EASTERN STATES
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
FLORIDA
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK
NORTH CAROLINA
PENNSYLVANIA
RHODE ISLAND
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

BULLETIN NO. 11   OCTOBER, 1953
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL
FEDERATION
MINUTES OF THE 1951 ANNUAL
MEETING

The 1951 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Friday and Saturday, October 26th and 27th, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Registration for members and guests began at 10:00 o'clock, in Wilson Hall.

The General Meeting was opened by William A. Ritchie, President, at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Robert B. House, Chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, greeted the Federation. He then introduced Dr. C. C. Crittenden, President of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina, and Director of the State Department of Archives and History, who welcomed the delegates and guests. Dr. Crittenden gave a resume of the outstanding features and accomplishments of the State of North Carolina and extended greetings from the Governor.


The afternoon session opened at 2:00 o'clock with Father Thomas Grassmann presiding. The following papers were presented: "Spanish Pottery in Florida Archeological Sites," (illust.), by John M. Goggin, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Florida; "Point Peninsula Ceremonialism in the Light of Recent Discoveries in New York," (illust.), by William A. Ritchie, New York State Museum; "An Archeological Survey of Southwest Missouri," (illust.), by Stephen Williams, Yale University; "Excavations and Restoration Program at Town Creek State Park," (illust.), by Joffre L. Coe, Laboratory of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Carolina; "Spanish Archeological Sites in Florida," (illust.), by Hale G. Smith, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Florida State University, was read by title.

An informal dinner at the Carolina Inn was followed by an address entitled: "Variations in American Indian Music," by Robert J. Gould, Comparative Musicologist, University of North Carolina. Professor Gould illustrated his talk with recordings.

On Saturday the Business Meeting was opened by William A. Ritchie, President, at 10:00 A. M.

The minutes of the New York meeting, October 13th and 14th, 1950, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 10.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that the regular correspondence of the Federation had been handled during the year; the directory was revised twice; copy was prepared and arrangements were made for the printing of meeting announcements, forms, and correspondence paper; each member society was contacted for the number of Bulletin No. 10 needed for distribution; 100 copies of the bibliography were distributed.

As of September 30th, the total membership of the twelve societies comprising the Federation was 1,879.

Carl Miller, Acting Treasurer, reported that the cash balance on hand as of October 24, 1951, was $354.31. A motion was passed to pay the projectionist for the meeting the sum of $10.00.

Joffre L. Coe, Director of Research, reported that he had confined his activities during the past three months to assembling papers on pottery for this meeting. He deplored the recent change in the east, with each person concentrating his individual research with little or no cooperation with other areas, especially adjacent ones, because no one can have the scope of an entire area any more. He called attention to the recent publication entitled "Prehistoric Pottery of the Eastern United States," issued by the Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States, University of Michigan, and he said that it would be desirable to figure out a way by which copies could be distributed to the members of the Federation. The present price is only fifty cents, but he suggested that a simpler form might be of more general use, perhaps an index of pottery types, containing name, source, and chronology as known at the moment. A general discussion followed during which it was suggested that the Research Committee also undertake a study of chipped artifacts. Both subjects were favorably discussed at great length, and innumerable suggestions as to the form, expedience, methods of gathering data, etc., were made. Due to the complexity of working out a plan or program, it was voted to refer both projects to the Executive Committee and to the Director of Research for further study.

John Withhoff, Editor, announced that Bulletin No. 10 had been printed at the price of $180.00, after many difficulties and delays, and that in the future some form of lithoprinting must be used. He stated that work on the supplement to the Bibliography, due in 1952, had been started. Since the last meeting he received a file of references from Irving Rouse which he has kept up to date, and he thought it was now time to contact member societies for additional information. He stressed the need for enlarging the history and ethnology sections and for titles which were not included in the original publication. The latter would have to be screened and only the most important published. Dr. Rouse stated that societies which have recently joined the Federation could add considerably to the list.

E. B. Sacrcey, Director of Membership, reported that the only possibilities for additional membership at the moment were Georgia and Alabama. The eligibility of the former was questioned because it did not appear to be a functioning organization and the latter, because it was not in the Atlantic Watershed. Dr. Rouse suggested that Eastern Canada could be represented in the Federation. A general discussion as
to what the confines of the Federation should be ended in having the problem referred to the Executive Committee.

Joffre L. Coe, Vice-Director of Exhibits, called attention to and briefly explained the fine exhibit of North Carolina and other archeological material which had been set up in Wilson Hall for the meeting.

The above reports of the officers and directors were accepted.

It was voted to dispense with the reading of the Vice-Presidents' reports on the recent activities and future plans of the Archeological Societies of the Federation because they are published in the bulletin and can be read there. Reports received are as follows:

Connecticut--Carroll Alton Means reports that the membership of the Archeological Society of Connecticut is over 280.

Two meetings were held during the year. November 11, 1950, at the State Library in Hartford, Junius B. Bird of the American Museum of Natural History spoke on "Excavating a Peruvian Midden." May 12, 1951, at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven, Mrs. Eva Butler of Groton, discussed an "Excavation in 1950 of a Shell Heap on the Calvin Main Property in Ledyard, Connecticut." The work at this site is being done by a group of graduate students under a program approved by the Willimantic State Teachers College.

New Letters Nos. 58, 59, 60 and Bulletins Nos. 25 and 26 were issued.

Four of the chapters have been active and have been meeting regularly. Field work has been extensive at village sites, shell heaps, rock shelters and a steatite quarry. The New Haven Chapter has continued its work, with considerable success, on Graniss Island.

The assembling of a colored-slide library and lecture material, for the use of qualified speakers by the Education Committee, is progressing satisfactorily. Many of the slides which had been made during the past year were shown at the annual meeting in New Haven.

Delaware--Arthur G. Volkman reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has approximately 85 dues-paying members.

Junius B. Bird of the American Museum of Natural History spoke at a formal meeting June 16, 1951, on "The Pre-Pottery Culture in Peru of the Second and Third Millennium, B. C." Following a dinner on April 15, 1951 at Dover, Miss Helen S. Johnson spoke briefly about the new State Museum, where she is employed as Curator, and conducted a tour of the Museum. This afforded the opportunity to examine the Indian artifacts in which a display of local Indian artifacts has been installed.

A monograph, "Indian Place Names in Delaware," by Dr. A. R. Dunlap and C. A. Weslager, was distributed to members in lieu of a regular bulletin.

At present reputed Indian burying grounds in southern New Castle County are being investigated and the archeology and location of Indian trails in the vicinity are being studied. In the near future excavations are planned about the environs of an abandoned log cabin near State Road, Delaware. According to tradition this was one of the dwellings of early Delaware colonists and the project is of a historic-archaeological nature.

Florida--Albert C. Holt reported that the Florida Anthropological Society has approximately 150 members including libraries and institutions. At the annual meeting honorary membership was extended to Professor Jose M. Cruxent of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas, Venezuela.

At the annual meeting in February 1951, held at the Florida State University, Tallahassee, scientific papers were presented and the Society visited the new combined anthropological and art museum. Northern visitors, when near Tallahassee, should visit the museum to get an idea of the archeology of the gulf coast of Florida.

Two issues of The Florida Anthropologist, Vol. III, No. s. 3 and 4 of 32 pages and Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2 of 36 pages; Publication No. 3 (56 pages) of its numbered series; and several copies of the News Letter were published.

New Hampshire--Howard B. Sargent reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 98 including 56 active, 8 sustaining, and 5 institutional members.

At the 1950 annual meeting held at Manchester on October 28, Mrs. Howard Sargent reported on the excavations at Clark's Island, and Mr. Percy Brown and Mrs. Sargent discussed the idea of mobile museums to circulate among the schools. One three-day field meeting was held at Umbagog Lake in northern New Hampshire on August 10 through August 12, 1951. The 1951 annual meeting will be held in Exeter, October 20.

Two Bulletins and three News Letters were issued during the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent undertook an archeological survey of New Hampshire under the sponsorship of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology and the Northeastern Anthropological Institute. The Society cooperated with the work and is coordinating its efforts with those of the Foundation. The survey covered the northern third of the state. Members of the Society will continue survey work during the fall months.

New Jersey--Dr. Lancelot Ely reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a membership of 300.

News Letters Nos. 23 and 24 and Bulletin No. 4 were issued.

The Unalachtigo Chapter held monthly meetings. Some of the members opened test pits at the Jasper quarries at Vera Cruz and Durham, Pennsylvania, made a trip to Findley Ridge, Ohio, and continued their dig at Woods Mill, Salem County, New Jersey.

A committee is working on a Kodachrome Slide project, collecting and making slides which will be loaned to interested groups.

New York—Alfred K. Guthe reported that the current membership of the New York State Archeological Association is 235.

The annual meeting of the Association was held April 7, 1951 at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. The speaker at the banquet, held at the Powers Hotel, was Irving Rouse who spoke on "Archeology of the Long Island Sound Region." Other speakers and subjects included John Witthoff, "A Fluted Point Site in Pennsylvania"; William Cornelw, "An Artificially Deformed Skull from a Seneca Site"; William A. Ritchie, "Ground Slates: Indian or Enclimo"?; Marion White, "The Goodyear Site"; J. Norman Emerson, "The Pound Site"; Charles Gillette, "The Early Mohawk Phase"; Donald Lenig, "Recent Excavations on the Dann Site"; and Charles F. Wray, "Recent Excavations on the Dann Site." Very Rev. Thomas Grassmann, "Archeological and Historical Gleanings from European Repositories." The Morgan Chapter meets once a month during the period from October to May inclusive. The Van Eps-Hartley Chapter meets four or five times a year, and the Mid-Hudson Chapter, two or three times a year. The Long Island Chapter meets once a year, usually at a time when a speaker or particular subject is available.

It has been proposed that the Association publish a paper in the Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association series entitled, "An Early Oswasco Sequence in Eastern New York." Authors will be William A. Ritchie, Donald Lenig, and P. Schuyler Miller. Various leaflets and reprints were distributed by the several chapters.

Individual members participated in field work, some of which was sponsored by various institutions in the state. Alfred K. Guthe of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences excavated on the Westfield Site, New York, a large Iroquoian station previously investigated by the Messrs. James and the Wrights. The Department of Archeology of the State University of New York at Buffalo supported excavations at the Goodyear Site near Elma, New York, by Miss Marion E. White. This proto-Neutral village site had previously been studied by Miss White.

The New York State Science Service and State Museum conducted excavations on sites of several cultures in the Hudson Valley, central and northern New York, under the direction of Dr. William A. Ritchie. Significant new data on the Archaeological, Laurentian, Early Woodland, and Point Peninsula fossil 1 and 4 were obtained.

The adoption of a new Constitution for the Association was completed. It is expected that a new chapter, formed in the Glenn Falls region will be added to the Association sometime during the next year.

Pennsylvania—J. Alden Mason reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has 371 active and associate, 72 institutional, and 4 honorary members, totaling 447.

At the annual meeting at Harrisburg, May 19, 1951, several speakers gave reports of their archeological investigations.

Three double numbers of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist were published, Volume 20, Nos. 1-2, and Nos. 3-4, totaling 92 pages with many illustrations, and Volume 21, Nos. 1-2, with 37 pages and 13 plates. Volume 21, Nos. 3-4 is expected to be published in December, thus bringing the journal up to date.

Archeological investigations in the state were mainly made either by the State Historical and Museum Commission, under the direction of John Witthoff, or by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, under the direction of James L. Swauger and William Mayer-Oakes. Because of budgetary difficulties Witthoff did only brief excavations at the following sites: the Dunn Site at Clarbridge, Lancaster County, the Conoy Town of 1718-1743; the Shoop Site, a fluted point site; and the Dreibelbis Site, this being a colonial house of the 1780-1790 period. Mr. Parver and Mr. Witthoff also finished digging the Miller and Gingrich (Shenk's Ferry) Sites, and published a report on this project. The work of the Carnegie Museum has been mainly survey and site analysis of the upper Ohio River drainage, especially in Crawford, Warren, and Erie Counties. Some redigging was done on the Behrend Site. Two late prehistoric sites were test-excavated and 93 sites were recorded.

Rhode Island—Wilton P. Hudson reported that the Narragansett Archeological Society of Rhode Island has 25 members.

Monthly meetings were held during the past fiscal year except in July and August. Speakers and topics included: Henry W. Jackson on Indians of Rhode Island; William Fowler on Indian pipes and tobacco, and the Tliclit Site excavations; Alazno M. Quim on the geological history of Rhode Island; and the Unalachtigo Chapter, formed in the Glenn Falls region will be added to the Association sometime during the next year.

Excavations at the Potter Pond Site were brought to an end and a comprehensive illustrated bulletin was published under the direction of Dr. Fowler and Herbert Luther. A camp site at Twin Rivers in Lincoln was excavated during the summer under the direction of Dr. Fowler, and a report will be submitted at the annual meeting, October 27, 1951. A rock shelter which yielded potsherds, a pipe and points was visited on a field trip.

Virginia—E. B. Sacrey reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 152.

Seven meetings with speakers were held since the last re-

A quarterly bulletin is published by the Society.

West Virginia--Sigfus Olafson reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has a membership of 60, an increase of seven.

The annual meeting was held on October 15, 1951, at Moundsville, with an attendance of 30. Speakers and topics were: William J. Mayer-Oakes, "Archaeal Sites in West Virginia"; Jack Simpson, "The Fort Ancient Aspect in West Virginia"; Delf Noroma, "The Grave Creek Mound"; Sigfus Olafson, " Petroglyphs in Cabell County, West Virginia."

Occasional informal meetings of small groups of members also have been held.

One issue of The West Virginia Archeologist was published during the year and another issue is soon forthcoming. Two bulletins have been sent to members.

The Society has surveyed and cataloged about 50 sites during the year and some of its members have assisted the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh in fieldwork in certain sections of the state. It has also engaged in the erection and furnishing of an archeological museum, known as the Mound Museum, at Moundsville. The building, erected by the State of West Virginia, has been completed. The Society has installed display cases and is now collecting and mounting exhibits.

During the coming year, the Society intends to continue the site survey, and to continue assistance to Carnegie Museum in its field work in the state, and to complete, if possible, the exhibitis to be shown at the Mound Museum.

The following papers were then presented: "The Goose Island Site, Gloucester County, New Jersey," by Charles F. Klier, Jr., of the Archeological Society of New Jersey; "The Drebelbus Site: An Eighteenth Century Frontier Household," (illustrated), by J. Duncan Campbell of Harrisburg.

The afternoon session opened at 2:00 with Irving House presiding. Dorothy Cross reported for the Executive Committee that the membership dues of the Federation would be the same as last year, a $3.00 minimum for the societies of 100 or less members and $5.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof; that the price of "An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard," published in 1944 as Research Publication No. 1 of the Federation, had been reduced from $2.50 to $1.50; that the membership of the Federation would be limited to those states in the Atlantic Watershed; that in the future papers presented at Federation meetings would be limited to 20 minutes; that the 1952 annual meeting would be held Friday and Saturday, November 7 and 8 at Washington, D. C.

The following papers were presented: "A Ceramic and Projectile Point Study of Virginia Archeology," (illustrated), by Clifford Evans, Jr., United States National Museum, and C. G. Holland of the Archeological Society of Virginia; "Pre-Ceramic Cultural Sequence in the Carolina Piedmont," (illustrated), by Jeffre L. Coe, Laboratory of Anthropology and Archeology, University of North Carolina; "Ceramic Analysis of a Proto-Historic Siouxan Village," (illustrated), by Ernest Lewis, Superintendent, Town Creek State Park; "Ceramic Development in the South Appalachian Province," by William H. Sears, Department of Anthropology and Archeology, University of Georgia.

It was voted to bank the University of North Carolina, the Archeological Society of North Carolina, and Mr. and Mrs. Jeffre L. Coe for the cooperation and hospitality. The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

A total of 55 registered delegates, members and guests from nine states and the District of Columbia attended the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy Cross
Recording Secretary.

THE QUESTION OF THE LOCATION OF MOHAWK INDIAN VILLAGE SITES EXISTING DURING THE HISTORIC PERIOD

By Very Rev. Thomas Grasemann, O. F. M. Conv.

This consideration of historic Mohawk village sites includes only that portion of the Mohawk River designated as extending somewhat east of Little Falls, and extending eastward to Amsterdam, New York, a distance of approximately forty miles.

A concise outline of certain facts is given in this paper in order to warrant the statement that the question of the location of Mohawk Indian village sites, existing during the historic period, is not merely a question but actually a definite problem which cannot be solved satisfactorily without the combined efforts of competent historians and archeologists.

By selecting salient facts, it is convenient to analyze the historic Mohawk occupation according to four distinct periods: (1) A Contact Period--1614-1633; (2) An Early Historic Period--1634-1666; (3) A Middle Historic Period--1667-1693; (4) A Late Historic Period--1694-1780.

These four periods seem valid because they mark the progress of European impact upon the Mohawk Indians as a group, and also because they bring into prominenve the vicissitudes of the Mohawk villages. Each period is illustrated by contemporary documentary evidence. A synthesis of these data is offered in a summary at the end of each
In general, this study outlines the successive movements of the Mohawk Indian villages from one side of the Mohawk River to the other insular as such movements can be established from documentary sources.

Contemporary Dutch, French and English maps, as well as Colonial documents, have been used exclusively. Nevertheless, these sources do not always offer sufficient positive pin-pointed evidence whereby one might fix the precise locations of the Mohawk village sites within each time period. At best, and with few exceptions, these sources indicate only the apparent position of the village sites in relation to the north and south side of the Mohawk River and in relation to Fort Orange or Albany.

Up to the present time only two historic Mohawk sites have been identified positively by name: Osisernenon, belonging to the Early Historic Period; Caughnawaga, also known as Gandadouage, of the Middle Historic Period. Regarding the latter, it should be noted that the complete double stockade and part of the interior area of the village site were excavated during 1950.

Many historic Mohawk village sites are known, but the problem of accurately identifying them by name and time horizon remains.

**THE STRICKLER SITE: A SUSQUEHANNOCK TOWN OF 1650-1675?**

By John Witthoft

The Strickler Site, at Cresswell Station, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is marked on two surveyor’s lines, of 1717 and 1718, as “Indian Fort” and “Old Indian Fort”; within a year or two before the earlier of these surveys, we believe the Indians removed to the Indian Farm on the Penn Manor Tract nearby. Less precise documentation indicates that the Susquehannock moved from the Strickler Site in 1678 after a brief return to their old town when they came back from Maryland at the close of hostilities with the Seneca, and that the Strickler Site was the town destroyed by the Seneca in 1679. This site is as well known archaeologically as any site in Pennsylvania, on the basis of Donald Cadow’s excavation and by analysis of five other collections from the site. These throw much light on native industry of that period and on the dating of certain series of trader’s goods.

Two series of graves can be distinguished: the older ones, probably of the 1650’s, are at the break of contour at the terrace edge; later ones are on the terrace slope and back of the terrace edge. Pots from the earlier graves are cruder examples of older Susquehannock types, and those from later graves are crude, undecorated pots of small size and poor paste. Arrowpoints are almost unknown on the site, but guns are found in almost every male grave, and brass kettles in practically every grave. About nine arrowpoints of non-local flint have been found as grave offerings, and three brass arrowpoints have been found in place within the bodies of burials. Pestles are unknown here, but flat mauling stones, showing a high polish, are frequent in both male and female graves. Whetstones for sharpening iron tools are the only other stone tool found in any quantity. Wooden ladles, burl bowls, woven hair burden straps, native fabric woven of native fibers, leather, fur, down and feathers, gourd bottles, a set of loose cougar teeth in a bundle, sets of plum-pit dice for the bowl game, powdered hematite, specular hematite, and kaolin, clay, and stone pipes complete the list of native objects found in the graves. Pipes are more abundant than in any other local site, and of most of them are of a distinctive local trumpet-shaped stereotype; very few clay trade pipes have been found. Corn, beans, pumpkins, wild berries and seeds of stone fruits, and tobacco are frequently found in kettles.

Trade materials include many objects made by Indians in other areas. These include Seneca pipes, Virginia pipes, large circular gorgets from the Southeast, wampum, crescentic wampum spacers, shell bird and animal figures probably from the New Jersey coast, tiny disc wampum probably from the Virginia—Carolina coast, and shell runtes from the middle Atlantic coast.

Objects made by Europeans are predominant, and all the axes, adzes, hoes, knives, awls, drills, files, spokeshaves, and similar tools are of iron. Guns and gun parts, flints, shot, bar lead, and gunpowder are found everywhere in the cemetery. Bellarmine jugs, case bottles, glass beads, and brass kettles and pewter porringers are the total of European hollowware, but are very frequent. Plate and mail armor and plate helmets have been found in a few graves. Rapiers and slender daggers with forged self-handles, knives with ornate cast brass handles, pistols, and the vast number of muskets of many types suggest the swagger and military bearing of the Susquehannock warrior.

Other important trade objects include a large number of long pewter pipes with applied cast effigies, tiles identical with those in the fireplaces at Penn’s house at Pennsbury, oval brass snuff cases, a burning lens, four buttons of rare seventeenth century types, five beehive rings, plain rings with paste beads, lead bale necks, a latch hatchet, dressmaker’s pins, hinged, large brass keys, sealhandle spoons of brass and plate, vanity cases, woolen and linen fabrics, and mirrors. Judging by historic record, at least five traders lived in this area, and vast numbers of glass beads are the most abundant of the goods traded by them. Trade goods are so abundant in the Strickler graves that almost half of them were looted years ago, some for curios during the nineteenth century, some for blacksmiths iron during the period of early white settlement, and some apparently very early for wampum and glass beads. Of the undisturbed graves, about half were flexed and about half extended, with a greater proportion of flexed graves among the earlier burials; many of the older disturbed graves were churned up by the diggers and only selected objects, generally iron, taken.

Glass beads from this site are our largest Pennsylvania series by far. A great many types are present, and most of them will be important for dating when their significance is more thoroughly understood. Compared with the Seneca site series, we find the Strickler series includes the forms characteristic of three horizons in colonial Seneca archeology. Conspicuous in the majority of the graves are long and short tubular beads made from cases, both in several transparent and opaque zones and in light transparent glass. These are the predominate bead types of the Dann Site, and characterize a Seneca horizon be-
This was achieved by study and archæological analysis of pottery. The most probable value of such ceramic variations as time markers was recognized, and an intensive study was begun to analyze this pottery. The most abundant, but least variable, is a coarse utility-ware with an amphora-like shape called 'olive jars'. Lesser, but more distinctive, are examples of majolica, a soft paste, tin-enamedled pottery commonly decorated in bright colors.

Utilizing all possible Florida material, as well as that from Spanish sites in the Southwest, Cuba, and Venezuela, a group of majolica forms was described and given type names. These types were seriated in a presumed chronological order and given dates based on documentary data for sites from which some of the material was obtained.

It was soon realized that two distinct groups of majolica could be recognized, and available ceramic literature indicated one group to have been made in Mexico while the other was presumably from Spain. In order to obtain a better understanding of our material it was realized that a large sample was needed. This was achieved by study and excavation in Mexico in the summer of 1951. Surface collections were made from a series of sites, stratigraphic tests were made at two, and all available museum and private collections of majolica were studied. The large sample obtained clarified many points concerning our Florida material and the stratigraphic tests confirmed our seriation of pottery types.

In Florida our studies have shown that we have some majolica dating to the 16th century which was apparently made in Spain. The 17th century material includes both Spanish and Mexican examples in the latter half of the century, but only Spanish majolica from the first half. Apparently majolica manufacture on a large scale began in Puebla, Mexico, about 1650. Eighteenth century majolica in Florida is, with very few exceptions, of Mexican origin.

General results of the study indicate:
1. Spanish (and Spanish Colonial) ceramics can be treated typologically in a manner similar to Indian pottery.
2. All dating by art historians of Mexican majolica must be used very cautiously; archæological data indicate that most dates given by them are too early.
3. Typologically the Mexican majolica is easier to deal with in the developmental stages than in later stages. Mexican forms of the middle and late 18th century are very hard to type in contrast to earlier periods.
4. Our dates for majolica will probably be derived from archæological studies in the southern United States, rather than in Mexico. In this last area occupation has been so intensive since prehistoric times that most of the sites were continuously occupied. On the other hand documented sites in the United States were often deserted completely after abandonment, leaving us dated samples.

SPANISH POTTERY IN FLORIDA ARCHEOLOGY

By John M. Goggin

Recently intensified work by several institutions on historic archeological sites in Florida has led to an awareness of marked differences in Spanish ceramics within the 1500 to 1800 time period. The possible value of such ceramic variations as time markers was recognized, and an intensive study was begun to analyze this pottery. The most abundant, but least variable, is a coarse utility-ware with an amphora-like shape called 'olive jars'. Less common but more distinctive, are examples of majolica, a soft paste, tin-enamedled pottery commonly decorated in bright colors.

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POINT PENINSULA CEREMONIALISM IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES IN NEW YORK

By William A. Ritchie

The several foci of the Point Peninsula culture constituted the major occupations in the New York area during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In Early Woodland times, Point Peninsula was apparently contemporaneous with the Middlesex culture, later with pre-classical Hopewellian, and with both it shared Visette I type pottery and other traits.

My culture sequence of 1944 describes Point Peninsula as a single focus of the Vine Valley Aspect, but suggests the probability of further subdivisions with subsequent research. Enough work has now been done in New York and Ontario to make possible a fourfold focal differentiation with developmental and a real significance. The latest focus appears to have contributed to the formation of the Oswego culture in New York and to basic Iroquois in Canada.

Point Peninsula 1 focus (Early Woodland II Period) appears to be confined to the Vine Valley and is characterized by Visette I type pottery and other traits. Mortuary ceremonialism is manifest in the use of limited amounts of red paint, grave goods, and occasional prepared graves.

Point Peninsula 2 focus (Middle Woodland I Period), the classical Point Peninsula manifestation, entered New York from Ontario and also spread eastward through Canada into the Maritimes and upper New England. In central New York it amalgamated with Point Peninsula I and in southeastern Ontario and New England with remnant Laurentian groups. A radiocarbon date for this period from central New York gives 2,948 plus or minus 170 years of elapsed time. Dentate, corred, rocker-stamped, and other new ceramic techniques were introduced. Related types extend westward across the Great Lakes area, perhaps into Asia. Classic Hopewellian ceramic and other traits seem to have been inspired from this source. There was a marked emphasis on mortuary ritualism with cremation the primary burial practice, the liberal use of red ochre, abundant grave goods, and symbolic destruction of offerings. A crematory site in Jefferson County, New York, excavated by the writer for the New York State Museum, produced many new data on this culture and definitely linked it with the Glacial Kame culture in Ontario, Ohio, and elsewhere.

Point Peninsula 3 focus (Middle Woodland II Period) exhibits
both a continuity with Focus 2 and unexplained differences. Appliqued collared pot types with corded or dentate decorations, and the technique of punctation come in. Vinette I type vanishes before the end of this stage. Large decorated combs are prevalent, the platform pipe reaches its apogee, the birdstone and thin cache blade are gone, and copper tools and ornaments become rare. Flexed inhumation returns to favor, red ochre and grave offerings are scarcer, and there are still other suggestions of the decline of the mortuary cult.

Point Peninsula 4 focus (Middle Woodland III Period) was a stage of marked decadence in the ceremonial and perhaps the material aspects of culture. Mortuary rites are nearly all but disappear. Simple flexed burial with occasional utilitarian objects was the rule. In pottery, corded types alone survive this period, evidently to continue their development into early Owasco types.

SPANISH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN FLORIDA

By Hale G. Smith

Spanish influence was felt by Florida and its peoples for about 300 years (1560-1763; 1783-1800). Despite the length of time the Spanish were in Florida it has only been in the last few years that the areas of Spanish occupation, aside from the town of St. Augustine and the Castillo de San Marcos, have received much attention. For purposes of this paper, the three hundred years have been divided into three periods.

Early Period—1560-1660. The main factor behind the various Spanish explorations of Florida was economic. Colonization was held at a minimum during this period. However, during the later half of the 16th century a period of development began that was caused by economic forces resulting from political and religious developments in Europe. This led to the founding of St. Augustine and various east coast missions. Outside of this area European artifacts have been found in aboriginal middens, cemeteries, and mounds. The trade material from the west coast sites differs in many respects from that of the east coast, suggesting trade from a separate source. The European materials did not affect the aboriginal culture to any very great extent.

Middle Period—1660-1700. During this period the Franciscans founded a number of missions across north Florida. Spanish artifacts have been found in missions, forts, aboriginal villages, and mounds. The aboriginal material culture in the areas of mission activity was greatly changed during this time.

Late Period—1700-1800. In 1704 the Apalachee were removed to Georgia and the Timucuan group became almost extinct by 1723.

Summary. The Spanish influence upon the Florida Indians did not alter the aboriginal culture to a very great extent. The period of time for any great amount of acculturation to take place was not too long, so that the degree of acculturation that occurred in Central America was never accomplished here.

THE GOODE ISLAND SITE, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

By Charles F. Kier, Jr.

The Goode Island Site, like so many other prominent aboriginal village sites in the lower Delaware Valley, is in imminent danger of being obliterated by riverfront industrialization. Of course, this is unavoidable, but every attempt should be extended to make the most of remaining time.

Taking exception to remarks made by Dorothy Cross in her conclusions on the excavation of the Goode Island Site, in Vol. 1 of the Archeology of New Jersey, to the effect that this site was part of a major nearby village known as the Salisbury Site, a survey was launched to attempt to provide substantiation or contradiction to Dr. Cross's statements.

Goode Island was rather difficult to find as it is located in a wooded riverside area that could not be reached by any substantial thoroughfare. At the time of the former excavations, the site had not been under cultivation for many years. Fortunately, in 1947, the area was cleared and again farmed.

Results obtained from surface hunting the site over a period of four years, during which time nearly a thousand artifacts were recovered and catalogued, indicate a minor village that no doubt was occupied concurrent with the Salisbury Site, but not as a part. Hence we have an example substantiating Anthony Wallace's conclusions with regard to Lenape social organization and land tenure. This also aligns several other nearby camps and villages into the category of satellites, with Salisbury being the "County Seat".

Although stratification in cultivated ground is nigh impossible, we noted a distinct pottery sequence similar to that obtained by William Fowler in his excavation of a stratified rockshelter in Connecticut. The earliest vessels are of steatite. The next are flat-based clay receptacles, heavily tempered with steatite and hornblends. The latest pottery is represented by a small percentage of sherds of the early Late Woodland Period but far removed from the Intermediate Period.

Following the chronology outlined by John Witthoft, the associated artifacts indicate that the site was established between the Late Archaic Period and the Early Woodland Period, and extended to the Late Woodland Period. Insufficient trade material has been found to extend the dating into the Colonial or Contact Period.

Tentative conclusions, based upon excavated and surface material, compared to the extensive excavated material from the Salisbury Site, indicate that Goode Island was abandoned long before Salisbury, which flourished throughout the Late Woodland Period.
THE DREIBELBIS SITE,  
AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRONTIER HOUSE  
By J. Duncan Campbell

The Dreibelbis Site, 24 miles north of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and 5 miles south of the site of Fort Halifax (1756), is that of a frontier household both unique and enigmatical. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the site is not confused by later occupation in the immediate area. It is enigmatic in that the objects found in the course of excavation indicate an elegance foreign to a frontier household.

The site was discovered in 1950 by Charles Hanna, while searching for Indian artifacts. His attention was drawn to a small area which contained large quantities of broken glass, china fragments, nails, buttons, and a few coins; these surface finds pointed to an eighteenth century settlement of some sort.

Incomplete excavation to date indicates that the homestead probably was occupied by a settler rather than an Indian trader. This is evidenced by an abundance of domestic animal bone in the refuse as opposed to the small quantity of game and wild fowl bone, together with ox shoes, horse equipment, and broken farm implements. Several small pits were excavated which might have served for the storage of food for livestock.

Excavation of the rectangular cellar revealed a dry wall of native stone to a depth of five feet from the present surface, with inside dimensions of 9'5" by 10'4". A chimney recess in the southeastern corner had been filled in, and a buttress for a high chimney had been added later in the northeast corner of the cellar. The fill in the cellar was rather uniform in relic content, with the plowed soil and subsoil-fill at the top containing little of anything. Below this was loose rocks with almost no soil, and underneath this, small stone and garbage laden soil. The lowest strata of fill within the cellarhole was ash mixed with burnt soil, with abundant nails, glass, and household objects to indicate that the house had been destroyed by fire. The presence in this layer of knives, forks, spoons, brass whiskey spigots, and other articles whose utility had not ceased, suggest that the burning was unintentional.

The quality and quantity of china fragments excavated, together with an unusual amount of window glass fragments found all over the site, in some cases at great distance from the house proper, indicate that the settlers had been wealthier than their contemporaries on the frontier. This is further evidenced by brass and iron objects.

The date of the Dreibelbis Site as based on recovered coins, buttons, china fragments and glassware, has tentatively been set at 1760-1790. Although the identity of the settler has not been determined, we suspect the Dreibelbis Site represents the home of Thomas McKee, the Indian trader. He lived in the area at this time, but no record of the location of his plantation has been found.

CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF A  
PROTO-HISTORIC SIOUAN VILLAGE  
By Ernest Lewis

Several historic Siouan villages have been excavated in the Carolina Piedmont, dated at about the 1700 horizon. In general the ceramic content of these village sites is characterized by: sand tempering; smooth to burnished interiors; plain, net-impressed, simple stamped, check stamped, and Lamar-type complicated stamped exteriors. A proto-Siouan ceramic horizon has also been defined, named Uwharrie. This pottery is characterized by: crushed quartz tempering; scraped interiors; plain, net-impressed, and cordmarked exteriors. The hypothesis has been that pottery types assigned to various historic Siouan tribes developed mainly from a Uwharrie ceramic substratum.

A recent analysis of the ceramics from a Dan River village site assignable to the Sara tribe of Eastern Siouans and dated at about 1650, serves as a check on this hypothesis. Temper consisted of both crushed quartz and sand; the incidence of interior scraping fell between that found for Uwharrie pottery and the general lack of such scraping in historic Siouan wares; exterior finish carried forward the basic Uwharrie treatments, with cordmarking greatly reduced, and with some attempt at complicated stamping. Vessel forms conformed in general to the hypothesized prototype, but with a greater range of form variation within the pattern.

Decorations found on the Sara ware included all the design elements found on Uwharrie pottery and most of those found on historic Siouan pottery. Certain of the decorations, plus the reverse-incised strap handles found at the Sara Site, suggest influence from the Fort Ancient culture. The analysis of this proto-historic ware demonstrates one probable step in the transition from proto-Siouan ceramics and provides more evidence as to the actual proto-Siouan nature of the Uwharrie ware.

One added experiment in this analysis was the counting of sherds by both number and weight. A correlation of .97 was found to obtain between the two sets of data, apparently indicating that either enumeration method is equally accurate.

CERAMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE  
SOUTH APPALACHIAN PROVINCE  
By William H. Sears

It is now possible to work out the general outlines of time-space development in the complicated stamped pottery of the South Appalachian Province. Two interdependent, but distinguishable traditions in stamp design are characteristic of the northern and southern halves of the province from Middle Woodland times until the middle of the 16th century. The northern tradition is angular, the southern, curvilinear in basic design layout.

In both areas, the stamp development through time is:
Lands and Grooves—Fine and narrow, shallow early, broad and deep late. Many used per element early, few late.
Major Motif—Many of equal importance early, one late.
Fill elements—Many early, none late.
General complexity—Great early, late designs simple.
Symmetry—Lacking early, common late.

Pottery types in the two traditions are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Southern</th>
<th>Northern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle Woodland</td>
<td>Early Swift Creek C.S.</td>
<td>Napier C.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Mississippi</td>
<td>Swift Creek II</td>
<td>Woodstock C.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature Mississippi</td>
<td>Kolomoki C.S.</td>
<td>Etowah C.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Mississippi</td>
<td>Savannah C.S.</td>
<td>Late Etowah C.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Historic</td>
<td>Wilbanks C.S.</td>
<td>Lamar C.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although included in the same type provisionally, north and south variants of Lamar Complicated Stamps, descendants of the evolutions in the two areas, are readily distinguishable.