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The 1947 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 8th and 9th, at Wilmington and Newark, Delaware.

Registration for members and guests took place at 11:00 A.M. at the Du Pont Hotel, Wilmington.

The general meeting was opened at 1:45 P.M. by Irving Rouse, President of the Federation, in the Lecture Room of the Wilmington Library. C. A. Weslager, President of the Archeological Society of Delaware, welcomed the delegates and guests and explained the arrangements for the present meeting.

In response, Dr. Rouse thanked the Delaware Society for their fine job in organizing the Federation meeting, emphasizing that it was not an easy task for a small society. Instead of reviewing the history of the Federation, he referred to the excellent account of the organization published in the Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Delaware Vol. 5, No. 4, which was distributed to the registered delegates and guests.

It was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the Rochester Meeting, November 9th and 10th, 1946, and to adopt them as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 6.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that the usual correspondence with officers, committee chairmen, speakers and outside agencies had been taken care of as promptly as possible; that the directory of the Federation, showing a total membership of 1756, had been revised; that arrangements had been made for a meeting held August 2, 1947, at the New Jersey State Museum to plan the annual Meeting with the Delaware Committee; that registration cards, programs and announcements had been printed and reservations forwarded, etc., for the present meeting; that Bulletin 6 would be sent to the member societies as soon as it was released from the printer.

Wendell S. Hadlock, Treasurer, reported that the balance in the treasury, as of November 8, 1947, was $1409.18 and that some states were in arrears. Dr. Rouse clarified the report by pointing out that $1329.17 was earmarked for publishing the bibliography, thus leaving but $80.01 for general use.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, announced for the Executive Committee that membership dues of the Federation would continue the same as last year, a minimum of $5.00 for societies with 100 or less members and $5.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof; that a fiscal year had been established which would start November 1; that a Budget and Finance Committee composed of the President, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary had been formed; that the Annual Meeting of 1948 would be held Saturday and Sunday, November 6th and 7th at the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, New Jersey; that the Florida Anthropological Society had requested admission into the Federation at this meeting.

The above officers' reports were accepted.
Colonel Leigh M. Pearsall, alternate Vice-President from New Jersey and a member of the Florida Society, read the petition from the newly formed Florida Anthropological Society. With a present membership of 30 and an estimated membership of 100 within three months, the society intends to have a bulletin for its official organ, monographs published separately, and a newsletter, the first edition of which accompanied the petition. It was voted to accept the Florida Anthropological Society as the 16th member of the Federation.

William A. Ritchie, Director of Research, reported that this year several research problems were considered as appropriate to the aims and activities of the Federation including: (1) a continuation of the ceramic analysis for the Eastern United States, begun in 1942 and resumed in 1946, (2) further study of bannerstone types and distribution, also a 1946 project, which might be extended to include all so-called problematical objects and (3) recent contributions to the elucidation of the Laurentian cultural manifestation in the Northeast. As discussion and correspondence had revealed a major interest in the first problem, it was decided to concentrate on this topic with a dual purpose in view: to extend the picture of the general wares and styles in areas not covered at the 1946 Annual Meeting and to attempt a statistical analysis of these wares and styles, with appropriate nomenclature. Therefore, two sessions of the present meeting will be devoted to papers on pottery. However, considerable close cooperation among the participants will be required for some time to insure a proper methodology, prevent confusion in nomenclature, and result in sound interpretation and valid conclusions.

A discussion revealed that although the pottery problem should receive most of the Federation's official attention, with the ultimate aim of having the results published in the Research Series, it was desirable to add one or two other subjects to the research program to which the non-professionals might contribute more. One of these will be historic sites and their contents.

With the resignation of the Editorial Director, Frederick Johnson, in the middle of the year, Dr. Rouse temporarily assumed the editorial duties. In a brief report he paid tribute to the resigning editor, particularly for establishing and building up the Federation Bulletin which provides us with a means of publishing accounts of our activities. Dr. Rouse explained that Bulletin No. 6, containing the minutes of the 1946 Annual Meeting, was delayed by the resignation of the editor, but that it was now in press and would be ready for distribution immediately after the present meeting.

Dr. Rouse then reported on the progress of the bibliography which the Federation has compiled over a ten-year period, and which will be published as Research Publication No. 1 through the generous grant of $1500 from the Viking Fund. The master copy, from which the photo-offset printing will be done, is two-thirds typed. The bibliography, which will probably run to about 180 pages and contain 7500 items, is divided into four parts: (1) front matter, which will explain how to use it, (2) items on archaeology (3) items on Ethnology, and (4) items on Indian History. The archaeological
Mr. Laurence money will
though each member- society Dr. Rouse for tho work on recommended that &o obtain such a copy. Forms will be distributed on which each member will be asked to make application for the bibliography, and failing to do so by a certain time, he will lose the right to obtain the bibliography except by purchase. A nominal charge will be asked to defray the cost of distribution. Whatever copies are left after the distribution to members will be sold for $2.50. It is hoped that in this way enough money will be obtained to finance further Research Publications of the Federation. After a discussion it was decided to charge 25 cents for handling the distribution of the bibliography.

Charles A. Philhower made a motion which was carried to thank Dr. Rouse for the work on the bibliography which has been his project almost since its inception, regardless of the office he held in the Federation.

F. Schuyler Miller, Director of Public Education, outlined by letter a general public relations policy which could be developed. Although each member society must logically work out its own program in accordance with its situation and opportunities, the Director of Public education can and should work with the committees and officers of the Federation to publicize and interpret their activities. He recommended that this be done by sending carefully written, original releases to the major news services, and that it might be well to plan ahead and make contact with a good feature writer so we could have his services when we need them.

W. B. Sucrey, reporting on membership, said that he had written to the eastern states not members of the Federation and that from West Virginia and South Carolina he had received no replies. He did, however, receive one from New Hampshire, in the form of a letter from Mr. Laurence M. Crosbie of Exeter, stating he was collecting names of interested people preparatory to forming a society.

Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Vice-director of Exhibits, briefly described the permanent and special exhibits which he had arranged in the Museum, Memorial Library, University of Delaware, for the Sunday session of this meeting.

The recent activities and future plans of the Archeological Societies of the Federation were reported as follows:

Connecticut. Eva L. Butler reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut has a present membership of 333. Bulletin No. 20 was published during the year and No. 21 is almost ready for press. The society will miss greatly the infectious enthusiasm and kindly spirit of Arthur L. Pauio of Norwich, a most active member, who died last March.

The annual meeting was held May 10 at the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford. Over 60 people were present to hear W. Elmer
M. K. Blaw give an illustrated lecture on "Land and Life of the Polar Eskimo," Edward Rogers speak on the "Bannerstones of Connecticut," and Austin F. Hawes give an illustrated talk on the "Archaeology of Middle America." The semi-annual meeting was held Oct. 26 at the Danbury Historical Museum and Art Center. Over 20 people attended an illustrated lecture on "The Aboriginal Occupation of the Five Rivers Area," by Vincent S. Schaefer.

The Danbury Chapter met the second Monday of every month. The guest speaker on several occasions was the late Dr. Grant Finch, who gave illustrated talks on his travels among the ruins of the ancient civilizations of Central and South America. The chapter started to excavate a site in New Milford on May 16.

The Niantic Chapter at Niantic held regular meetings throughout the year and at one of these, maps made in the late 1700's by Ezra Stiles, then president of Yale, were exhibited. Two burial excavations were made during the year and the skeletons turned over to the Peabody Museum. A field meet was held in September at the farm of Byron Clark.

The New Haven Chapter held its annual meeting April 29 at the home of George Barnard where his collection was on display, and on March 27 the excavation of two Niantic burials was discussed at a meeting at the Peabody Museum.

The Windham County Chapter held its first annual meeting April 13 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan, Woodstock. The South Woodstock site of Arthur Basso was discussed with the aid of artifacts and charts, and the Indian collections of the Howard Bracken Memorial Library were inspected.

Delaware. Arthur G. Volkmann reported that the members of the society, stimulated by having the Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation in Delaware, resumed their pre-war activities with renewed energy and vigor. Membership was increased to 100. One news letter and Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 4, commemorating the E.S.A.F meeting, was published. Exhibits in the Museum Room of the Society in the Memorial Library of the University of Delaware were improved.

Three lecture meetings were held during the year in Wilmington. At the annual meeting, Feb. 15, Edmund Carpenter of the University of Pennsylvania outlined the Delaware Project of the Indiana Historical Society now in progress. Matthew W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American ethnology, gave an illustrated lecture April 1, "Uncovering Mexico's Forgotten Treasures." Projecting the inauguration of a series of lectures relating to Indian pottery, Theodore Stern of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on "What We Can Learn from Indian Pottery" on November 30, 1946.

A combined field trip and meeting was held May 10 in Lewes. After a reconnaissance of sites in the vicinity, the meeting was addressed by C. A. Westlager, President of the Society, who spoke on "Historic Tribes of Sussex County" and Archibald Crozier, Treasurer, who related his experiences in collecting Indian relics in Delaware over a period of fifty years. On December 1, 1946, about 20 members
made a field trip to the aboriginal jasper quarries near Vera Cruz, Pa. A description of a previous trip to this location by Charles F. Kier, Jr., appears in the current bulletin. Over the weekend of May 29, members of the society excavated a Nanticoke Indian site on the Nanticoke River at Sherptown, Maryland. The material found will be exhibited in the Museum. The results of this labor assume an added interest in view of the monograph on the Nanticoke Indians written by Mr. Weslager and shortly to be published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Maine. Wendell S. Hadleock reported that the Robert Abbe Museum will continue to represent Maine in the Federation until some other society can take its place. During the past summer, this museum, in collaboration with the Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Andover, Mass., made a survey of the Union River Valley, excavated on Wasp Island, and conducted a six-week excavation at Passadumkeag, where burials of the red paint complex were uncovered. These are being reported upon at the present meeting. However, before a complete picture of the past cultures of Maine can be determined, it will be necessary to obtain data from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Maryland. Mrs. George C. Wilcox, Jr. reported that this society was still inactive but there was a possibility of reorganization.

Massachusetts. W. Elmer Ekblaw reported that the Massachusetts Archeological Society gained strength in both membership and finances, and increased its activities in administration and research in the field during the past year.

The semi-annual meeting was held April 12 at the Peabody Museum, Andover, and the annual meeting, Oct. 11 in the Springfield Museum, Springfield. The Executive Committee held several other meetings and the Research Council, besides holding meetings, was active in stimulating field research.

The Society now embraces 286 members, locally attached to five regional chapters in several parts of the state.

During the past open season field work was emphasized and all five chapters were engaged in excavations, with varying degrees of success. The most active group, the Warren K. Moorehead Chapter of the Taunton River district, was remarkably successful in excavating the now well-known Titicut Site, where more than a score of burials have been exhumed and almost 5,000 artifacts recovered. The other, younger chapters have opened promising "digs" but have not as yet been so successful.

The usual number of issues of the bulletin and of the news letter came from the press. The year ahead gives every promise of wider research activity, increased membership and more adequate funds.

New Jersey. Arthur C. King reported that the membership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey totalled 211 as of May, 1947.

Quarterly meetings were held throughout the year. The program committee attempted to have at each meeting one speaker from the
outside and one from the membership of the society, a plan which worked out well. Talks included: "Clues to the Chronology of Coastal New York," by Carlyle S. Smith; "Bennerstones of New Jersey," by Willena Dutcher; "Archaeological Excavations in the Viru Valley, Peru, by the Columbia University Expedition of 1946," by William Duncan Strong; "Totems of the Northwest Coast Area," by Colonel Leigh M. Pearsall; "The Mound Builders," by Dr. Lancelot Ely, President of the Society.

The annual meeting was held in May at the private museum of Dorothy Middleton Nelson and an outside speaker was dispensed with so that more time could be spent in examining Mrs. Nelson's collection and hearing how it was acquired.

One news letter, No. 16, and the first monograph of the Research Series, "Eastern Algonkian Block-stamp Decoration: A New World Original or an Acculturated Art," by Frank G. Speck, were published.

Two divisions of the Delaware Project of the Indiana Historical Society excavated in New Jersey this summer and fall, one under the direction of William A. Ritchie and Edmund S. Carpenter in Sussex County and the other under the direction of Dorothy Cross and Catherine McCann in Salem County.

New York. Charles F. Goddard reported that only the Lewis Henry Morgan and the Long Island chapters of the New York State Archeological Association had described their activities.

The Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter added seven new members during the year and lost one through death. Monthly meetings were held from September through May at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester. Some were formal, others informal, and guest speakers included: Dr. William N. Fenton, Dr. William A. Ritchie, Rev. Alexander M. Stewart, Dr. William Kuechler, Dr. Gordon Willey and Richard A. MacNeish.


The Long Island Chapter has been preoccupied with the raising of funds toward their projected museum and has not conducted the usual field work during the year.

Pennsylvania. J. Alden Mason reported for the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology in place of Claude E. Schaeffer, who recently accepted the position of Director of the Museum of the Plains Indian, Browning, Montana.

Dr. Mason said that The Pennsylvania Archaeologist, a near-casualty of the war, will soon resume publication and a news letter is also planned.

Field work included two major undertakings. For the Delaware
Project of the Indiana Historical Society, Richard MacNeish and John Witthoft excavated a stratified prehistoric village site of great interest, situated on the flood plain along the Delaware River near Kintnersville. Two distinct levels of occupation were found separated by a deposit of flood-laid silt. Analysis of the material is now being carried on, and publication of a detailed account is planned. Several other sites in this general region were excavated with gratifying results. A detailed survey of Laurentian and Early Coastal sites in the Upper Delaware Valley by Vernon Leslie promises to be a major contribution to our knowledge of the archeology of this highly important area.

Dr. Charles Snow of the University of Kentucky studied the skeletal material from the McKee’s Rocks Mound, Pennsylvania’s largest tumulus. His findings indicate that the physical types present here are perhaps closer to Hopewell than to any other neighboring manifestation.

Rhode Island. Mrs. Mary B. Straight reported that the Narragansett Archeological Society of Rhode Island completed the second season’s work at the Potter’s Pond Shell Heap in southern Rhode Island. The director of the excavation, Herbert A. Luther, will present an illustrated lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society at the December meeting, in the John Brown House, Providence, and the society hopes to publish a preliminary report of the work next spring.

Howard B. Smith represented this state at the meeting and gave a short report on the work at Potter’s Pond.

Virginia. C. G. Holland reported that regular meetings were held throughout the winter of 1946-1947. Dr. Dale Stewart described the excavations at Patowomacke at the first meeting of the season.

A quarterly bulletin was established and maintained throughout the year. The last and most successful issue was Vol.2, No.1, which reported a cooperative survey of Folsom points found in Virginia.

Authorized by the state, one of the society members made a partial site survey along the Shenandoah, Meherrin, Appomattox and New rivers. Several members had the opportunity to collect and preserve material from post-contact burials found in a gravel pit operated by the State Highway Department, which was in danger of complete destruction. All members are interested in the Buggs Island Dam area soon to be flooded which is being surveyed by the Smithsonian. This is the historic home of many tribal remnants: the Seponi, the Tutelo, the Occaneechee, etc.

James L. Clark, Jr. made a motion which was carried to thank the Archeological Society of Delaware for the kind hospitality shown the delegates and guests of the Federation.

The business session was brought to a close at 3:45 P.M. and the following papers were presented: "New Evidence Relating to Munsee Prehistory" (Illustrated), by William A. Ritchie, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences; "Excavations in the Red Paint Burial
Complex of Presadumkeag, Maine" (Illustrated), by Theodore Stern, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania; "A Preliminary Survey of Indian Sites and Material on Den River and Certain Tributaries near Danville, Virginia," by C. G. Hollond, the Archeological Society of Virginia; "An Early Historic 17th Century Fort on Eastern Long Island," by Ralph Solecki, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University.

An informal dinner at the Hob Tea Room was followed by an address on the "Trends in Eastern United States Archeology" by Carl E. Guthe, Director, New York State Museum, Albany, New York. During the dinner the guests were entertained by a fifteen minute radio broadcast which had been transcribed in the afternoon. C. A. Wealger, President of the Delaware Society, led a round table discussion on archeology. His victims were: Irving Rouse, William A. Ritchie and Dorothy Cross.

The Sunday session was opened at 10:00 A.M. in the Museum, Memorial Library, University of Delaware, Newark, by Carl E. Guthe, Director of the New York State Museum. Dean F. H. Squire of the University of Delaware welcomed the delegates and guests. He gave a brief history of the University and announced that an anthropologist was joining the staff next year.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the presentation of papers on pottery from several of the eastern states. Those presented in the morning were: "Some Types of Massachusetts Pottery" (Illustrated), by Ripley P. Bullen, Phillips Academy; "Pottery of the Region of Long Island Sound," by Irving Rouse; Peabody Museum, Yale University; "Ceramic Sequences in Eastern Pennsylvania," by John Witthoft, University of Michigan.

After a luncheon at the College Inn and a tour of the campus, the pottery session was continued with the following papers: "Ceramic Types of the Oswego Culture," by William A. Ritchie; "A Tentative Pottery Sequence in Southern New Jersey," by Catherine J. McCann, New Jersey State Museum; "Indian Pottery of Delaware," by Archibald Crozier, the Archeological Society of Delaware; "Ceramic Types of the Upper Chesapeake Bay" (Illustrated), by Richard E. Stearns; the Natural History Society of Maryland.

Dr. Rouse, President, made the following appointments: Editorial Director - John Witthoft; Vice-director of Exhibits - Mrs. Frances Naylor; Nominating Committee - J. Alden Mason (Chairman), Ripley P. Bullen; Colonel Leigh M. Fearsall; Program Committee - Dorothy Cross (Chairman), William A. Ritchie, Frank Solecki.

Ripley P. Bullen made a motion which was carried that the Corresponding Secretary send a letter of thanks to the University of Delaware for the hospitality extended to the Federation.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M. Seventy-four registered delegates and guests from twelve states attended the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Cross
Recording Secretary
Colonial times (c. 1725).

We therefore conclude that the evidence is amply sufficient to demonstrate the Munsee provenience of the major portion of the material found by our survey in the Delaware Valley; that they migrated into the region from southeastern New York in late prehistoric times bringing with them a Castle Creek culture; that subsequent Iroquois acculturation resulted in a modification of the ceramic complex into Mohawk and Onondaga types in which state the Munsee passed over into the historic period, which here began remarkably late.

Excavations in the Red Paint Burial Complex of Passadumkeag, Maine*

by Theodore Stern

In the summer of 1947, an expedition jointly sponsored by the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and the Robert Abbe Museum, Bar Harbor, Me., excavated a portion of a cemetery attributed to the Red Paint Burial Complex at Passadumkeag, Me. The site lies on the Hathaway farm, situated on an esker overlooking the Passadumkeag River not far from its confluence with the Penobscot. Here Warren K. Moorehead had previously removed 17 burials; the present researches unearthed seven more.

The soil of the site is composed of a humus mantle 6"-12" in thickness, underlain by successive layers of yellow and buff gravels, known locally as "pin gravels," together with admixed materials. Analyses showed the soil to be acid.

Several burials were discernible in the lower range of the humus and none extended far into the upper surface of the buff gravels. So shallow were they that plowing had in some cases transposed a few artifacts within the humus. The relatively deeper graves evidenced a short burial shaft filled with intermixed humus and gravels and shaped roughly like an inverted truncate cone with the apex resting upon the center of a red ochre lens. One burial was almost completely surrounded by a rude 8" wall of unmodified stones. The red ochre at the bottom of each grave presented irregular ovoid outlines and a lenticular cross-section, averaging 5" in thickness at the center. The graves were large enough to hold a corpse in flexed or secondary interment, and some might even accommodate an extended burial.

The position of the artifacts was not uniform within each grave and did not show regularity from one grave to another. Artifacts included: primary tools - abrading stones and hammerstones; secondary implements - gouges, adzes, plummetts, oval stones, flaked points, rough slate blades, pyrites strike-a-lights and problematical objects.

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* The material in this paper was taken from a longer paper written jointly by Wendell Hadlock and Theodore Stern which is being published in American Antiquity, vol. XIV, no. 2, October, 1948.
The only evidence of lithic deterioration occurred upon certain schistose artifacts which had been in contact with pyrites. While the primary tools show variable wear, many of the other artifacts seem to have been placed in the graves unused.

The evidence presented by the limited excavations undertaken indicates that there is justification for terming the site, and probably others like it, a cemetery, with an association of grave goods that varies from grave to grave, but presents an overall homogeneity. Claims for antiquity of the complex that rest upon such factors as absence of skeletal material, disappearance of grave outlines, and disintegration of stone artifacts are somewhat weakened by the number of variable elements that have entered. A prime desideratum remains the excavation of an occupational site that can be equated in toto with the Red Paint burial complex. When this is done a fuller picture may begin to emerge and the cultural position of the complex ascertained.

A Preliminary Survey of Indian Sites and Material on Dan River and Certain Tributaries Near Danville, Virginia

by C. G. Holland

The area was surveyed by digging test pits, but all of the material came from the surface. One village, two rock shelters, five camp sites and four workshops were located.

Material from three camp sites and three workshops, all within a half mile of one another, was in sufficient quantity to be used statistically. This comprised 2,212 chipped stone artifacts, 490 clay shards, 77 steatite shards and four polished stone objects. Stemmed projectile points, with width comparable to length, made up 20% and lanceolate forms, 44% of the total. Triangular points had a frequency of less than 2%. Rhyolite, showing varying degrees of weathering, was used for 90% and milky quartz for 7% of the chipped artifacts. The closest rhyolite quarries known to have been operated by the Indians are in Randolph County, North Carolina. Other chipped implements included: drills, which showed the common "T" motif; three types of scrapers, the so-called "thumb," end and side; crude, small axes. The polished stone material consisted of two fragmentary pendants, a portion of a steatite bannerstone and a fragment of a pipe-like object.

The clay pottery varied from a rust brown to red in color, was grit tempered and decorated with two textile patterns, one a net and the other produced by "twining." The rims are straight although the lip is sometimes thickened or slightly rolled outward. Occasionally the lip is decorated with simple incisions.

There was some evidence to show that each camp site had a workshop nearby. No pottery was found in a workshop, while "mano" stones and axes were frequent in these areas.

The two rock shelters were not excavated. A pottery sampling from the village site would indicate that its occupation was different from that of the camp sites described above.
led to an almost overwhelming expansion of field work. In 1934 the Eastern States Archeological Federation was organized. The following year the national Society for American Archeology was created. In this same period the series of Southeastern Archeological Conferences and the Plains Conferences were begun.

A constantly increasing number of non-professional students were becoming interested in the technical aspects of the problem. A larger number of professional students were devoting their lives to this area. The discovery of true stratigraphy established several definite culture sequences. It became evident that the archeology of the eastern United States was a single complex research problem.

By 1940 the fruits of these developments were new attempts to synthesize existing archeological knowledge. Ford and Willey's "An Interpretation of the Prehistory of the Eastern United States," Griffin's "The Fort Ancient Aspect," and the volume on "Man in Northeastern North America" illustrate this effort.

There has very recently been created a Joint Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains in our country which is composed of representatives of the Society for American Archeology, the American Anthropological Association and the American Council of Learned Societies. It is working closely with government officials in the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service and other agencies, and is able to assist and guide research projects in all parts of the country. The process of organizing archeologists for a combined attack upon the complex problems of eastern United States archeology is almost complete.

As we approach the end of the first half of the 20th Century it is evident that North American archeology has come of age, and may now be considered a true science. The spectacular progress which has been made in the eastern United States in the last fifty years is the result of the combined efforts of all students, regardless of whether they were professionals or non-professionals. The sharp line which formerly was drawn between scientists and amateurs has now largely disappeared. This is reflected even in the archeological exhibits in many museums, where greater emphasis is being placed upon the Indians who made and used the archeological objects than upon the objects themselves. Today all students of American archeology read new meaning into the statement made by Cyrus Thomas fifty years ago, "The chief object in view in the study of archeology is the man of bygone ages."

Some Types of Massachusetts Pottery
by Ripley P. Bullen

Some of the pottery found in Massachusetts may be classified into four major groups which appear to have implications of chronology.

(1) Vinette Type 1 -- a thick, coiled ware, coarsely tempered with quartz or granite, with pointed base, straight or excursive sides,
rounded rim, and cord mallections inside and out. This is the earliest pottery at four stratified sites.

(2a) Early Intermediate -- a medium thick, medium coarse mineral (sometimes shell) tempered coiled ware with pointed base, round or flat rim, and usually straight sides but sometimes a suggestion of neck constriction. Decoration consists of cord mallections (exteriors only), rocker, scallop shell, and dentate impressions and various types of jabbed imprints and trilled lines. (2b) Late Intermediate -- this ware has more distinct neck constriction, rims are predominantly flat, thicker than walls, and often pinched outwards. The usual temper is shell but vegetable material and crushed rock are also used. Interior surfaces are frequently channelled. Decoration, when present, consists of cord-wrapped stick impressions in paneled arrangement. Occasionally fingernail imprints are found.

(3) Late Prehistoric -- which includes four wares: (a) "Incised" -- a laminated, shell-tempered, medium thick ware, usually with constricted neck, everted mouth, and pointed to semi-globular body. Decoration consists of shallow lines incised at the neck over fabric mallections which cover body and neck. (b) "Conoid-like" -- medium thin, shell-tempered vessels of unknown shape with cord-wrapped stick impressions, almost touching each other, forming triangular or diamond-shaped areas below rounded rims. (c) "Castle Creek-like" -- very thin, fine mineral-tempered, small vessels with globular bodies, constricted necks, and flared mouths. Bodies covered with partially smoothed-over fabric mallections. Nocks plain or platted with edge of wrapped paddle. (d) Typical Castle Creek Owasco vessels -- found, so far, only in western Massachusetts associated with Iroquoian (Hudson Valley Incised) sherds.

(4) Historic -- pottery with Iroquoian-like collars and castulations, usually associated with European goods. Collars are decorated with incised or impressed designs which are not necessarily Iroquoian.

Pottery of the Region of Long Island Sound*

by Irving Housa

The region extending from Long Island on the south to about the northern boundary of Connecticut and from the Hudson River on the west to Narragansett Bay forms a single ceramic area which can be divided into western and eastern sub-areas.

The pottery of the western sub-area is divided into the following chronological divisions: (1) North Beach -- like Vinotto I; straight-sided vessels with conoidal or flattened base, no neck, surface scored or cord marked inside and out and mostly grit tempered.

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* This article has been printed in full in the Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Connecticut, No. 21, 1947, pp. 10-25. It is largely based on work done by Carlyle S. Smith.
Ceramic Sequences in Eastern Pennsylvania

by John Witthoft

An attempt is made to trace the sequential development of pottery types from the beginning of the Early Woodland period to the Late Woodland period of the area, and Susquehannock, and Lebanon County Woodland ceramic complexes. Early Woodland is characterized by large stemmed and other coarse stone projectile points and stoneware tempered pottery, copied from stone vessels. Vinettol is widespread on Adena and slightly later horizons, and is followed by the appearance of introduced Woodland Cordmarked and Abbott Zoned types in Middle Woodland, and of Vinetto 2 wares farther north. Later areally specialized complexes are all descended from traditions already differentiated in the Middle Woodland; they indicate more sedentary life and more rapid ceramic transition. Preliminary descriptions and interpretations are offered of Lunape and pre-Susquehannock complexes, and of their Early-Middle Woodland predecessors of the area in terms of ceramics. Projectile point forms are emphasized as time markers, and the presence of parallel developmental ceramic sequences in the various sub-areas noted.

A Tentative Pottery Sequence in Southern New Jersey

by Catherine J. McCann

The Ware site in the northern part of Salem County, New Jersey, was excavated in the fall of 1947 as part of a project established by the Indiana Historical Society to study the archaeology of the Delaware tribes. The site was selected as being suitable for stratigraphic excavation to determine which pottery and artifact types were latest in the area.

Three principal types of pottery could be distinguished: (1) a type which sometimes has a plain-smoothed surface and sometimes fabric impressions or spaced impressions which could have been made with a cord-wrapped stick. Surface impressions are usually partly smoothed over. Decoration is by cord-wrapped stick, incising, punctation, or single cord impressions. This has been called the "Riggins" type. (2) A coarse, cord-marked ware with frequent cross-stamping. (3) A plain, rough type sometimes heavily tempered with stoneware. This has a flat base slightly offset from the body of the vessel.

No stratification was visible, so excavation was carried on in five-foot squares and three-inch levels. Two areas, one of 260
square feet and the other of 375 square feet were excavated. They yielded 520 and 683 sherds respectively. In both areas the Riggins type was predominant in the first three levels (the upper 9 inches),

* This paper will be published in an early number of American Antiquity.
over 90% of the sherds from those levels being of the Riggins type. Below this there was an increase in the percentage of the other types, the cord-marked pottery reaching a maximum at a depth of about 12 inches, and the flat-based were being most abundant below that level.

**Ceramic Types of the Owasco Culture**

by William A. Kitchio

At the ESAF meeting at Rochester in 1946, I presented a paper on the pottery of New York state, west of the Hudson Valley. For the most part, this was a description of ceramic wares and the need for further analysis into type categories of the kind employed in certain other parts of the United States was stressed as the next step in formulating a useful device for comparative studies in the Northeastern area.

With the aid of Richard S. MacNeish, University of Michigan Fellow, who had developed a method which had elsewhere proved satisfactory for this purpose, the large ceramic collections from three major Owasco sites excavated by the Rochester Museum were analyzed.

Briefly, the method consisted in making for each site, or level at a component, a correlation chart utilizing features of rim shape and decoration. Types were then created in terms of, (1) the persistence of correlated features or, (2) radical discrepancies of compared features from site to site.

On the basis of percentages we were able to demonstrate continuity or discontinuity of types and thus establish a ceramic sequence revealing both temporal factors and developmental trends. Areal or spatial factors are also determinable by this method.

Surface finish and paste correlations with our types are not as yet possible. However, differences in surface finish do reveal trends which are in agreement with the type trends. For example, check-stamping gradually increases, along with the Owasco Collared type, but not all collared pots have check-stamp bodies.

The following types have by this means been established for the Owasco culture: Owasco Corded Oblique, Owasco Herringbone, Owasco Plotted, Owasco Corded Horizontal, Owasco Corded Collar, Leavanna Cord on Cord A and B, Canandaigua Dentate, Canandaigua Plain, Canandaigua Oblique Corded Neck, Castle Creek Punctate, Castle Creek Beaded, Bainbridge Collared Incised, Bainbridge Corded Incised, Bainbridge Notched Incised, Bainbridge Push and Pull.

I shall continue applying this analysis to our entire Owasco and pre-Owasco series and a report will be issued on the completion of the work describing and illustrating all the defined ceramic types.
Indian Pottery of Delaware

by Archibald Crozier

The pottery found at Slaughter Creek by D. S. Davidson and members of the Delaware Archeological Society was the first of any quantity excavated in Delaware and it is typical of Sussex County material. Vessels range in size from small cups to large pots. They are made from local clay by coiling and are heavily tempered with shell. Bases are pointed or rounded; rims are usually straight or slightly flaring, and a few are slightly castellated; the exterior surface is usually cord or net impressed, the interior, frequently smoothed with a comb-like tool; decoration is applied by incision and occasional punctation in geometric patterns; tops of rims often bear a cord or stamp design. A few sherds have a band of clay superficially applied near the rim. Pottery similar to Slaughter Creek has been found in the Moore Shell Heap near Rehoboth and at Lewes.

The only extensive excavations in New Castle County were at Crane Hook at the mouth of the Christiana River, so the pottery obtained from this area is not numerous. These sherds contain a variety of tempering material -- mica, tourmaline, steatite, pyrites, quartz, sand and gravel. The paste was made from very fine white kaolin, found locally, which also has been used by modern potters. The sherds are not so well decorated as those from Sussex County, although a few bear walls of Troy, chevrons and diagonal lines. Some potsherds, mostly heavy and crude, have been found at Edgemore, Bellevue and Holly Oak; and others, more delicately made and decorated, at Claymont and Marcus Hook.

The pottery from Kent County is very much like that of New Castle County, heavy and coarse as a rule, with cord-wrapped stick decoration.

Ceramic Types of the Upper Chesapeake Bay

by Richard B. Stearns

The pottery here described was obtained from village sites in tide water Maryland, principally from those on the western shores of Chesapeake Bay. Most of these sites front on the bay and its tidal estuaries, all of which contain shell heaps. At present few shell heaps are greater in depth than two feet, although there is documentary evidence that at one time there were many deposits of great thickness and that large quantities of shell were removed for fertilizer. Sites about the head of tidalwater of creeks and rivers draining into the bay from the west produced a few sherds.

There are two main types of pottery. Vessels of the first type are wide-mouthed jars with slightly constricted necks and conoidal bases. Two varieties of surface finish can be recognized, sometimes associated, but not evenly distributed, on all sites. One bears impressions of a crude fabric, somewhat resembling net, with knots close together, and the other, cord impressions. Notches sometimes are applied to the inside of rims of net-impressed ware.
Pulverized oyster shell and quartz are the tempering agents. On the whole, sites which produce this ware have few other types, and one site at Rock Island in Anne Arundel County produced this to the total exclusion of all other wares.

The second type differs from the first mostly in the use of decoration, which consists of geometric patterns, sometimes quite complex, applied by impression of cord or cord-wrapped stick and by incision to the neck or upper one-third of the vessel. Cord-impressed designs are usually on a cord-impressed surface finish and incised designs on a surface which seems to be impressed with basketry. Vessels of this type are smaller, have thinner side walls and a smoother surface finish than the first. Oyster shell is the preferred temper. Sites producing this ware have very few not-impressed sherds and on some sites, on the Patuxent in particular, there is none at all. The only variation in decorative treatment is the addition of collared rims, somewhat resembling those found on the upper Potomac and at Conowingo Dam. These have been found on two sites, one on the Magothy river and the other on Soapstone Branch which drains into the Patapsco.

**Potters Pond Shell Heap**

by Herbert A. Luthor

For the second season the Narragansett Archaeological Society, under the direction of Herbert A. Luthor, excavated the Potters Pond Shell Heap in southern Rhode Island. The site stretches along a salt bay inlet for about 60 meters and extends inland for about 25 meters. The shell heap consists primarily of oyster shell, with some scallop, clam, sea clam, and quahog.

Hearth and ashpits were fairly abundant over the whole area and one burial was encountered. Stone material included: projectile points mostly of green shale, felsite and white quartz, knives, scrapers, hammerstones, three grooved and one small groovelss axe, a fragment of a pendant, a piece of steatite pipe and iron pyrites. No triangular or notched points were found and very few nutsinkers in spite of the location of the site. A good proportion of the finds were bone tools including bone and antler tip points. Potsherds of steatite and clay, both shell and grit tempered, were prevalent although no whole pots appeared. The only trade piece was an iron axe, recovered near the surface. This is a triangular piece of metal, designed for hafting, but there is no hole through the head. Fragments of animal bone appeared throughout with fish and split deer bones being most common.

In general there appears to be no particular horizontal distribution except, perhaps, that most of the bone tools were near the shore. As for the vertical distribution, most of the artifacts were between 25 and 50 centimeters in depth.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

Cash on hand, December 31, 1946 $1620.11

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Cash on hand, November 5, 1947 $1409.18