EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

MINUTES OF THE 1950 ANNUAL MEETING

The 1950 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Friday and Saturday, October 13th and 14th, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Registration for members and guests began at 10:00 o'clock.

The Business Meeting was opened by Irving Rouse, President, at 10:30 A.M. Dr. Albert E. Parr, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, welcomed the delegates and guests. Dr. Parr stated that the Federation, in combining the professional and non-professional, well illustrates the growth of archeology. He described the plan of the Museum to combine archeology and natural history in exhibits such as "Nature as the Environment of Archeological Man," showing how man has developed his culture under the natural conditions with which he has had to contend. He said the "Hall of Landscape," now in preparation, will carry out this idea in part.

In response, Dr. Rouse thanked the American Museum of Natural History and said we were anticipating seeing the new hall. He briefly described the Federation, stating it had been operative in sixteen states all told, and stressing the need of interesting again those states no longer members.

The minutes of the Richmond meeting, November 11th and 12th, 1949, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 9.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that the regular correspondence of the Federation had been handled during the year; the directory was well illustrated in June, 1950. Proposals regarding date of meeting and registration fee for special action by the Executive Board were sent out and recorded; mimeographed copies of the Bulletin, No. 8, were sent out and recorded; mimeographed copies of the River Basin Surveys Resolution were prepared and sent to the membership; arrangements were made to have Bulletin No. 9 distributed to the membership directly from the printer; announcements of the bibliography were printed and mailed to over 1,500 persons and institutions by the Archeological Laboratories of the State Museum; 42 copies of the bibliography, 44 of which were the result of the announcement, were mailed. As of September 30th, the total membership of the twelve state societies in the Federation was 1,944.

Ralph Solecki, Treasurer, reported that the net balance in the treasury as of October 13th, 1950, was $59.03.

William A. Ritchie, Director of Research, reported that the work of this project was exemplified by the present program. In addition, Ralph Solecki continued his work on the identification of historic objects, especially of pipes. He is now preparing a paper which will serve as a check for people working on historic sites. He also set up means by which the Smithsonian Institution will cooperate with Federation members in identifying historic material.

John Wittenh, Editor, announced that Bulletin No. 9 was published in July, 1950, at a cost of $131.13, including distribution to the state societies. The increased cost over Bulletin No. 8 was due to the rise in printing costs and to the extra length of the minutes and abstracts. For the first time on record, every project and every member society submitted a report.

C. A. Weslager, Director of Public Education, reported that he had circulated a bulletin in March, 1950, to the membership. A second bulletin, in preparation, will deal with the use of local exhibits. Mr. Laurence Cribbie stated that the New Hampshire Society had assembled exhibits which were shown at High School Assemblies.
siderable antiquity, the uppermost representing occupation during the time of White Man's arrival up to about 1907, when the area was last used by the Indians. The excavations indicate that the inhabitants, who presumably occupied sites along the summer months in order to take advantage of the salmon runs, used polished stone tools as well as certain chipped forms in the earliest times, represented, and added pottery and chipped stone implements similar to other finds reported in Maine, in the middle and upper horizons. The importance of this site lies in the fact it shows a continual growth of a culture in a given area from its earliest times to the present. This growth does not appear to be interrupted by time or drastic cultural influences from the outside.

Sargent reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 58, including three institutional members.

The 1949 Annual Meeting was held in Manchester, November 28th, at which time Mr. Sargent discussed and illustrated excavation techniques and a film on "Shell Mounds in the Tennessee Valley." was shown.

Four News Letters were issued during the year and plans are being formulated for a bulletin entitled "The New Hampshire Archeologist."

The Sargent Museum is placing instructive displays in the School at Sunapee, and plans to extend its program to other schools in the region.

A code system, based on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps, was devised for the identification of sites in the New Hampshire archeological survey and distributed to members.

During the 1950 season several field meetings were held at Clark's Island, Lochmere. A total of 145 stone artifacts and over 300 sherds were recovered. The occupation here apparently stretched from pre-ceramic times to the historic period. Corner-removed points appeared to be about eight inches deeper than the earliest pottery (Vinette I).

New Jersey—Colonel Leigh M. Pearsall reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey now has 250 members.

Quarterly meetings, with an average attendance of 61, were held throughout the year, with guest and member speakers. Guest speakers and papers included: Horace G. Richards, "Impressions of Europe—East and West, with Special Reference to Archeology"; Leon Legrain, "The University Museum's Archeological Expeditions in the Near East and their horizon; the lower dominated by steatite bowl manufacture and use; the upper by ceramic art, with important transitional evidence appearing between them. This revelation of cultural sequence is a significant contribution to New England archeology, for it indicates stone bowl and ceramic cultures as occupying separate periods of development with racial continuity strongly suggested.

Virginia—E. B. Sacrey reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 140, an increase of ten.

Five meetings were held during the year. At the Annual Dinner Meeting, May 13th, Clifford Evans, Jr., presented an illustrated address on "Archeological Investigations at the Mouth of the Amazon." Other speakers included: Dr. Lewis M. Haggerty, George Woodruff and Richard Dayley.

News Letters Nos. 21 and 22 were issued in February and July and Bulletin No. 3 was published in May, 1950. Research Series No. 2, containing an account of the Gilford Park skeletons by Ruth Marzano, will be issued shortly.

The Unalachtigo Chapter held monthly meetings with speakers and field trips. Members continued the excavation at Wood's Mill.

A number of Society members participated in the opening of the Ocean County Centennial Museum at Toms River, February 11th. The reconstructed Gilford Park Burial was a central display.

New York—William A. Ritchie reported for Vincent Schaefer that the New York State Archeological Association has a membership of 235.

A new constitution was adopted and a new chapter at Poughkeepsie, with between 45 and 50 members, was organized. Another Chapter, around Norwich, is being contemplated.

The Annual Meeting was held in April at the New York State Museum. Each chapter held regular meetings, the Morgan Chapter, monthly, and the others, several times a year.

There were no association sponsored publications or field work. The Morgan Chapter and individual members conducted some field work.

Pennsylvania—J. Alden Mason reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology now has 411 members.

Because of the large size of the State, meetings are infrequent and not a vital part of the Society's activities, the membership being attracted by the quarterly bulletin. The Annual Meeting was held in Harrisburg, March 28th, on the occasion of the official opening of the reinstalled Hall of Pennsylvania Archeology, under the direction of the State Anthropologist, John Withnott.

Two double numbers of the Pennsylvania Archeologist have been published, Vol. XIX, Nos. 1-2, pages 1-48, and Nos. 3-4, pages 49-88, Vol. XX, Nos. 1-2, is now in press.

John Withnott made a site survey and some test pitting on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, mostly of historic sites. Charles Lucy conducted a site survey in Bradford County and nearby New York, and tabulated pottery types from 80 sites. The Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh conducted some work in the Upper Ohio Valley.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported that the Narragansett Archeological Society of Rhode Island has an active membership and assembles on various occasions to hear archeological reports and discussions from other localities. The Annual Meeting is to be held this month.

The Society has been engaged in completing the final report of the excavation at the Potter Pond Site in South Kingstown, Rhode Island. The report, as published in the Massachusetts Archeological Society Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 4, presents evidence that reveals two well-defined culture horizons, the lower dominated by steatite bowl manufacture and used as well as by ceramic art, with important transitional evidence appearing between them. This revelation of cultural sequence is a significant contribution to New England archeology, for it indicates stone bowl and ceramic cultures as occupying separate periods of development with racial continuity strongly suggested.

Virginia—E. B. Sacrey reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 140, an increase of ten.

Two issues of the quarterly Bulletin were published.

Individual members studied camp sites in their own vicinities. Some members of the Mecklenburg Chapter helped the Smithsonian Institution with a recent archeological project on a site which will be inundated after the Bugs Island Dam is completed.

West Virginia—Deil Norona reported that the membership of the West Virginia Archeological Society is now 53, an increase of nine.

Two issues of the West Virginia Archeologist were published during the year. An effort has been made to include popular as well as technical articles in the Bulletin because the Society membership is largely non-professional. Several mimeographed bulletins and reports also have been distributed to members. Data on some 230 sites have been collected. A 1" to 18" scale archeological map of the State appears in the current issue of the West Virginia Archeologist. An archeologist from the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh is undertaking...
an archaeological survey in the northern part of the state with Society cooperation.

At present, the walls of the stone museum at the site of the Great Grave Creek Mound have been completed. This represents some $5,000 worth of work and material, and it is hoped the building will be in operation next fall. Exhibit material is being collected, including every known account dealing with the history of the Grave Creek Mounds.

The Business Session was brought to a close at 12:15 and the Executive Committee met at 12:30 at a luncheon meeting.

The General Meeting was opened at 2 P.M. with Irving Rouse presiding. Dorothy Cross announced for the Executive Committee that the membership dues of the societies of Virginia, Maryland, and the Executive Committee met at 12:30 at a luncheon held Friday and Saturday, October 26th and 27th, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, with the Business Session to be held Saturday, October 27th.


An informal dinner at the Hotel New Yorker was followed by an address entitled “The Problems of Asian-American Cultural Relationships,” (illustrated), by Gordon F. Ekholm, Associate Curator of Archeology, American Museum of Natural History.

The Saturday session was opened at 10:00 A.M. with William A. Ritchie, presiding. After a brief description by Mr. Ritchie of the progress in delineating pottery types in New York State by MacNeish and himself, and at the University of Michigan, by Griffin, the following papers were presented: “Pottery Types of Central New England,” by W. Ewing and S. B. MacNeish, Massachusetts Society of Antiquaries; “The Pottery Types of Connecticut,” (illustrated), by G. D. Pope, Jr., Yale University; “Pottery of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna River,” (illustrated), by John Witholt, State Anthropologist, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; “The Status of Ceramic Typology in the Potomac Valley,” (illustrated), by Margaret C. Blaker, United States National Museum; “Cherokee Pottery Types Recently Found on Sites in Northwestern Georgia,” (illustrated), by Karl F. Miller, Archeologist, Bureau of American Ethnology, was read by title.

After luncheon Junius Bird conducted the group through the new “Hall of Landscape,” which is in preparation.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:30 by Irving Rouse, who received the report of the Nominating Committee from John Witholt, Chairman. The following were unanimously elected: President, William A. Ritchie; Recording Secretary, Dorothy Cross; Corresponding Secretary, Kathryn B. Greywacz; Treasurer, Ralph Solecki.

With Ralph Solecki presiding, the General Session was resumed. Mr. Solecki outlined the progress made by the Historic Sites Projects of the Federation, calling attention to the Directory of Specialists proposed last year, and to the fact that C. Malcolm Watkins, United States National Museum, had consented to aid in the identification of trade material. Then the following papers were presented: “The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Excavation,” (illustrated) by Father Thomas Grassman, Director, The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum; “Spanish Influence in Southeastern Archeology,” (illustrated) by John W. Griffin, Florida State Museum; “The Higgs Site, A Historic-Contact Site in Florida,” by Hale G. Smith, Florida State University; “Ossernenon of the Mohawks,” by Reverend J. Franklin Ewing, S.J., Fordham University, was presented in part by Father Grassman due to Reverend Ewing’s illness.

In conclusion, Mr. Solecki gave a brief report on the development of trade pipes and how to recognize them. The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

A total of 68 registered delegates, members and guests from ten states and the District of Columbia attended the meeting. In addition, 13 anthropology students from Hunter College of the City of New York, who served as registrars and hostesses, also attended the meeting. It was proposed to thank Hunter College for their services and the American Museum of Natural History for their hospitality.

Respectfully submitted
Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary

**ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING**

**THE WILLIAMS MOUND, A MANIFESTATION OF THE HOPEWELLIAN CULTURE**

By ALFRED K. GUTHE

The Williams Mound is located between Akeley, Pennsylvania, and Jamestown, New York, on the property of Virgil Williams. It lies in the valley of Conewango Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny River, on the southern margin of a low, sandy-loam ridge which roughly parallels the stream. With Mr. Williams’ permission, the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences field party excavated this mound during July, 1950.

Although the mound had been dug by local collectors some 25 to 30 years ago, we encountered two concentrations of black soil, several potsherds and chipped stone tools, many primary charred flakes and two burials, each with grave goods. The concentrations of black soil contained fire-cracked rock, a few charred flakes and small bits of charcoal. They were shallow in depth and seem to be a part of a layer of fire-discolored soil containing cracked rock which passed through the major portion of the mound between sixteen and twenty-two inches beneath the mound’s surface. It is suggested that this represents a former surface and one upon which a fire burned for a short period, but was subsequently covered by the Indians—the mound fill probably came from the same ridge just north of the mound.

The pottery is of two types. Both types are tempered with coarse inclusions of grit. The sherds of one type exhibit cord-roughened exteriors and interiors. This type resembles Vinette I and the vessels were probably constructed by the rim-building method. The rim sherds of this type indicate wide-mouthed vessels with straight rims. The second pottery type shows cord-roughening on the exterior surface only. The rim forms indicate smaller vessels than the first type and exhibit a slight constriction.

Projecitive points are of the side-notched, corner-notched and stemmed types. They are rather thick and crudely fashioned, some having an asymmetrical shape.

At least four individuals were interred in this mound. The central tomb was investigated many years ago, but the fill of the earlier investigations contained stone slabs and human bone fragments. During the Spring of 1949,
this mound was tested and a fragmentary adult burial covered with stone slabs was encountered.

A comparison of the artifacts indicates that the Williams Mound was erected by people with a New York Hopewellian type of culture. Similarities are to be found in projectile point shapes, flake-knives and pottery. The builders of the mound had had some contact with the Ohio Hopewell culture, but such contacts were few in number.

CURRENT CONCEPTS OF CONTINUITY AND CHRONOLOGY IN NEW YORK PREHISTORY

By William A. Ritchie

Since my synthesis of 1944, significant new data pertaining principally to the then little known factors of absolute chronology and continuity have accumulated from interrelated field and laboratory researches. The chronological data accrue from the radiocarbon analyses of Dr. W. F. Libby and Dr. J. R. Arnold, made from charcoal samples obtained from hearths and graves on certain Archaic and Early Woodland Period sites in central New York.

One sample secured in the 1939 excavations at Frontenac Island, Cayuga County, in a hearth in the densest refuse level, which we believe pertains to the Lamoka component at the site, gave a date of 4,938 ? 260 years of elapsed time. This horizon overlapped culturally with the dominant Laurentian occupation at this site, as shown by artifactual and skeletal material and other data.

The lower level of the Lamoka Lake Site in Schuyler County yielded an even earlier date for the Lamoka Focus (Archaic 1 Period).1 Charcoal from a hearth at the base of the five foot midden deposit gave a date of 5,383 ? 250 years of elapsed time. These figures are in close agreement with the dates obtained by Arnold and Libby for the Archaic Period in Kentucky (4,900 ? 250, 5,140 ? 300, 5,302 ? 300 years) and a comparable date is suggested for the Boyston Street Fishweir in Boston (between 3,651 ? 390 and 5,717 ? 500 years), which represents the age of the deposit above and below the which, respectively. Thus it may be inferred that large portions of the eastern United States were occupied by hunters and fishermen more than 3,000 years before the Christian era began.

While no date has yet been obtained for a component of the Laurentian Phase (Archaic 2), the upper limit of the Archaic Period (Archaic 3) in central New York is established by the dating of crematory charcoal from the Oberlander No. 2 station at Brewerton, Oswego County, which pertains to the Late Woodland 1 Period in New York, and was found to have a date of 2,949 ? 170 years. At this early period the first pottery (Vinette 1 type), pottery, earthenware, smoking pipes, gourds, birdstones, copper beads, and many other new elements, including possibly maize horticulture, made their appearance in northern, western and central New York. In eastern New York and New England it is believed that the Laurentian culture survived with progressive modifications, almost to historic times in some regions.

One of the important results for northeastern archeology from radiocarbon dating concerns the problem of the derivation of the several varieties of ground stone points and ulos which occur in certain Laurentian components over the area and were considered by some to reflect Eskimo influence south of the St. Lawrence. The earliest dating obtained for the Iplutak culture, the oldest known Eskimo tradition, is only 672 ? 170 years. This figure, coupled with other data, demonstrates very clearly that the much earlier Indian cultures contributed the artifact types in question to the Eskimo.

The discovery in New York since 1944 of sites show-
mounds in northwestern Pennsylvania.

**Late Woodland.** This horizon promises to produce two complexes: one Ft. Ancient-like; the other, probably a new unit.

**Historic.** Several sites with trade goods have been located.

Future work will no doubt expand knowledge of these horizons and establish Carnegie Museum as the focal point for archeological activities in the Upper Ohio Valley.

**MAPS DRAWN BY NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS**

By Delph Nornan

This talk is based on a preliminary study made during the past ten months of some hundred maps drawn by the aborigines of North America.

Copies of about fifty Indian maps are in existence; fairly satisfactory historical accounts have been preserved as to many of the remainder.

Aztec maps were drawn or painted on native-made paper or cotton cloth, and many of them depict a series of ceremonial events in color, with cartographical features and projected on a time scale rather than on a linear scale.

The Eskimo, after a journey during which camps were made each night at different spots, are likely to dot their camps at equal intervals on a map illustrating the route taken. Regardless of the fact that one day's journey was twice that of another in actual mileage traveled. Their knowledge of the terrain is well illustrated by a map of the Crown Prince Islands, off the west coast of Greenland. This map, four feet in length, is made of sealskin with bits of driftwood carved to the shape of the islands, tied on with thongs and then painted. The whole is colored to represent natural features: yellow for swampy and grassy ground; blue for lakes; black for areas containing black lichens. Areas covered by tides are left colorless.

Most of the recorded Indian maps of which we have historical accounts were sketched on the ground or snow by a foot, a stick, or by placing objects on the ground to represent the number of marches, water-holes, rivers, lakes, etc., or making a kind of relief map. Deer and beaver skins frequently were used, as also was birch bark in regions where that tree is native. Many petroglyphs contain lines and marks which resemble maps, but these should be accepted as such with caution. Perhaps the most exotic map is one tattooed on the human body. This, which indicates streams and a path, is part of a symbolic chart of the Osage, preserved by tattooing on the bodies of their old men. Following contact with the Europeans, many Indian maps were drawn on paper.

I am making a tabulation of various conventionalized symbols used to represent natural and cultural features. Picture writing may have stimulated Indian map making for there seems little doubt that map making was a native invention.

To my mind, however, this opinion may have been devoted mainly to collecting copies of Indian maps and securing all possible historical data as to when, where, and under what circumstances the maps were made, the tribal group, the possible influence of the White Man, and the influence on history, however slight. Logically, however, the inquiry may be broadened into a comparative study of map-making traits of the North American aborigine with those of man at approximately the same culture stage in other parts of the world. After a definite collection of data has been secured, tabulations of observable traits, critical evaluations, and re-appraisal of the entire subject will be in order. Perhaps then some useful contributions will be made to that branch of cultural anthropology, which was established in 1883, using the word in its widest sense, and of which in turn, "Cartography," though usually treated a separate science, is really a sub-division.

**THE PRE-COLUMBIAN IRON AGE OF VIRGINIA**

By J. V. Howr

During the past year, investigation was continued on the "Iron Sites," along the Staunton and Roanoke rivers helping to raise our research out of the realm of speculation into that of scientific investigation. In addition, two large rocks were reported from Brunswick County bearing peculiar inscriptions reminiscent of ancient scripts but which have been interpreted as mere scratchings. However, they compare favorably with similar markings found in Brazil some years ago and which were then interpreted as Phoenician descriptions of mine locations.

Further work was done on the identifications of the iron from the Howe Sites. From the microstructure of some of the specimens, one authority on metalurgy concluded that the material was not cast from a cupola, was not wrought iron from a puddling furnace, or steel from a converter. In the field, a slag pile was found under a tree which must be several hundred years old.

However, much work must be done before any definite conclusions as to age may be made, and some of this will have been done before the closure of the Roanoke Basin, containing both "Iron Sites" and "Folsom Sites" will be flooded by the Buggs Island dam.

**THE PROBLEMS OF ASIATIC-AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS**

By Gordon F. Ekholm

The anthropological and historical problems involved in the possibility that the American Indian cultures were influenced by those of Asia are among the most important of American archeology. They are of importance to our knowledge of the American Indian cultures and also to our understanding of the historical processes involved in the development of human culture from a primitive hunting-gathering stage to one of higher civilization.

The conventional view of American archeologists is that the New World civilizations developed independently from those of the Old. To my mind, however, this opinion is open to serious question in view of the many specific and general parallels between the American Indian and the Old World cultures. The more important of these parallels need careful comparative study before any conclusion can be reached as to their independent origin.

By use of slide comparisons were made of pyramids, serpent balustrades, design motifs of several kinds, the betel and coca chewing complexes, bark cloth manufacture, clubs, books, wheeled toys, fish hooks, and string crosses. A number of other comparisons were mentioned but not illustrated.

Cross-Pacific contact may have occurred at several different times. An early contact may be responsible for the first agricultural and pottery making cultures of the New World, and a second, occurring some time during the Classic Period of the Middle American sequence may account for the quite specific similarities to be seen between the Maya-Mexican cultures and those of Southeast Asia.

**POTTERY TYPES OF CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND**

By William S. Fowler

Pottery manufacture of the central New England area, which probably extends into southern Maine and northern Connecticut, shows the ability with stylistic creations of its own, although evidence of influence from outside culture centers is noticeable in parts of its evolutionary development. Stratigraphic investigation has revealed four main periods in this ceramic growth, which have been designated as Pre-Carborian, Early, Intermediate, Late Prehistoric, and Historic.

Early ware, probably the first pottery in New Eng-
land, is reminiscent of Ritchie's Vinette I. It has conoidal bases, straight necks, sometimes slightly constricted with no design adornment, roughly rounded rims, thick walls with coarse mineral temper, coiled construction, and cordwrapped paddling on both sides. Evidence from steatite quarries and certain habitation sites of the stone bowl era preceding that of ceramics indicates Early pottery as holding a somewhat flattened rim. The first common time of decoration is the middle Woodland Period.

Intermediate ware also has conoidal bases, but exhibits more aesthetic creation. Both straight and constricted necks are present with flattened decorated rims, sometimes rounded and occasionally with projecting lips. The paste has medium to coarse mineral temper with collared sometimes indicated. Body walls are either smooth on both sides, smooth or stick-wiped inside with cord-wrapped paddling outside, or stick-wiped on both sides. Sharp undercutting of bodies below shoulders is at times used for stylistic purposes. Designs on necks, seldom extending onto shoulders, signify an effort to beautify the ware. Design motifs include: rocker-stamp; dentate jabs in rows or overall effects; punctate impressions; push-and-pull and vertical four to six toothed dentates; scallop shell markings; finger nail jabs; cord-wrapped-stick over-all impression; single lines, and oblique impressions.

Late Prehistoric ware has semi-globular bases with conoidal bases still persisting at times. Necks are usually decided constricted with decorated and plain rounded or flattened rims. Incised designs are like those of the contemporary Niantic. Intermediate ware also has conoidal bases with medium to coarse mineral temper, but the paste is often slightly tempered with shell. Interiors are marked by corded-stick horizontal linear bands; closely spaced, up-to-ten tooth, dentates deeply pressed to form an incipient collar, dentate adorned; compact dentate herringbone variations.

Historic ware has globular bases and shows styling probably influenced by Mohawk-Iroquoian ceramic technique. Body walls are relatively thin, smooth both sides, made without coiling, and are capped with narrow or broad collars, moderately undercut necks, and sometimes with castellations, infrequently with decorated nodes. The paste has fine shell or mineral temper. Design treatments are usually confined to the collar and consist of well-defined motifs including: incised chevron and diamond patterns; incised lines with or without vertical or horizontal or oblique combinations of wall thickness and relatively gradual change of contour. Decoration covers the rims with close-set lines of shell impressions, but more open designs of impressions or drogged lines occasionally extend onto the neck. Design features normally include: triangles of different triangles of all shapes, but may consist of parallel horizontal lines with or without vertical spacing lines. The latter may also be used with the triangular patterns; and the principal bands are often bordered with rows of horizontal, vertical, or oblique impressions.

East River pottery seems to occur in Connecticut only in the form of trade pieces, though the southwestern corner of the state where it chiefly appears is archeologically almost unknown. Unlike the middle and later Windover potteries, the East River wares are thinner, better fabricated, and of medium texture; shapes tend to be globular and to be marked by cast-decorated collars usually with a decoration of wall thickness and relatively gradual change of contour. Decoration covers the rims with close-set lines of shell impressions, but more open designs of impressions or drogged lines occasionally extend onto the neck. Design features are normally included: triangles of all shapes, but may consist of parallel horizontal lines with or without vertical spacing lines. The latter may also be used with the triangular patterns; and the principal bands are often bordered with rows of horizontal, vertical, or oblique impressions.

THE POTTERY TYPES OF CONNECTICUT

By G. D. Pope, Jr.

The three main pottery traditions of Connecticut have been fully described by Irving House and Carlyle Smith; the latter, in a doctoral dissertation shortly to be published, has described them briefly, though with special emphasis on Long Island and coastal New York. My chief purpose, therefore, is to make more familiar the types which have been identified from Connecticut sites, through illustration and an explanation of their features. I shall treat the material in chronological order by tradition, beginning with the Windsor, which is the first to appear in the area.

Vinette Interior Cord Marked is the name Smith has given to a somewhat expanded definition of Ritchie's familiar Vinette I. It is undecorated, with coarse, granular paste, conoidal bases, thick walls, elongate bodies, and straight rims, thinning noticeably to the lip. Highly distinctive is the cord marking which covers both inner and outer surfaces. Windsor Fabric Marked vessels are similar in form, constructed of a coarse, laminated paste and with slightly thinner walls. Inner surfaces are brushed, while the outside is covered with textile impressions, which often appear, also, with the interior. Windsor Cord Marked is another utility form, similar in shape and paste to that just described except that rims may also flare slightly. Interiors are brushed and exteriors, cord-marked. Lips are flattened and often notched with the paddle edge. Sebonac Stamped seems to be the first decorated pottery of the Windsor tradition. Paste and form remain the same, though flaring rims increase. Interiors are brushed, as are exteriors below the rim. The marks of shells repeated impressed or drogged, or both, decorate the rim and neck with encircling bands or with more or less vertical stripes which may run down onto the shoulder. Niantic Stamped is thinner, better fabricated, and of medium texture; shapes tend to be globular and to be marked by cast-decorated collars usually with a decoration of wall thickness and relatively gradual change of contour. Decoration covers the rims with close-set lines of shell impressions, but more open designs of impressions or drogged lines occasionally extend onto the neck. Design features are normally included: triangles of all shapes, but may consist of parallel horizontal lines with or without vertical spacing lines. The latter may also be used with the triangular patterns; and the principal bands are often bordered with rows of horizontal, vertical, or oblique impressions.

POTTERY OF THE WEST BRANCH VALLEY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

By John Witthoff

The West Branch is of major interest because some cultural stages of the late Woodland Period are distinct
from those of other parts of the Susquehanna drainage. At the present time we can recognize five cultural sub-

categories in the Lower River, the North Branch, the Canisteo, the West Branch and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. While generally our cul-
tural distributions nearly coincide with watershed areas, only two complexes are extensive enough to occupy most of the Susquehanna basin, and at least three Late Woodland cultures of this drainage spilled over from adjacent watersheds.

Eighteenth century objects, representing mainly Delaware and Shawnee immigrants, are more conspicuous on the West Branch than in any other part of the Susquehanna, but are of minor interest because so few native objec-
tives were in use. All trade materials seen, with the excep-
tion of a few objects mentioned later, are apparently later than 1730. For a century earlier, this valley appears to have been without occupants except for travelers follow-
ing the ancient path to the Ohio.

The only other historic occupation was a conspicuous Andaste-Susquehannock settlement which must have been very close to the beginning of White contact with the Susquehanna. The only large site of this period, the Quiggle Site at Pine Station, has produced about six brass objects, and the native material is more like Andaste of the earliest contact stage in Bradford County than the earliest Locust Grove Susquehannock of 1630-40. Copies of these early historic invaders are found throughout the West Branch drainage almost to its heads, and, as in the lower valley, displaced Andaste from the North Branch apparently depopulated and occupied the whole region. West Branch sites of this type are notable for the large numbers of pipes and other objects made of Ohio fireclay, of typical Andaste-Susquehannock style: these are rarely found in other parts of the watershed, but chiefly in the Wyoming Valley. Andaste war parties probably were an

important factor in the conquest of the Ohio Valley, and very likely preceded the Seneca in the destruction of some of the peoples of that area. There is no evidence of Andaste occupation except in the earliest contact period.

The late prehistoric sites, best known from the Stew-

art site, east of Lock Haven, represent a culture not known from historic sources, and most closely related to the Shenk’s Ferry complex of the Lower Valley. Stylistically, the ceramic material resembles the late Shenk’s Ferry forms, with a greater use of triangular plat designs such as will be total absent in the thin-lipped and small-
decorated primitive Shenk’s Ferry forms. It may re-
represent a late intrusion from the Lower Valley, but it appears to take the place here of the Iroquois and Castile Creek complexes in the Upper Valley. The total absence of any Oswasco and prehistoric Iroquois contacts is one of the surprising features of the West Branch. Indeed, Oswasco-Iroquois seem to be restricted to the Upper Valley, with Dansville Plats taking their place on the Canisteo, Shenk’s Ferry on the lower river, and Monongahela Woodland on the Raystown Branch. Intermediaries be-
tween the Stewart material and Shenk’s Ferry are found on the lower Juniata and the main river nearby, but are still poorly known. However, it would appear that at this stage the West Branch Valley was an extension of the lower river culture area. The Stewart types are the most abundant pottery forms in most West Branch collections.

One other ceramic complex, Clempson’s Island, is conspicuous in this valley, and apparently here, as where in the watershed, opens the late Woodland Period. In its distribution, by the upper Juniata, this type is for the large types, but these are totally absent on the West Branch sites I have studied. The Clempson’s Island Period is the one late Woodland stage of cultural homogeneity in the Susquehanna drainage, and is found throughout the wa-
tershed except on the Raystown Branch, where its place is taken by Page Cord-marked and closely related types: one Raystown area site of this complex has produced a few Clempson’s Island trade sherds. Present data on Clempson’s Island indicates that it was earlier than and

strictly contemporary with the Shepard ware. It may be related to Oswasco, but other relationships between the two West Branch ceramic complexes here discussed are not apparent. However, they are not contemporary and their relative position in time seems fairly certain.

THE STATUS OF CERAMIC TYPOLOGY IN THE POTOMAC VALLEY

By MARGARET C. BLAKE

Finding in the National Museum relatively large sam-
ples of ceramic and other artifact material from the Mid-

dle Atlantic area—much of it deriving from the systematic surveys and excavations of informed amateurs during the past ten years—I have undertaken the study of pottery types of this area in the hope of crystallizing a heretofore amorphous cultural and chronological picture. In addi-
tion to describing some new types from the National col-
lections, a reanalysis and redescriptions of others accord-
ing to current standard practice seemed indicated, in or-
der to amplify some of the briefer descriptions already published. By such a procedure I wish to call attention to types already described, whether completely or incom-
pletely, to give due credit to their authors, and to retain to the greatest possible extent published or otherwise fa-

miliar pottery type names.

Distributional data on various types now accumulating from the National and other collections should eventually throw considerable light on the archeological picture for the area, and percentile ceramic cross-comparisons among sites should provide important clues to chronology. Such data, when cross-referenced with other archeo-

logical indications, can ultimately be augmented by the consider-
ation of the known non-ceramic traits.

For a progress report I have selected the Potomac Valley area as one about which perhaps most is at present known. Here, as in neighboring areas, ceramics begin with steatite-tempered wares, derived at least in part from steatite bowl forms of a preceramic level. Marcey Creek Plain (Manson, 1948), a lugged, flat-bottomed type, occurs on the Potomac below Anacostia, on the Rappa-

hannock below Fredericksburg, on the Susquehanna, in the Delmarva Peninsula, and in southern New Jersey. Selden Island Fine Cord-Marked, illustrated but not de-
scribed by Slattery (1946), is a thin-walled elongated stea-
tite-tempered type so far known only from the Potomac Valley. Early Marcey Creek Cord-Marked; Marcey Creek Cord-Marked (Manson, 1948), a pulled, conoidal type known from the Rappahannock as well as the Potomac, and probably related in form and surface finish to the known early conoidal types, may be a con-

trary type known as Piedmont Cord-Marked. Vinette I, the earliest ceramic time-marker in the Northeast, does not appear, the nearest occurrences being in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Pope’s Creek Net-Impressed (Holmes, 1903) is well known for the lower-Potomac, probably exists throughout the Chesapeake area, and occurs in the lower levels at the Abbott Farm, New Jersey.

A limestone-tempered ware, Page Cord-Marked, de-
scribed by Griffin (1944) from the Shenandoah Valley, and observed by him to bear some resemblance to pottery from Virginia, is found in the Potomac Valley, but is mentioned here because of its apparent resemblance to Shepard Cord-Marked, the grist-tempered majority ware from the Shenandoah County, and probably related in form and surface finish to the known early conoidal types. Shepard Cord-Marked, represents a late intrusion from the Lower Potomac and closely related types; these occur in quantity at the Potomac Creek Site, Stafford County, Virginia (full type description in Smith, 1945), and is found in the lower Potomac Valley. Potomac Creek Sand-Tem-
pered (Schmitt, Ms.), comprising small buff-colored bowls and ladles, occurs at Potomac Creek; similar small sand-tempered vessels are known from the Abbett Farm. An unnamed grit-tempered incised type resembling Shenk's Ferry sherds of the lower Susquehanna has been recognized in minor quantities from three Maryland sites: Shepard, Anacostia, and Chickamuxon Creek.

Shell-tempered wares of the Potomac Valley include: Keyser Cord-Marked (Griffin, 1944), a globose, corded type which has proved to be the majority ware of the Hughes Site, Montgomery County, Maryland; its connections are in the Ohio Valley, as are those of the somewhat comparable Monongahela Woodland type of western Pennsylvania. Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed (Schmitt, Ms.) and Rappahannock Incised (Blaker, 1950) have been infrequently reported from the Potomac with the exception of the Potomac Creek Site: they are more widely distributed along the James, Rappahannock, and in the Delmarva Peninsula.

The order of presentation given above is roughly chronological, being based largely on typology and inferences from other areas. Such stratigraphic evidence as exists from the Marcey Creek, Keyser, and Potomac Creek sites appears to bear out the general sequence.

CHEROKEE POTTERY TYPES RECENTLY FOUND ON SITES IN NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA

By CARL F. MILLER

In the northwestern section of Georgia, the U. S. Engineers have constructed the Allatoona dam, located just east of Cartersville, Georgia, on the junction of the Allatoona Creek and the Etowah River, entirely within the Piedmont country. The reservoir is a two-pronged affair, one arm twenty miles long extending along the Etowah River, and the other ten miles long extending along the Allatoona Creek.

Within the reservoir area a number of sites have been excavated which have yielded invaluable information, together with numerous pottery types. Among them is a late generalized Lamaroid type. This type shows no deviation from the stylized form, but the paste and quality of decorative design have degenerated. The paste, consisting of coarse, granular particles, feels like a "rasp" when the hand is rubbed over the exterior surface of the vessel. The interior has been partially smoothed, but only enough to rid the surface of the rough particles. On pieces where the stamp was used no careful planning as to application is evident. A very poor job is the result, with overstamping and small areas where no stamp was applied. In other words the vessel was stamped "at" rather than "upon." Wall thickness varies over the vessel and the lip area is not always uniform as to its distance from the neck of the vessel.

There is evidence that such vessels, found in association with house types, point to Cherokee origin during the proto-historic and carried upward into the Contact Period.

THE MOWHAWK-CAUGHNAWAGA EXCAVATION

By VERY REV. THOMAS GRASSMAN, O.F.M. CONV.

The Caughnawaga Mohawk Castle, near the present Fonda, New York, was the site of the first Catholic chapel in the Mohawk Valley area. Many Christian Mohawks, including Father Tekakwitha, know it as the Lily of the Mohawks, went from here to the mission on the Saint Lawrence. Many years of historical research and the application of archeological principles have been applied to the authentication of this site, the location of the Caughnawaga Castle of 1667-1693. Precise documentation, found on original maps and journals, led to exploratory excava-
bastian Inlet. The aboriginal culture was represented by San Marcos, Glades and St. Johns wares. Stone and shell artifacts were also present. Mexican earthenware, Chinese porcelain, majolica, and Spanish-Moorish earthenware were also present. Other European materials included glass, clay pipes, bone disc, iron objects including cannon, and coins.

Some of the materials from the site can be dated rather accurately. The Chinese porcelain dates from K'ang Hsi Period (1661-1722), the Spanish-Mexican ware 1543-1723, the R. Tippet pipes were presumably produced in the early 18th century. This reduces this site to an approximate fifty year period 1675-1725. The aboriginal ware belongs to the St. Augustine Period 1565-1750.

The site was probably an intermittent hangout for a pirate crew that had rather strong contacts with the Ais Indians. Irving Rouse has suggested that the Yamassee who entered the region in 1715 might have been the bearer of the San Marcos pottery types.