers and stressed the need for standardization such as adopted in the Southeast and Southwest.

He outlined the four procedures which had been used in classifying archaeological material in Connecticut. The first, used by Charles C. Willoughby in "The Antiquities of the New England Indians," is a grouping of the artifacts as complete objects, first according to material, secondarily in terms of type, and finally, if necessary, according to some other attribute. For example, clay artifacts, having been segregated, are grouped as vessels and pipes, and the former are further separated into Algonkian and Iroquois classes. The second procedure, used by Edward H. Rogers on Milford material, was to treat the non-ceramic artifacts in the same manner as Willoughby, but to group the potsherds in terms of their parts. The sherds were distinguished as to material, shape, surface finish, and decoration, each grouping being further divided so as to form types of material, shape, etc. This method gives a more detailed picture of pottery than the first. The third, used by Alexia Fraus in his Old Lyme material, is an extension of the second. After the breakdown, Fraus grouped his types of pottery material, shape, etc., with the types of arrowheads, pipes, etc., to form cultures or complexes. The fourth, used by Irving Rouse in his Windsor and Shantok pottery, follows the second and third method, but instead of grouping the types of pottery material, shape, etc., into cultures, Rouse considered them independently, making styles - Fort Shantok style, Windsor style.

In conclusion, Dr. Rouse made a distinction between two basic approaches, one dealing with types of complete artifacts, which ends in "cultures," and the other dealing with types of parts of artifacts, which ends in "styles," a term comparable to "type" as used in the Southeast, etc. He recommended the use of both methods, since they complement each other.

The morning session adjourned at 1:00 P.M. and the afternoon session was opened at 2:30 P.M. by William A. Ritchie. W. Elmer Ekblaw submitted the following resolution: "The Eastern States Archeological Federation expresses its gratitude to the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Federation and the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences for their hospitality and cooperation which have made this meeting so successful."

The main part of the afternoon session was devoted to the presentation of papers on bannertones, instituting a new project of the Federation which will be continued at future meetings.

A paper on "Bannertones in Connecticut" by Edward H. Rogers, the Archeological Society of Connecticut, was read by Ripley P. Bullen. Using 132 bannertones, Mr. Rogers discussed them as to type, material, and location. In spite of the fact that Byron Knoblock, whose classification was used in the present study, considers Connecticut as the fringe area for bannertones, this state has produced one specimen for every 1.5 square miles as against Knoblock's estimate of one for every 4.5 square miles in the bannertone area as a whole. Most of the Connecticut bannertones come from the counties situated along the major waterways.

Eleven of the 32 types listed by Knoblock are represented but two types predominate: the Crescent (57 per cent) and the Shield (24 per cent). The remaining are: Southern Ovate (4.4 per cent), Knobbed Lunate (3) per cent, Humped and Freaks types (2.3 per cent each),
Notched Butterfly and Fluted Ball (1.5 per cent each) and the Double-bitted Ax, Paneled, and Triangular forms (one specimen each).

Slate is used for 32.6 per cent of the bannerstones, schist for 22 per cent, steatite for 12.5 per cent, sandstone and shale for 7 per cent each, chlorite for 4.7 per cent, hematite for 4 per cent, and granite and trap rock for 1.5 per cent each. There were not enough examples of the various types in the study to show the correlation between type and material.

A distinction can be made between the polished and drilled bannerstones and a crude, notched, crescent form, mostly of schist and shale, which is seldom worked beyond the stage of roughing out by percussion of superficially ground and polished. The former might have been used ceremonially and the latter for utilitarian purposes.

Most of the Connecticut bannerstones are surface or isolated chance finds. Occasionally a fragment of a polished banner is obtained in camp site excavations while the crude notched type is fairly common in shell heaps. In all cases the bannerstones were associated with typical Coastal Algonquin pottery.

Maurice Robbins, speaking on "Bannerstone Distribution in Massachusetts," pointed out that there was confusion as to what should be classed as bannerstones, resulting, perhaps, from the habit of calling all objects of unknown function, problematical forms. He added that the known distribution of bannerstones in Massachusetts was undoubtedly false because most of them came from areas where great interest in archeology existed, or where chapters of the state society were located. However, bannerstones seem to have the greatest incidence in the south and southeastern coastal belts particularly on Cape Cod and extending inland along the valleys of the larger rivers.

Most of the bannerstones reported are surface finds, too many to have been "plowed from shallow graves" as asserted by Willoughby in "The Antiquities of the New England Indians." The Warren King Moorehead Chapter recently recovered bannerstones or fragments of them, in situ, at the Ford and Teathicut sites, which also yielded European artifacts. At the Fort Site, tentatively classed as Late Coastal, both bi-penate and drilled pebble forms were found. One of these was with a gorget fragment and two lead musket balls in a pocket of dark soil beneath several fragments of burned stone at a depth of fifty centimeters in the yellow soil. Of the sixteen bannerstones or fragments recovered from the site, all but two were apparently intentionally buried in small caches, together with other implements, at a considerable depth below the cultural floor. At the Teathicutt Site, still being excavated, 13 bannerstones have been found but none in caches. Again, musket balls, gun flints, and colonial clay pipes also appear. This evidence points to the fact that bannerstones continued to be used into historic times.

Willena Dutcher spoke on "Bannerstones in New Jersey." She also followed Knoblock's classification in typing 751 specimens, and found that the crescent with 550 examples and the shield with 131 are by far the most common types. Other forms which appear with a frequency of form one to seven are: notched crescent, humped, tubular, rectangular, concave humped, double-edge primary, butterfly, notched butterfly, reel, notched ovate, and curved pick, roughly listed according to frequency.

As for material, sandstone predominated with 218 specimens, followed by slate with 150, steatite with 93, shale with 29, argillite with 21, and porphyry with 15. There are a few specimens of rarer materials such as granite, clay marl, schist, basalt, and serpentine.

Miss Dutcher estimated that New Jersey has produced one bannerstone to every 6.95 square miles. Most of these came from counties bordering the Delaware River, but the southern portion of the state produced the greatest number and almost all of the rarer forms. The majority of the bannerstones in the survey are surface finds, although some excavated material, including the cached specimens from Red Valley and Koons-Crispin, were used.

A few bannerstones have crudely incised designs on the wings or tally marks around the edge. Some have holes drilled in the wings for binding, a few are grooved transversely, some are partially drilled, mostly from the concave side of the curve, and others are not drilled at all.

A paper entitled "The Folsom Culture in Southside Virginia," by Arthur Robertson, the Archeological Society of Virginia, was read by E. B. Barcley. Mr. Robertson stated that the first published account of this type in Virginia was in 1934 when the late David I. Bushnell described two folsom-like points, one from along the Rapidan River, near Orange and the other from along Doughty's Run about twenty miles from Fredericksburg.

Mr. Robertson has 44 folsom-like points in his own collection. All of these are surface finds and all but two are from Mecklenburg County. The most unusual specimen, found on the bottom lands of Beaver Pond Creek, near Buffalo Junction, Mecklenburg County, is of clear crystal and measures one inch in width and two and one-half inches in length.

Two papers were read by title: "The Marcey Creek Site - An Early Manifestation in the Potomac Valley," by Carl Manson, The Archeological Society of Virginia, and "A Multiple Burial at Potter's Pond Site," by the Narraganset Archeological Society of Rhode Island.

For the Executive Committee, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, announced that the
Membership dues of the Federation for 1947 had been set at a minimum of $5.00 for societies of 100 or less members and $5.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof; that the annual meeting of 1947 would be held Saturday and Sunday, November 8th and 9th, at Wilmington and Newark, Delaware; that the second "a" in "archaeology" would be deleted when applied to any printed matter of the Federation in accordance with current usage; that a special committee, composed of the President, Treasurer, and Editor, had been appointed to administer the grant from the Viking Fund.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M. Fifty-one registered delegates and guests from nine states attended the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy Cross, Recording Sec.

Meeting of the Archeological Society of North Carolina

The annual 1946 meeting of the Archeological Society of North Carolina was held in Raleigh in December with Mrs. J. B. Derieux of Raleigh presiding. Professor T. W. M. Lewis, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee, gave the annual address reviewing the archeology of the South-eastern part of the United States with particular emphasis on the recent work carried out under his direction by the University of Tennessee.

The following officers for the year 1947 were elected: president, Dr. John Gillin, professor of anthropology at the University of North Carolina; vice-president, H. M. Doerschuk of Badin; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Raymond Adams, professor of English at the University of North Carolina; editor, Douglas Rights, Winston Salem. Members of the executive committee for 1947 elected are: Dr. C. Sylvester Green, editor of the Durham Morning Herald; J. M. Cutliff, Raleigh; and Dr. W. F. Stinespring, professor of Semitics and Biblical archeology in Duke University.

A committee was appointed consisting of Harry Davis, director of the North Carolina State Museum in Raleigh, and Mr. Rights to prepare a plan for an archeological survey and a comprehensive program for excavation in the State. Another committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of securing a full time archeologist to be added to the anthropology staff of the University at Chapel Hill. This committee consists of Dr. James Bullitt of Chapel Hill, Mr. H. M. Doerschuk and Dr. Gillin.