

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION



CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
GEORGIA
MAINE
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS

NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
NORTH CAROLINA
PENNSYLVANIA
RHODE ISLAND
VERMONT
VIRGINIA

BULLETIN NO. 8



MAY, 1949

Minutes Of The 1948 Annual Meeting

The 1948 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 6 and 7, at the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, New Jersey.

Registration for members and guests took place at 11 A.M.

The General meeting was opened by Irving Rouse, President, at 2 P.M. Dr. Lancelot Ely, President of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, welcomed the delegates and guests. He outlined the recent accomplishments of the local society, called attention to the special exhibit of Indian material in the Museum and mentioned collections and historic places which could be visited throughout the State. Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, Director of the New Jersey State Museum, gave a brief history of the Museum and called attention to the fact that the Federation was founded in Trenton, 15 years ago.

In response, Dr. Rouse thanked the New Jersey Society and the State Museum for arranging the present meeting, recalling that the Federation had met in Trenton four times before.

The reading of the minutes of the Wilmington Meeting, November 8 and 9, 1947, was dispensed with and they were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 7.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that the regular correspondence was handled throughout the year; arrangements were made for distribution of the bibliography, Bulletin No. 7 and announcements for the 1948 meeting; questionnaires and letters were sent twice during the year to the member societies for the revision of the Directory.

Wendell S. Hadlock, Treasurer, reported that the balance in the treasury, as of November 4, 1948, was \$86.03, but that \$100.00 was still owing for Bulletin No. 7.

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 nominal handling charge of about 10 cents, the exact amount to be determined by the Budget Committee, would be charged for each Bulletin and that the secretaries of each society would receive a request for the number of copies desired; that the Budget Committee would audit the treasury account yearly; that the minutes of the general meeting and the abstracts of papers presented would continue to be published in the Bulletin; that the Annual Meeting of 1949 would be held Friday and Saturday, November 11 and 12 at Richmond, Virginia; that the New Hampshire Archaeological Society had requested admission into the Federation at this meeting.

The above officers' reports were accepted.

In the absence of the Editor, Dr. Rouse announced that

Bulletin No. 7 and "An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard" had been published during the year. A total of 256 copies of the bibliography were sent to members for the nominal handling charge of 25 cents and 15 copies had been sold at the regular publication price of \$2.50.

P. Schuyler Miller, Director of Public Education, reported that it is difficult for the Federation as a whole to handle publicity except for the Annual Meeting and for Federation projects. The Federation should, however, stimulate the local societies to contact the press when new discoveries are made.

E. B. Sacrey, Director of Membership, reported that both the Maryland and Georgia societies had disbanded with little promise of immediate reorganization. South Carolina had been contacted several times but no information was forthcoming. He then presented the application of the New Hampshire Archaeological Society for membership into the Federation. It was voted to receive this Society into the Federation.

Dr. Rouse suggested that the District of Columbia be contacted in regard to forming a Society, which might also revive the Maryland group.

Frances Naylor, Vice-director of Exhibits, described briefly the special exhibit of Indian material at the State Museum, the highlight of which was the copy of the famous Walum Olum made by Rafinesque.

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

CONNECTICUT. Richard F. Jones, Jr. reported that the membership of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut was now 324.

State meetings were held twice a year and more often in the individual chapters, of which there are five. The fall meeting was held in Norwich. Dr. Morris Steggerda addressed the Society on the Maya and Mr. Jones presented a motion picture in color on the Mayan territory. At the spring meeting, the newly elected President, Dr. Charles W. Goff talked on "Precolumbian Syphilis," and Wendell S. Hadlock spoke on the "Red Paint Culture."

The two publications of the Society, the News-Letter and the Bulletin, continued to be published.

In field work, which is carried on by each Chapter, the New Haven group was the most active; it is excavating the Grannis Island Site in New Haven Harbor. The Danbury chapter is working at the Lovers' Leap Site. Of current interest is a survey of caches from the State being conducted by former President Lyant W. Russell.

DELAWARE. Arthur G. Volkman reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware had approximately 100 members.

On January 27, the Society was addressed by George J. Woodruff on "Indian Village Sites in Southern New

Jersey." On May 15, Dr. J. Alden Mason spoke on "Panamanian and Mexican Expeditions."

Two News Letters were published and a Bulletin is in course of preparation. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission published a book by C. A. Weslager, Editor of the Society, entitled "The Nanticoke Indians."

No organized field work was sponsored by the Society but the officers made several reconnaissance trips. A rock shelter near Wilmington was investigated but excavation was abandoned when it became hazardous.

Mr. Elwood Wilkins, Jr., Museum Adviser, arranged two exhibits in the windows of prominent Wilmington business establishments. The museum at the University of Delaware was moved to other quarters in the same location. Dr. Frank H. Sommer, an anthropologist who was added to the University faculty this year, was appointed Curator of the Museum and it is hoped real progress will be made in the study of Delaware archaeology under his professional leadership.

MAINE. Wendell S. Hadlock reported that the Robert Abbe Museum, cooperating with the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, continued excavations on Wasp Island, Ellsworth Falls, Maine. Students from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of Dr. Theodore Stern, assisted in the excavations.

The Robert Abbe Museum also cooperated with the Willimantic State Teachers College of Connecticut in a program of teaching archaeology, arts and crafts, and nature studies. Mrs. Eva L. Butler was an instructor and adviser to the students. The students participating in the program received college credit.

An analysis of the pottery of Maine has been started.

MASSACHUSETTS. William S. Fowler reported that during the past year the Massachusetts Archaeological Society enjoyed an active growth, scientifically, financially and numerically. With 290 members, the Society has built up a sizable financial reserve and is continuing to publish quarterly bulletins dealing principally with archaeological research in the Northeast.

The Society carried out a program of research through its five active chapters and its Research Council. Excavations were conducted on the North Shore, at Plymouth, and in the Taunton River Valley where work continues with notable success at the important site of Titicut. A pottery classification was completed and published in Bulletin Vol. 10, No. 1.

On April 9, 1949, the Society will celebrate its 10th anniversary at the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Andover, and a cordial invitation is extended to members of other societies to attend this celebration. A special anniversary number of the Bulletin will be published at that time.

NEW JERSEY. Colonel Leigh M. Pearsall reported that the Archaeological Society of New Jersey now has 218 members.

Quarterly meetings, with an average attendance of 70, were held during the year. Talks included: "The Red Paint Culture in Maine," by Dr. Theodore Stern; "History of Archaeological Research in the Northeast," by Edmund S. Carpenter; "Researches Among the Tepehuan Indians," by J. Alden Mason; "Quartzite of the Kirkwood Formation in Southern New Jersey," by Charles F. Kier, Jr.; "Ocean County and the Indians," by Harold K. Woolley. The fall meeting was arranged by the Unalachtigo Chapter and included a motion picture of the excavations of George Woodruff and trips to the Cohansey Quartzite Quarry, the Riggins Farm Site, and to several museums in the southern part of the state. In July a pilgrimage was made to the summer home of Charles A. Philhower on the famous Minisink Site along the upper Delaware River. The same month the Society was on the "Your WAAT Coffee Club" program, Newark.

Field work consisted of aid to the Delaware Project in sampling four sites in Salem and Gloucester counties and the excavation of a multiple burial at Gilford Park, Ocean County.

NEW YORK. Charles F. Goddard reported that the membership of the Long Island Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association has nearly doubled and that the Annual Meeting, October 17, was enthusiastically attended. The Chapter is still actively engaged with plans for the new museum.

The Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter now has 135 members. Meetings were held monthly, October through May. Talks this year included: "Peruvian Archaeology" by Dr. Gordon Willey; "Mexican Archaeology" by Dr. Richard S. MacNeish; "Ceramic Types," by Dr. William A. Ritchie; "Early Migrations into North America," by Dr. Douglas Leechman; "Present Status of the Indian," by Mrs. Ethel Brant Monture; "The Niagara Frontier," by Richard McCarthy; "Iroquois Art Objects," by Harry Schoff.

Vol. XI, No. 2 of the Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archaeological Association, entitled "Archaeological Evidence for Ceremonialism in the Owasco Culture," by William A. Ritchie, was published.

Several members carried on field work on Iroquois and Pre-Iroquois cultures.

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter had a well-attended picnic meeting in August and a day of excavation at the Indian village of Caughnawaga in September. Formal meetings are contemplated for the winter.

PENNSYLVANIA. J. Alden Mason reported that John Witthoft had been appointed State Anthropologist but that his duties actually made him the State Archaeologist. Edmund S. Carpenter has become Editor of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist and this publication, with a new face, is coming out regularly.

RHODE ISLAND. Charles H. Wood reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society, now in its 12th year, has a membership of 29.

Regular meetings are held on the last Wednesday of each month except during the summer, when active field workers hold informal meetings at least once a month.

On December 10, Herbert Luther, a member of the Society, gave a lecture under the auspices of the Rhode Island Historical Society entitled, "Excavation of a Rhode Island Shell-heap." At the regular December meeting, John Hudson spoke on "Rhode Island Rock Shelters."

Mr. Luther, director of field work, is now editing a preliminary report on the Potter's Pond Site. Excavation was continued on this site and on the Smiley Site in Warwick, Rhode Island, during the past summer. The task of collecting data from the various sites excavated by individual members of the Society and placing such notes in the Society's library, has begun.

Members have exhibited Indian artifacts to Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups.

VIRGINIA. E. B. Sacrey reported that the Archaeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 103.

Six meetings were held throughout the year. Talks included: "Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Finds in Virginia Caves" (illustrated with colored slides), by George Alex. Robertson; "Excavations of Prehistoric Indian Remains at Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia" (illustrated), by J. C. Harrington; "Powhatan Algonkian Gardening, the Seeding of Freedom in Primitive Virginia," by Charles E. Gilliam; "Wild Food Plants of Indians" (illustrated with colored slides), by H. A. Maurice. C. A. Weslager addressed the Banquet Meeting on "Indians of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Maryland."

Bulletins, containing articles written by members and notes of interest pertaining to the Society's activities, were published quarterly.

Individual members explored known camp and village sites in search of surface finds.

The Federation business session was brought to a close at 3:30 P.M. and the following papers were presented with Dorothy L. Keur, Hunter College of the City of New York, presiding: "Preliminary Report on the Ragged Mountain Site, Peoples State Forest, Connecticut," by William S. Fowler, Attleboro Museum; "Archaeological Survey of Two River Basins in West Virginia" (illustrated), by Ralph Colecki, River Basin Surveys, Bureau of American Ethnology. "Changes in the Water Level at South Indian Field, An Archaic Site in Florida," by Irving Rouse, Peabody Museum, Yale University.

An informal dinner at the Hotel Hildebrecht was followed by an address entitled "The Bones Call it Murder" (illustrated), by W. M. Krogman, Professor of Physical Anthropology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

The Sunday session was opened at 10 A.M. with Dorothy Cross presiding, and the following papers were presented: "Additional Notes on the Intermediate Period"

(illustrated) and "Researches in the Prehistory of the Delaware" (illustrated), by Edmund S. Carpenter, Research Associate, Indiana Historical Society; "Some Contact Sites in Southern New Jersey," by Catherine J. McCann, Delaware Project, Indiana Historical Society; "Ceramic Areas and Tribal Distributions in the Late Woodland of Eastern Pennsylvania," by John Witthoft, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

The afternoon session was opened by Irving Rouse and the following papers were given: "Some Notes on Historic Contact Sites," by Ralph Solecki, River Basin Surveys, Bureau of American Ethnology; "Lenape Basketry in Delaware," by Arthur G. Volkman, Archaeological Society of Delaware; "Contributions to the Archaeology of Abermarle County, Virginia, Number three — Pipes," by C. G. Holland, the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

J. Alden Mason, reporting for the Nominating Committee, offered the following slate of officers, which was unanimously elected for a two-year term: President, Irving Rouse; Treasurer, Ralph Solecki; Recording Secretary, Dorothy Cross; Corresponding Secretary, Kathryn B. Greywacz. Dr. Rouse, in a short speech, expressed his appreciation of the honor of being re-elected.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 P.M. Ninety-five registered delegates and guests from ten states attended the meeting. Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS
Recording Secretary

Abstracts of Papers Delivered At the Meeting

*Preliminary Report on the Ragged Mountain Site,
Peoples State Forest, Connecticut*

BY WILLIAM S. FOWLER

In the summer of 1948, the Peabody Museum of Yale University sponsored the exploration of the Ragged Mountain Site. Under the direction of Dr. Irving Rouse and the writer this rock shelter with steatite outcrops was excavated and practically all deposited material was recovered.

The history of the site began in 1901 when Mr. Manchester made the first discovery of arrowpoints, clay potsherds, pestle, hatchet, quarry implements, and steatite sherds by spading and screening about a foot of the overburden. He paid no attention to habitation waste as distinct from quarry tailings, and he dug indiscriminately. His artifact assemblage, as a result, may be a mixture, but it appears to represent a ceramic-agricultural occupation.

The Peabody Museum excavations were made in the undisturbed deposits underlying Manchester's overburden. Here, three areas were encountered containing respectively domestic refuse, quarry material with industrial steatite traits, and hearths. The excavated sample includes no pottery from the first two of these, and it is therefore assumed that they represent a preceramic-steatite culture earlier than the ceramic-agricultural occupation.

Several clay potsherds were found among the hearths. They occurred, however, only in one area and in connection with several hearths which probably belong to the later ceramic period, when the shelter may have been used as a hunting abode. Three adjoining hearths at a depth greater than 24 inches, with associated fragments of steatite pots, probably belong to the earlier preceramic epoch.

Diagnostic stone traits of the preceramic-steatite culture are narrow spool-based and eared broad-based projectile points, steatite pot fragments, grooved gouge, bannerstone, and stemmed knife; and of the latter, ceramic-agricultural culture are side-notched projectile points, clay pottery, pestle, and ground hatchet. Sufficient evidence thus seems available to place the steatite culture in a preceramic period with inventive originality, free from ceramic influence.

Archaeological Survey of Two River Basins in West Virginia*

BY RALPH SOLECKI

The River Basin Surveys of the Smithsonian Institution directed the writer to make a three-month survey of two river basins in West Virginia during the spring and early summer of 1948. This work was done with the cooperation of the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service.

Of the two reservoirs, one, the West Fork, is still in the project stage, and the other, the Bluestone, at the time of writing, was nearing completion. The West Fork Reservoir is located on the upper Monongahela River in north central West Virginia. The Bluestone Reservoir is located in southern West Virginia, on the border line between the state of West Virginia and Virginia.

The setting of both reservoirs is in the heavily dissected Appalachian Plateau region. The areas are characterized by V-shaped valleys, swift running streams and narrow river bottoms.

The West Fork Reservoir area is the smaller of the two, and not as prolific in archaeological material as the Bluestone district. For this reason the major part of the period on the survey was devoted to the latter reservoir. Twenty-eight small camp sites were found in the West Fork survey, none of any appreciable significance or size. It is recorded that this region and adjacent area was frequented by hunting parties of Mingos, Delawares and Shawnees. There were historic trail links with the Little Kanawha River and the Ohio. No connections could be made with archaeological works and finds in the lower Monongahela River Valley and southwestern Pennsylvania.

By contrast, the Bluestone Reservoir sector was found to be exceedingly rich in archaeological and historical data. A total of 42 sites were located, of which 28 were within the reservation area. There were 31 village and camp sites (the majority of which seemed to be late prehistoric) six mound sites and seven rock shelters. Four early settler forts, dating about the period of the border warfare with

the Indians (c. 1750-90), were found on aboriginal village sites.

The archaeological material shows strong affiliations with the Fort Ancient Aspect, and some indications of contact with Virginia Piedmont cultures as yet unnamed. There are indications of Adena occupation in this area.

The Bluestone Reservation lies in the New River Valley, which was the route of the Ohio prong of the Great Indian Warpath, connecting the Ohio Valley with the Virginia Piedmont to the south. That this route was an important thoroughfare across the Alleghenies is evidenced by the numerous aboriginal remains.

While the survey merely scratched the surface of New River archaeology in the relatively unknown West Virginia archaeological field, there is promise that further excavation will yield additional information. Such concrete data may furnish the ground work for illuminating the movements of prehistoric and protohistoric cultural groups in this part of the East.

* A report of this survey is being prepared for publication

Changes in the Water Level at South Indian Field, an Archaic Site in Florida

BY IRVING ROUSE

Excavations at South Indian Field, a site at the headwaters of the St. Johns River near Melbourne, Florida, have revealed two successive layers of occupation: (1) fresh-water shells, animal bones, etc., accompanied by fiber-tempered pottery (Orange Plain and Incised), and (2) sand with only scattered refuse, including chalky pottery (St. Johns Plain and Check Stamped). The first occupation dates from the Archaic Period in the eastern United States; the second is known to have survived until historic times.

The depth of the refuse and the presence in the vicinity of the site of a series of pits dug by the Indians, apparently for use as wells, both suggest that the water table was lower during the period of Archaic occupation than today. It is believed that the water rose during the subsequent occupation, since the site was almost entirely surrounded by swamps before the installation of a drainage system in the 1920's.

A comparable alternation of low and high water has been noted at the sites of Vero and Melbourne on the Indian River, about 10 miles east of South Indian Field. The significant part of the sequence here is as follows: (1) stream and/or wind deposits containing Pleistocene animal bones and supposedly dating from a period of high water, (2) an eroded contact plane representing a period of low water, and (3) swamp deposits laid down under conditions of high water and containing mainly recent animal remains.

There is some indication that wells were present on the contact plane at the Melbourne Site, i. e., during the period of low water. This suggests correlating the con-

tact plane layer (2) with the first occupation at South Indian field, when the water was also low. Too little cultural material has been obtained from the contact plane (2) to compare it with the earlier material at South Indian Field. The upper layers (3) at Vero and Melbourne, on the other hand, are definitely linked with the later occupation at South Indian Field by the presence in all three sites of chalky pottery (St. Johns Plain and Check Stamp-ed).

These correlations have a bearing upon the problem of the antiquity of Vero and Melbourne man, two finds of human skeletal material made on the contact plane (2) and, in the case of a few bones and artifacts, in Layer 1, associated with the Pleistocene animal bones. Some authors have argued that the latter is a true association and that the bulk of the human remains are intrusive up through the contact plane. Others correlate Vero and Melbourne man with the contact plane, or with Layer 3, and assume that the association with Pleistocene animal bones is fortuitous.

Our evidence favors the latter viewpoint. It is suggested that the bones of Vero and Melbourne man were laid down during the period of low water corresponding to the contact plane; that the few human bones and artifacts found beneath the contact zone have intruded, in part as the result of the digging of wells; and that the few extinct animal bones found above the contact plane are also intrusive for the same reason. If these propositions are correct, we may conclude that the Vero and Melbourne human remains are not much earlier than the Archaic occupation at South Indian Field, which is estimated to have begun about 500 A.D.

The Bones Call It Murder

BY WILTON MARION KROGMAN

The term "skeleton" includes all the hard parts of the body framework: skull, axial and appendicular skeletons, and teeth, studied in whole or in part.

Skeletal identification is necessary under several sets of circumstances: natural, intentional, and accidental death. In the first category are included those cases where death has occurred so long ago that only skeletal material is available, or decomposition has gone so far that ordinary means of identification are unreliable or impossible. In the second category are included those cases involving attempts to dispose of a body by a number of means. In the third category are included those cases in which destruction by fire has been the chief factor hindering identification.

There are a number of questions to which some sort of answer must be given. There are three primary questions: *age at time of death*; *sex*; and *stock* (race and/or nationality). There are six secondary questions: *stature during life*; *weight and/or body-build*; *cause of death*, if registered in the skeleton; *duration of interment*; i.e., how long has the deceased been dead; details of *physiognomy*,

as reconstructed on the skull; and *miscellaneous details* which may focus upon individuality.

A number of investigations have contributed scientific information bearing upon one or more of the questions above listed. The study of large collections of carefully documented human skeletal material, notably the Terry Collection and the Todd Collection, has put our knowledge upon a surer foundation, has made our techniques ever more accurate. From group studies we have learned the all-important "range of variation," the framework within which we may, with a reasonable degree of certainty, fit our identification of individuals.

In this Lecture we shall focus our attention upon age criteria in the skeleton: appearance and union of epiphyses; calcification and eruption of the teeth; age changes in the pubic symphysis; sutural synostosis; textural and trabecular changes in the flat and long bones. We shall also consider sex differences in skull, pelvis, and long bones; stock (White and Negro) differences in skull, pelvis, and long bones. The use of regression formulae to calculate stature from long bones will be discussed. In each of these techniques special emphasis will be placed upon absolute and relative reliability.

The lecturer has in recent years concerned himself with problems of physiognomic reconstruction, using the skull as a foundation. This whole field will be discussed; its limitations and possibilities will be pointed out.

In general the Lecture will be developed from a case-history viewpoint. Certain cases, each chosen for the elucidation of a specific factor in identification, will be analyzed: The Case of the Runaway Millionaire; The Case of the Divided Skeleton; The Case of the Missing Beneficiary; The Case of the Cobbler's Basement; The Case of the Forest Preserve Pyre; The Case of the Errant Husband.

Ceramic Areas and Tribal Distributions in the Late Woodland of Eastern Pennsylvania

BY JOHN WITTHOET

Within the historic period on the Susquehanna, tribal displacements and the movements of transplanted remnants of other groups present a confusing picture which shows little correlation with prehistoric distributions. During the historic period, Susquehannock occupied the lower valley, but was indigenous only in the upper valley, above Sunbury, where it ended a long Iroquois-Owasco sequence starting with the Clempson's Island Focus. In the Lancaster County area, the Clempson's Island material is also the beginning of the Late Woodland Period, but at some time during this period, it was split to north and south by the apparently intrusive Shenk's Ferry Focus, probably at a Castle Creek time period. The southern branch of Clempson's apparently gave rise to the late complex at the Moyaone burial area at Moyaone, Maryland, and ultimately to some of the Powhatan material. The Shenk's Ferry complex continued up into the early historic period in southern Pennsylvania, but was obliterated by Susque-

hannock invasions from the north prior to any historic records for this sector.

On the Delaware the native material cultures of the Historic Period are yet unknown. Historic components so far explored have yielded only trade goods without definitely associated native objects. The transition from local to European artifacts was probably extremely short here. However, subareas and horizons can be recognized within the Late Woodland Period, and present a simpler picture than the Susquehanna. North of the Watergap, an Owasco-Iroquois sequence, which appears to begin with Canandiagua-Clempson's Island, culminates in historic Munsee. South and east of here, several sub-varieties of a totally distinct material culture are apparently descended from a major component at the Abbot Farm Site. Bowman's Brook around New York City; Overpeck in the Bucks County, Pennsylvania, area; the Riggins complex further south; a related pottery type from the lower Schuylkill and adjacent areas, and the Port Deposit sector of the lower Susquehanna; and the Slaughter Creek types of southern Delaware are minor variants on this general Delaware pattern.

Thus three distinct and unrelated ceramic traditions are found in eastern Pennsylvania. These ceramic differences are strongly correlated with differences in burial type, settlement pattern, pit forms, pipe types, and other material culture traits between these cultures. The Shenk's Ferry complex cannot be identified linguistically and ethnographically with any historic references. The Iroquois-Owasco area included both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples, and the earliest phase, Clempson's Island, is apparently ancestral to Susquehannock, Powhatan, and Munsee. The remainder of the Delaware were the carriers of a distinct material culture, which, however they shared with Algonkian speaking peoples of the New York City area.

In terms of these distributions, there is no necessary coincidence of language and other cultural boundaries, and any cultural correlations between them must be used with extreme caution in the direct historical approach to archaeology. The ceramic art style which has been identified as Iroquoian was shared with members of other language families. The art style which has been identified as Algonkian has yet to be identified as the ceramic style characteristic of any historic Algonkian speaking community, but is characteristic of sites which appear to be ancestral to historic groups of both Iroquoian and Algonkian linguistic habit.

Some Notes on Historic Contact Sites

BY RALPH SOLECKI

This report was given in two parts. Part I dealt with a discussion of the importance of historic contact sites, what was meant by this term, the particular approaches and methodology pertinent to dealing with this type of site, and a suggested platform for the historic sites program.

This program was sponsored at the 1947 meeting of the Federation. Part 2 was a paper entitled "Jamestown" by Carl F. Miller, of the Smithsonian Institution, which was read by the present writer.

Part 1:

The direct historic archaeological approach, which was formulated and ably elucidated by Strong working in the Plains area, is the approach which is logically demonstrable for historic contact sites, working from the historic known, it is possible for the archaeologist to point the way into the protohistoric and the prehistoric by piecing together information gleaned from documentary and archaeological evidence.

It is felt that interest can be intensified in historic contact sites before the data and material are lost. It is up to the archaeologist, who is properly qualified in technological training, to study these remains.

Suggestions for a program of action are given below.

1. Historic contact material on archaeological sites should be more critically examined and written up.
2. In writing up a contact site, it is suggested that the title of the paper convey some idea of what the paper is about as a convenience to the bibliographer and student.
3. A bibliography of historic contact sites should be compiled and added to that already published by the Federation.
4. More emphasis should be given in the exhibits of historic contact material.
5. Specialization on some phase of historic contact sites of native origin should be made (such as the nature of Indian forts, etc.).
6. Specialization on some phase of historic contact sites of White (or European) origin should be made (such as a study and dating of trade goods), which will enable the student to date a site in the absence of written records.
7. It may be possible to preserve some of the historic contact sites in the form of parks or other reserves.
8. Closer cooperation with the historian should be sought.

Part 2:

In 1936, the National Park Service employed several archaeologists, among them Carl F. Miller, who supervised a number of excavations on Jamestown Island, Va. These excavations, more exploratory in nature than true excavations, were to determine the location of various structures, buildings, wells, property ditches and cemeteries, which formerly existed on the island, and to determine if possible their former owners.

A great many artifacts were discovered. These await further examination and possible publication. Not only were historical or European materials found, but occasional aboriginal artifacts were encountered.

Mr. Miller stressed the importance of early Jamestown, and its relations to our history. He will present an elaboration of this paper with illustrations at the next meeting of the Federation in Richmond, Va.

Lenape Basketry in Delaware

BY ARTHUR G. VOLEMAN

Basketry was very closely connected with the domestic activities and agricultural pursuits of the Lenape Indians who inhabited Delaware. It is not definitely known how long Indians put baskets to these uses. However, it is apparent the craft reached a high degree of perfection before the arrival of the Europeans.

Search for early specimens of Lenape basketry led to the discovery of two splint baskets in the Museum of the Chester County Historical Society at West Chester, Pennsylvania. Both were made by a Lenape woman known locally as Indain Hannah. From the story of her life found in the same institution it may be deduced that the baskets are at least 150 years old. One of the baskets is rectangular in shape with the usual over-one, under-one weave, with alternating rows of one wide and three narrow wefts. Some of the wefts are painted.

Additional Notes on the Intermediate Period

BY EDMUND S. CARPENTER

A detailed analysis of 64 components of the Intermediate Period, principally in Pennsylvania and New York, was made in 1941 under grants from the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the American Philosophical Society. The majority were burial mounds, four of which showed clear-cut evidence of stratigraphy. It appears that the number of Adena-like sites in Pennsylvania is much larger than hitherto supposed and considerably earlier than Hopewellian stations. Moreover, it seems quite probable that a number of tumuli are to be assigned to late Point Peninsula. Thus we see that the mound-building phases in northwestern prehistory extend over a considerable period of time, and indeed, stratigraphic evidence demonstrates a pottery sequence beginning with flat-bottomed Adena-like wares plus Vinnette I and ranging through to unmistakable Owasco fictile types.

Contribution to the Archaeology of Albemarle County, Virginia, Number Three—Pipes

BY C. G. HOLLAND

Pipes of Indian origin are rare in Albemarle County. Bucknell reported three: two from a ridge just east of the Southern Railroad at Arrowhead and one from the right bank of the Rivanna River. The seven pipes and fragments now described, which are owned by B. C. McCary, Elmo Stevens, Mrs. Oliver Smith and the writer, bring the total to a meager ten.

The first is unusual in shape, the bowl having a flat bottom, straight cylindrical sides and a hole through the side flush with the base. It is not polished and the interior has slash marks, straight and vertical on the upper half of the bowl, circular and horizontal at the bottom.

The second is a conventional elbow pipe, polished inside and out, with an incised ring around the inner opening of the stem hole.

The third has a low bowl, oval in outline. It is polished, and both the stem and bowl are decorated with lines of crudely incised zigzags and crosses.

The fourth has a thick bowl, roughly worked both inside and out. An incision near the top of the bowl runs parallel to the rim.

The fifth is similar to the above but is highly polished.

The sixth differs from the others in that definite planes appear on the bowl and stem. It is well polished.

The seventh differs from the others in that the stem meets the bowl at a 130 degree angle and four polished planes, somewhat rounded, run the entire length of the pipe.

Most of the pipes are of the elbow type and all but the first is made of chlorite. This is of a reddish light weight stone, somewhat granular. All were found at Monasukapanough on the South Fork of the Rivanna or in the upper reaches of the Hardware River near North Garden.

Researches in the Prehistory of the Delaware

BY EDMUND S. CARPENTER

The past summer a University of Pennsylvania expedition, acting under a grant from the Indiana Historical Society, continued research in Delaware prehistory. A late Munsee burial ground was explored, and then the party collaborated with the Archaeological Society of Sussex County, Delaware, in the excavation of an extensive late village site near Lewes, Delaware.

Some Contact Sites in Southern New Jersey

BY CATHERINE J. McCANN

The historic period was very short in southern New Jersey, most of the Indians having emigrated westward by the first half of the eighteenth century. Consequently European contact sites are small and not rich. The most common trade goods at these sites are tobacco pipes, and since white kaolin pipes were in use through most of the nineteenth century, and since most of the pipes found are not inscribed with the name or mark of the maker, it is necessary to distinguish the earlier types of pipes, contemporary with Indian occupation of this area, from later types. Early pipes were characterized by an obtuse angle between bowl and stem. They were usually plain except that occasionally there was a line of milling just below the rim of the bowl. The heel was broad and flat. The stem tended to be rather thick, with a large hole, often off center. Later pipes were more varied.

Only one of the contact sites excavated yielded a fair sample of material. This was the Krol Site in Salem County. The pottery here was predominantly of the Riggins type. Trade pipes of the early type were found in the humus, and Riggins pottery also predominated more heavily in the humus than in the lower levels. Apparently the trade pipes were associated with pottery of the Riggins type, a fact which would indicate that this type of pottery survived into the historic period.