The 1953 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Friday and Saturday, November 6th and 7th, at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, New York.

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

The General Meeting was opened by William A. Ritchie, President, at 10:30 A. M. W. Stephen Thomas, Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, welcomed the members and guests. He stated that there had been a long tradition of archeology at the Rochester Museum which has resulted in a strong department and an active research program.

The following papers were then presented: “Relationship of the Shawnees to the Mussees”, by Charles A. Philhower, the Archeological Society of New Jersey; “Index Traits of the Historic Seneca—1560-1587” (illustrated), by Charles P. Wray, Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association; “Historical Evidences of Totiakton, the Great Western Seneca Village” (illustrated), by Alexander Stewart, Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association.


Following the session, the Rochester Museum Association and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thomas entertained the members and guests at a cocktail party in the Bausch House, adjacent to the Museum.

At an informal dinner held in the Genesee Room, Seneca Hotel, Peter P. Pratt, University of Toronto, presented an illustrated address entitled “Temples and Treasures of Mexico”.

The Business Meeting was opened by William A. Ritchie, President, on Saturday, at 11:45 A. M., after a long delay caused by a sudden snowstorm.

The minutes of the Washington meeting, November 7th and 8th, 1952, were accepted as printed in Bulletin 12 of the Federation.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported for the Executive Committee that the membership dues of the Federation would be continued, as a $5.00 minimum for societies with 100 or less members and $5.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, and that the 1954 Annual Meeting would be held Friday and Saturday, October 29th and 30th, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that, in addition to the general correspondence, the increased volume of letters due to the Annual Meeting was handled; arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of the Federation letterheads, meeting announcements, programs and cards; the Federation directory was revised and distributed; sales of bulletins and the bibliography were handled and the money turned over to the Treasurer. As of July, 1953, the total number of members in the twelve state societies is recorded as 1,910.

James L. Swanger, Treasurer, reported that cash balance on hand as of November 1st, 1953, was $351.95. Bills for Bulletin 12 and for the present meeting had not been deducted.

Margaret Blaker reported for the Research Project. Mrs. Blaker announced that Joffre Coe, Research Director, had mimeographed a preliminary draft of Ceramic Abstracts and these were available for distribution upon request. The present issue includes contributions by Mrs. Blaker, Charles H. Fairbanks, Charles E. Gillette and Dr. Ritchie. Brief descriptions of pottery types from Delaware, Maryland, New York, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and nearby areas are given. A general index arranged by type and by area is appended. Dr. Ritchie stated that he hoped additional contributors would submit types so that the project could be brought to fruition during the coming year. It was decided that Mrs. Greywacz would procure copies of the preliminary draft and send one to the secretary of each member society.

In the absence of John Withoff, Editor, Dr. Ritchie announced that in order to expedite the publication of the supplement to the bibliography, data for it were to be transferred to Yale University if Irving Rouse would agree. Dr. Rouse immediately agreed and upon receipt will send the items to the various states for checking.

William J. Mayer-Oakes, Membership Chairman, announced that he had sent letters to all states not members of the Federation and had received a somewhat favorable reply from Georgia, which he will follow up. Certain members of the Ontario Archeological Society asked if this Society would be eligible for membership in the Federation. It was decided that it would be. A formal application will be made, and its acceptance will be acted upon at the 1954 Annual Meeting.

J. Alden Mason, Director of Exhibits, explained that there was no general exhibit project as the Collection Survey, started many years ago, had been dropped. He referred to the special exhibits which had been assembled by Alfred K. Guth, Vice-Director, for this meeting.

A mimeographed form entitled “Survey of Pipes of European Manufacture—Traded to the Indians in the Eastern United States”, was distributed at the request of H. Geiger Omwake, Greenwood, Delaware. Mr. Omwake is continuing to compile data on trade pipes and would welcome any information members of the Federation may have.

It was voted to dispense with the presentation of the Vice-Presidents’ reports on the recent activities and future plans of the Archeological Societies of the Federation.

The following reports have been received:

Connecticut—Carroll Alton Means reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut is composed of six chapters with a current membership of 313, an increase over last year of one chapter in Middlesex County and 26 members.

Two meetings were held during the year. December 6th, 1952, at the State Library in Hartford, William A. Ritchie talked on “Five Thousand Years of New York Indian History”. May 16th, 1953, at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Father Grassman spoke about the “Excavation of Caughnawaga Castle, a Historic Mohawk Site”.

The General Meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P. M. and the archeological tour was offered to all members and guests.
News Letter No. 63 was issued. Bulletin No. 27 and a combined reprint of Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2 are in press.

The following excavations were continued: the Calvin Main Site in Ledyard, under the direction of Eva L. Butler; the Grinnell Island Site in the Quinnipiac River, by the New Haven Chapter; the "rock-pile" in Westbrook, under the direction of Frank Glnnn.

The Education Committee, under the direction of Lyent W. Russell, has added many new colored slides to its library, and these have been used constantly by educational groups. The Research Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Butler, has continued correlating historical references to local aboriginal culture.

Delaware—Arthur G. Volkman reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has approximately 75 dues-paying members.

Two lecture meetings were held during the year: April 17th, Charles A. Phihower spoke on "The Historic Minisink Site"; September 11th, Linton Setterthwaite described the archeology of British Honduras. On April 11th, a group of members visited the University Museum, Philadelphia, and attended the TV broadcast at Station WCAU of "What in the World", produced by this museum.

One Bulletin was published, and "A Brief Account of the Indians of Delaware", by C. A. Weslager, the Society's President, was distributed to members. This pamphlet is beautifully illustrated by John Swientochowski, another member of the Society. Mr. Weslager has a new book in press entitled "Red Men on the Brandywine".

Members excavated in the cellar and around the old John Dickinson Mansion at Dover where the Revolutionary patriot lived. This property was recently acquired by the State, and the above work was done in connection with the restoration of the home as a memorial. Plans are being formulated to excavate an alleged Indian rock shelter on Naaman Creek and a site on Smyrna Creek.

Florida—Frederick W. Sleight reported that the Florida Anthropological Society has a membership of 183, including 52 institutional members. The first chapter of the Society was formed in Tampa and named "The Tampa Bay Chapter".

The fifth Annual Meeting was held at the University of Florida in Gainesville on February 28th, and the sixth Annual Meeting has been scheduled for February 8th, 1854, at the University of Miami.

Volume VI, Nos. 1-3 of the Florida Anthropologist was published. Five numbers of the News Letter were printed, making a total of 54 such papers that have been distributed to the membership during a five-year period.

Maine—Wendell Hadlock reported that archeological work was undertaken on the headwaters of the St. John River under the supervision of John B. Hudson. The site is at the narrows of Eagle Lake, Maine. It had been washed considerably through the years by the artificial raising of the lake's level. Artifacts that were at one time thought to be present only with the material culture of the earliest inhabitants were found in direct association with later materials and pottery of the last phase in Maine. A complete study has not been made, but the Eagle Lake Site may furnish an insight to the material culture used during the months when the inhabitants were using this area as a hunting and fishing base.

New Hampshire—Lawrence M. Croiche reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 55.

Meetings are held at irregular times.

Howard R. Sargent, now director of the Town Creek Indian Mound Park, North Carolina, is preparing a report on the excavations at Silver Lake, Narragansett, made during the past few years. Society members dug at Silver Lake in July, 1953, finding artifacts, potsherds, etc.

A special project is underway to attempt to link the earliest Indians in the Laconia area with later tribes.

New Jersey—Charles F. Kier, Jr., reported for Dr. Lancelot Ely that the membership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey is 274.

Quarterly meetings were held throughout the year with an average attendance of 70. Most meetings had guest and member speakers, a policy which has proved most successful. Papers included: "A Kodachrome Journey to South America" by J. Alen Mason; "Dating Trade Pipes—Some Cans and Car's", by J. C. Harrington; "Pale-Indian Sites of Northeastern United States", by John Wittshoff; "Upper Ohio Valley Archeology", by William J. Mayer-Oakes; "Two Laurelites Sites at Brewerton, New York", by Dorothy E. Fraser; "Delaware Indian Fabrics as Seen on Pottery", by Carol K. Rachlin; "Some Archeological Observations in the Lost Creek Valley", by Herbert L. Taylor. Exhibits shown at each meeting included: artifacts from foreign lands; shell and bone artifacts; artifacts pertinent to games and smoking; cache material.

News Letters Nos. 27 and 28 and Bulletin No. 6 were issued.

The Kodachrome Slide Library, composed of 204 slides arranged in six sets, will be available to the public in January, 1954.

The Lending Library, accumulated solely heretofore through contributions of books by the membership, has become such an important part of the Society that appropriations have been provided to purchase current books. This facility is offered to the membership without cost.

The Unalachtigo and Manta chapters held regularly scheduled meetings and continued research and field activities. In May they held their first joint meeting which was addressed by Mr. Harrington.

New York—Alfred K. Guthrie reported that the New York Archeological Association has a membership of 242.

The Annual Meeting was held in Rochester, April 18th. Twenty-minute papers were presented by William A. Ritchie on "A Preliminary Survey of Hudson Valley Archeology"; Richard L. McCarthy on "Recent Discoveries on the Shelby Site"; J. Norman Emerson on "An Ordained Chronology of Four Ontario Iroquois Sites"; Kenneth F. Kidd on "Ethno­historical Work in New York"; and Charles F. Wray on "A Sequence of Seneca Sites". At the annual dinner, Don Dragoon spoke on "The Johnson Site, a Late Prehistoric Site in Western Pennsylvania".

The Association is considering the publication of the Dutch Hollow Site report by Dr. Ritchie.

The Austinger-Sweye Chapter (Glens Falls), composed of 33 members, is planning a membership drive with the aid of exhibits in the Crandall Library and newspaper publicity. They have been excavating the Harris Site near Glen Falls and have added to the growing list of new sites in their area.

The Incorporated Long Island Chapter, with 22 members, has been excavating the Smith Site on Shelter Island, the
Robert Farm Site at East Moriches and the Jamesport Hill Site. Although hampered by new real estate developments, surface hunting is continued, especially in search of an undisturbed Orient Culture Site. A complete record of all known sites in Eastern Long Island is being prepared. Lectures are given to local groups and exhibits are maintained in the Rever-head Museum and Southold High School.

The Mid-Hudson Chapter (Poughkeepsie) is excavating a site on Cruger’s Island; individual members are conducting their own excavations in the area.

The Lewis H. Morgan Chapter (Rochester) has held meetings approximately once a month, which have included informal work sessions, lectures and motion pictures.

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter (Fonda), with 66 members, is re-organizing and consolidating its materials in the new headquarters—The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. Individual members are excavating sites in their area and salvaging what they can from sites endangered by New York Thruway construction in the Mohawk Valley. At the annual meeting, June 14, Dr. Irving Rouse presented an illustrated lecture on “The Cultural Sequence in Connecticut”.

Pennsylvania—J. Alden Mason reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a membership of 442 including 64 institutional members.


Four numbers of The Pennsylvania Archaeologist were published in one double and two single issues: Vol. XXII, Nos. 3-4, pp. 79-118, December, 1952; Vol. XXIII, No. 1, pp. 1-50, May, 1953; Vol. XXIII, No. 2, pp. 51-86, July, 1953. The three issues contained 14 articles and 13 pages of plates. Vol. XXII, No. 3, is in press. Practically the total income of the Society is spent on the journal, which has a mailing list of 520.

James L. Swanger and William J. Mayer-Oakes of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, have continued the direction of researches pertaining to “The Upper Ohio Valley Archeological Survey”. John Withthoft, State Anthropologist, has continued field work for the State Museum, Harrisburg.

The Allegheny Chapter held monthly meetings and published a news letter. A lower Susquehanna Valley Chapter is being formed under the leadership of Charles Diller of New Oxford.

The Pennsylvania State College has founded a Division of Archeology in the School of Sociology, with Dr. Frederick Mason holding the professorship.

The Constitution of the Society is being revised and the files and records are being assembled with the object of preparing a brief history of the Society for its twenty-fifth anniversary next year.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has a membership of 35.

Six or seven meetings are held throughout the year with appropriate speakers. At one meeting Maurice Robbins presented a report on the excavation of an old Indian fort of the 17th century at Fort Hill, North Middleboro, Massachusetts.

Society members, working under careful scientific direction, have excavated an important village site on Narragansett Bay in Saunderstown at Green Point for two summer seasons. At least three culture periods can be identified: Early Archaic, Stone Bowl and Ceramic-Agricultural. Much has been learned from the undisturbed surface deposition of artifacts below the ploughed humus and from the study of material remains in the many refuse pits. The presence of shell-fish refuse in some pits and its absence in others has helped to differentiate between a shell-fish diet and one that confined itself to meat fish solids. Artifact deposition in these pits has been quite heavy, enabling study of associated lithic traits that has had important bearing upon the determination of culture sequence and evolutionary development of traits during the period of ceramic growth. The Society intends to have the results of this “dig” reduced to print in the near future for the benefit of comparative study.

Virginia—Rev. E. L. Irwin reported that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 120.

Six meetings were held during the year. The following talks were given: “The Leesville Mound and Its Relation to the Adena Culture”, by Joseph Judge and Sam Davenport; “The Powhatan Religions” (illustrated), by Charles Edgar Gilliam; “Aboriginal Transportation and Communication of the Eastern United States” (illustrated), by Rev. E. L. Irwin; “Tobacco Pipes of the Virginia Colonists and How They Can Be Used in Dating Indian Sites”, by J. C. Harrington. At the dinner meeting, May 23rd, C. A. Weslager gave an illustrated lecture on “Discovery of a Prehistoric Burial Ground” and described a recent archeological study of an old Swedish log cabin. At the October 2nd meeting a round table discussion was held on the subject of axes, oaths and other unusual artifacts.

West Virginia—Sigfus Olafsson reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has a membership of 76.


One issue of The West Virginia Archeologist was published. Copies of “Exploration of an Adena Mound at Natirar”, West Virginia”, by Ralph Solecki, were purchased and distributed to members.

The Society granted a fellowship to Leonard G. Johnson, Kingman Museum of Natural History, Battle Creek, Michigan, to make an archeological survey of Wayne, Cabell and Mason counties, West Virginia. A report of this work will be in a forthcoming issue of The West Virginia Archeologist. Several members assisted Mr. Johnson and also participated in the Carnegie Museum’s excavations in Hancock County. Preliminary field work has also been done on the stone structure sites on top of the mountains in Fayette County.

As a special project the Society maintains a museum in Moundsville, proceeds from which are used to finance field work and publications.
The Afternoon Session was opened at 1:30 by Margaret Blaker. The following papers were presented: “Honnondaga Chert in Northern Ohio” (illustrated), by Arthur George Smith, President, Indian Ohio Relic Collectors Society; “Some Thoughts on Pottery Types”, by Alfred K. Gute, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences; “Comments Upon MacNeish’s Iroquois Pottery Types as Related to Ontario” (illustrated), by J. N. Emerson, University of Toronto; “A Critique of MacNeish’s Iroquois Pottery Types with Reference to the Mohawk Series” (illustrated), by Donald Lenzig, Van Epps-Harlely Chapter, New York State Archeological Association; “Excavations at the Watson Site, Hancock County, West Virginia” (illustrated), by Don Dragoo, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; “Excavations at the Globe Hill Shell Heap, Hancock County, West Virginia” (illustrated), by William J. Mayer-Oakes, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Two papers were read by title: “Archeology a Century Ago in Western New York”, by Edmund S. Carpenter, University of Toronto; “Excavation of a Rock Shelter near Suffern, Rockland County, New York”, by Dr. G. James Veith.

It was voted to extend sincere thanks and appreciation to the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, the Rochester Museum Association and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thomas for their hospitality and co-operation.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 P. M. A total of 50 delegates, members and guests from seven states and Canada registered at the meeting.

The Recording Secretary wishes to acknowledge the aid of Father Thomas Grassman and Mrs. Anne Burgess Keller in editing and preparing for publication these minutes and the following abstracts.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Cross,
Recording Secretary.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

INDEX TRAITS OF THE HISTORIC SENeca—1650-1887

By Charles F. Wray

Fossils are often the key to the age and identification of sedimentary rock formations. In geology, such fossils are known as index fossils. Similarly, in archeology certain artifacts or traits may be used in identifying cultures or specific time periods within cultures. These traits, which serve as horizon markers, can be called index traits.

Between the dawn of the historic era (approximately 1550 in western New York) and 1687, when their villages were burned by the French, the Seneca changed the locations of their towns seven times. The approximate dates of these stations are: (1) 1550-1575, (2) 1575-1590, (3) 1590-1616, (4) 1616-1630, (5) 1630-1650, (6) 1650-1675, (7) 1675-1697. These seven stations or periods can be identified by certain index traits. Some of the more important of these are:

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<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bear molar foot effigy pendant</td>
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<td>Stone axe</td>
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<td>Spiral- and ring-shaped brass ornaments</td>
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<td>Stone vase-a-form pipes</td>
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<td>Antler figurines (September Morn)</td>
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<td>Discoidal shell beads (numerous)</td>
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<td>Star variety glass beads</td>
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<td>Flush eye glass beads</td>
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<td>Ring bowl pottery pipe</td>
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<td>Bird effigy pipe</td>
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<td>Bear effigy pipe</td>
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<td>Twisted-stem snake effigy pipe</td>
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<td>Conventional flint lock musket</td>
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<td>Jesuit rings (religious scenes)</td>
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<td>Corn head</td>
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<td>Gold head</td>
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<td>Shell creccents, claws and duck bills</td>
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<td>Seated figure effigy pipe</td>
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<td>Human face ring bowl pipe</td>
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<td>Short tubular glass beads</td>
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<td>Round red and black glass beads</td>
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<td>Shell runtees</td>
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<td>Ornamental hair combs (numerous)</td>
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<td>Iron nails</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron draw shaves</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Smokers companion” fire set</td>
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HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF TOTIAKTON
The Great Western Seneca Village

By Alexander M. Stewarts

The site of the great western Seneca village of Totiakton is on a hill twelve miles south of Rochester, New York, and six miles east of the Genesee River. This hill is opposite Rochester Junction on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The location of Totiakton has often been confused with that of its companion village on Boughton Hill, ten miles to the east. Historical records, however, provide evidence that Totiakton was situated on the brow or edge of a small hill. This hill is 74 feet above the floodplain of Honeoye Creek, whereas Boughton Hill is 247 feet above the valley. Lines of charred wood, probably cabin fires, perpendicular to the edge of the small hill offer additional evidence that the village was actually on the edge of the hill and about one and one-half rods from the top. The edge or brow extends about the hill, with few interruptions, for more than one-half mile.

The region behind the village has been described as a “clearing” or “plain”, which coincides with the topography of this area.
The meaning of the name Totiakton, according to Walter Kennedy, formerly secretary of the Seneca Nation, is "where a river makes a horseshoe bend." Honeoye Creek makes a reverse curve around the base of the hill, and this feature is prominent enough to apply the name to the village overlooking the bend of the creek.

Many early explorers and missionaries visited the village of Totiakton; among them were LaSalle, Galinee, Father Fresmin and Wentworth Greenhalgh.

**FLUTED POINTS OF NEW ENGLAND**

By William S. Fowler

Fluted points, often in modified shapes, have been recovered from several coastal locations in New England. This typological evidence of the probable presence of Paleo-Americans in the Northeast has now become strengthened by discoveries on three excavated sites.

At Ipswich, Massachusetts, some 30 miles north of Boston, the Bull Brook Site has produced 22 perfect, or nearly perfect, fluted points of flint, of near-Folsom proportions. Associated artifacts include scrapers and gravers with Lindenmeir characteristics, exotic knives and drill-like implements, all lying 10 to 15 inches below the humus.

The Twin Rivers Site in Rhode Island has produced unique small stone-gravel hearths on glacial gravel, the lowest culture horizon at the site. Associated artifacts are an exotic channel-stem gouge and a narrow fluted point of quartzite, similar to one from the Parrish Village Site in Kentucky.

Excavation at Titicut, on the Taunton River, revealed six small stone hearths, like those at Twin Rivers but without association of fluted points, lying on white sand dunes of the lowest culture level. Projectile point styles, in part, simulate those of the following Early Archaic culture. In one hearth was a unique semi-circular knife with highly ground cutting edge and side notches for leather handle windings which has some resemblance to the ulu.

These three sites remain, all on late Pleistocene gravel or sand deposits, but with some trait dissimilarity, seem to present evidence of three different culture periods during the three or four thousand-year span of Paleo-American arrivals in New England. Several hundred years of pristine settlements (Bull Brook evidence) might have been followed by a thousand-year hiatus caused by a slight glacial progression. Following this, might well have appeared the final stage of fluted point use when points were modified somewhat and made from local stone (Twin Rivers evidence). Finally, would quite logically follow an age that would ultimately become the Early Archaic, a transitional period when new lithic traits came in from Asia to displace fluted points and associated artifacts (Titicut evidence).

**SOME RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT**

By Eva L. Butler

Little has been done about the scientific excavation of archaeological sites in southeastern Connecticut until recently although it is the heart of the Niantic-Mohegan-Pequot country. Many sites that should have helped to bridge the gap between us and the prehistoric inhabitants have been looted by pot hunters or obliterated by construction.

At Pasapunganamute "upon the eastward of the neck yt a run of fresh water runs into ... neere to an Indian hot house," in the town of Groton, twelve fire pits were uncovered by road construction in 1939. Three skeletons, without grave goods, were so badly disintegrated and disturbed by bull-dozers that little data could be obtained on orientation or position.

When the highway cut through the Indian Canoe Harbor at West Mystic, also in the town of Groton, twenty-one fire pits, some with stone hearths, others with three or four stones for holding cooking vessels in position were found. These yielded bone awls, needles, antler flakers and points, bird-bone points, triangular and stemmed stone points, a round stone ball, charred vegetal matter including twigs, rushes, grains of corn, bird-beak nuts and one acorn. The sherds recovered showed net and other fabric impressions, shell stamping, incised and punctate designs, mostly of the Niantic focus.

The skeleton of a young woman of uncertain age, animal bones, awls, turtle shells, erab claws, stemmed points, a clay pipe stem marked "Glasgow" and several sherds of the Niantic focus were found at Greenhaven in the town of Stonington in July 1952. Some charred human bones came from what may have been a cremation pit, but rain and construction prevented a complete investigation.

Millstone in the town of Waterford was discovered in August of this year. Thirty-one fire pits were excavated, all too often with the aid of the steam shovel. A small gouge, two graphite paint stones, two arrowheads, an antler flaker, a bone awl, a turtle shell, animal and fish bones, two restorable bowls of Niantic Stamped ware and numerous sherds, as yet unclassified, were recovered.

The Calvin Main Poquetannock Cove Site in the town of Ledyard was dug in 1950 in an attempt to establish a chronology for the area. Among the artifacts recovered are: an adz; anvils; hammerstones; blades; projectile points, covering a wide typological range, some of them being classified as 3,000 years old; scrapers; a gouge; a hematite paint cup; three graphite paint stones; antler flakers and points; fish bones and scales; animal bones; worked shell and one tiny, disk-shaped wampum bead. Many of the sherds are of the Sebonge focus, and several are Cord Marked Interior Decorated similar to Vinette I. The most exciting finds were the skeletons of two dogs, one of them a bundle burial. Although as yet we are unable to establish the chronology we sought, definite horizons of occupation are present, many specimens being taken from the upper and lower underlying subsoil down to what appears to be an old terrace level.

**PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE BANNERMAN SITE IN SOUTHERN DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK**

By James H. Shafer

The Bannerman Site lies about one mile north of Breakneck Mountain, on the east shore of the Hudson River, in southwestern Dutchess County, New York.

The stratification of the site consists of four levels over red sandy soil and gravel. Occupations are found in strata three and four.

Dominant features are: one refuse pit, several fire hearths and an oyster-shell midden. I doubt that these oysters were carried to the site from very far and believe that they grew nearby in the river, when it was higher and more saline.

Two artifact-bearing strata indicate a long Archaic occupation. One stratum is more suggestive of Lamoka types, the other of Laurentian. Both appear to overlap. A very weak Transitional period and an Early Woodland period are also represented.

This site compares with several up-river sites, such as Lotus Point, excavated by Dr. William A. Ritchie, and the sites excavated by William Kirby and others.
THE PRE-CERAMIC STRATUM AT FRANK BAY
By Frank Ridley

For several years, excavations have been made on a stratified site which is situated upon the shore of Lake Nipissing, Province of Ontario. Geographically, Lake Nipissing is 230 miles north of Lake Ontario and is about 140 miles within the Laurentian Shield. The lake and the French River are part of the historic canoe route that connected the St. Lawrence River with the Mississippi Valley, the Canadian Northwest and routes to Hudson Bay. Frank Bay, enclosing a water surface of one-half of a square mile, is part of the south shore of Lake Nipissing adjacent to the entrance of the French River. The site is a level tract of about half an acre that has been constructed by wave deposition of coarse sand upon the low area at the end of the bay.

Excavation of the Frank Bay Site has disclosed seven pottery-bearing strata, six of which are related to and are duplicated by more extensive materials at larger single components in the agricultural south, and all of which are divisible by a combination of profile and ceramic stratigraphy. This paper is concerned only with a pre-ceramic stratum that underlies these.

About one hundred implements of stone, comprising points, knives, scrapers, endscrapers, and flake tools, have been recovered from the pre-ceramic stratum.

Points are corner removed, notched stemmed, convex-based leaf, side notched, convex side straight-based triangularoid, fluted triangular and fluted corner removed. Speckled scrapers, combined end-scraper and knife, side scrapers, leaf-shaped and flake knives, stemmed end-scrapers, creaseric scrapers and thin plano-convex round end knives are present. Polyhedral cores and lamellar blades are the basis of the knife and scraper forms. Polished stone or slate is entirely negative in the complex.

Since the industry has links with Dorset and late Paleo-Indian lithic material and is on the present water level of Lake Nipissing, it has interesting significance for dating both Arctic deposits and those depending on post-glacial Great Lakes beach levels.

CREMATION BURIAL GROUND ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
By B. Frank Hodges

Just above Whitehall, New York, Lake Champlain widens and swings to the southwest forming what is called South Bay. On the south side high rock hills crowd close to the present shore except in a few instances where small flat plains of clay form bluffs.

On the beach in front of where a part of the bluff had slumped, Dr. Frank Faulkunbury, the writer and other members of the Arninger-Seelye Chapter found five circular deposits of small stones with a few worked river pebbles among these. They are often found on Laurentian sites in this area and possibly are flakers. Two thin triangular eared points with concave bases and a spearpoint were nearby. The circular piles of stones, apparently grave coverings, seem to have been dropped down from the bluff above.

A large cone of small stones encircled by larger stones like those on the beach also appeared on the bluff behind the slip. Under this, in turn, were a mound of clay one foot thick in the center, a 4-inch layer of charcoal and a 3-inch layer of dry calcined bone. The whole deposit made an oval mound 70 by 51 inches. The only artifacts were two small flaking (1) points like those found on the beach. Traces of similar graves were found along the slope.

Our conclusions are: that South Bay was once a narrow stream, and over the centuries the clay banks have washed away; that an occupation, probably Laurentian, once existed along the former bank at the back of which was a graveyard.

The site may be comparable to the Oberlander Site, Brewerton, New York, excavated by Dr. William A. Ritchie.

EXCAVATION OF A ROCK SHELTER NEAR SUFFERN, NEW YORK
By G. James Verhe

Excavation of a rock shelter near Suffern, Rockland County, New York, yielded fragments of a large cord-marked pottery vessel, about 90 per cent of which has been recovered. In its reconstructed form, the vessel is conoidal in shape, measuring 20 inches in height and 49½ inches in circumference. The sherds averaged one-quarter of an inch in thickness. A unique feature is the presence of 21 crude human effigy faces, composed of a series of raised nodes with eyes and mouth, applied around the rim. This form of decoration is considered unusual for the area and resembles that illustrated in Carlyle Smith's "Archeology of Coastal New York", Vol. 43, Part 2, Plate 12, Fig. 4. In his terminology, the vessel is tentatively classified as East River Cord Marked type of the Hopewell series, Bowman's Brook forms. It is possible that the vessel is the work of a group culturally associated with the coastal Algonquin Indian, such as the prehistoric Lenape or a group ancestral to them.

ONONDAGA CHERT IN NORTHERN OHIO
By Arthur George Smith

Throughout prehistory, the part of Ohio that is north of the divide between the St. Lawrence and the Ohio drainages has had closer connection with New York State than with the Ohio Valley.

Fluted points of Onondaga chert have been found as far west as Old Fort, on the Sandusky River, and Dublin, near Columbus, Ohio. Archaic and Laurentian types, such as Onondaga chert, Point Peninsula types in both eastern and western varieties of Onondaga chert have been found as far west as La Carne, Ohio.

A small site in Lakewood, Ohio, yielded nearly 60 per cent of Archaic and Laurentian types, and no Onondaga chert. Point Peninsula types in both eastern and western varieties of Onondaga chert have been found as far west as Castalia, Ohio.

Flint Ridge chalcedony is found in New York Hopewell sites and in those on the Huron River, but no New York stone is found on the Huron. The writer knows of no Hopewell types of Onondaga chert found between Painesville, Ohio, and Sandusky Bay. The inference follows that the Hopewell people did not use the trail along the lake and down the Huron to the Scioto River but used a more easterly route to Flint Ridge.

The Whittlesey form stonework resembles New York Iroquoian more than does Fort Ancient. Its pottery has a strong Woodland component that decreases towards the east but strongly resembles early Seneca. It is the writer's personal belief that the Whittlesey forms were ancestral to the Iroquois and, in part, to the Seneca.
The presence of Onondaga chert in northern Ohio proves that both Ohio and New York were inhabited for millennia by the same rapidly moving nomadic peoples and that the connection continued into historic time. These facts entitled northern Ohio to be regarded as a westerly extension of the New York cultural area.

TEMPLES AND TREASURES OF MEXICO

By Peter P. Pratt

Usually an abstract implies a message of some sort. Since I was asked to give such for publication as the essence of my address, I reply that my predilection for wordiness wells up against such a possibility. Really, the whole thing though, may be designated to just one word, serendipidity, “the gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not looked for”. This wonderful word, with its wealth of connotation, indicates my delight and surprise with Mexico, its archeology and its peoples.

This selection from my visual record on Kodachrome slides covered in outline most of the major archeological ruins in Mexico—those relating to the Upper Middle Archaic (in the Valley of Mexico), Teotihuacan, Toltec, Aztec, Zapotec and Maya civilizations. As well, my personal discovery in the “Cave of Guayaviel,” southern Chiapas, supplementing Dr. Matthew Stirling’s work there, was brought to the attention of the audience. In conclusion, the “Richest Archeological Find in America”—that of the Mixtec Jewelry at Monte Alban—was illustrated.

For helping place those centres within my compass, I thank Mr. Kenneth Kidd, R. O. M. A., first of all, for establishing contacts for me with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. To members of this latter, particularly Drs. No­guera, DuSolier and Acosta, I am exceedingly grateful for the interest and cooperation shown me. Without their assistance, this report could not have been written.

If, in the course of my address, you too shared that delight and surprise with Mexico, its archeology and its peoples, perhaps you will join with me in recognizing the interest which symbolizes the Mexican people. I hope it will be the interest created by such a report as this.

SOME THOUGHTS ON POTTERY TYPES

By Alfred K. Gutek

Pottery types have varying degrees of usefulness. The term “pottery type” has at least three connotations:

1. A ceramic group with similarities in four characters: paste, surface finish, decoration and form. A corollary of this is the definition of a pottery type as an abstract kind of vessel which symbolizes the group. This recognizes the difficulty of trying to retain in one’s mind all of the characters of all the sherds or vessels comprising a group. Attention is directed only to the characters found meaningful to the analyst. Thus, it is conceivable that no single pottery vessel could possess all the characteristics of the type.

2. A pattern of attributes possessed by pottery samples. These attributes are those favored by the makers of the pot­tery vessels. The combinations of attributes can be obtained through the use of statistical techniques.

3. A pattern of attributes having temporal and spatial significance. These, using this concept attempt to recapture the stylistic ideas of the original makers.

These different meanings for the term “pottery type” reflect the degree of progress in eastern archeology. I have followed the dates of first publication in presenting these meanings. The more complex one is most recent. At first, the interest was in classifying materials for comparative purposes. Comparison revealed that some types were too inclusive in scope. Further study revealed that important differences existed primarily in decoration techniques and motifs. Finally, regional specialists put in operation one of the principles for which pottery types are established; i.e., organizing cultural components into sequences. We are now realizing the fruits of pottery analysis.

One concludes that the usefulness of a particular pottery type varies with the problem being approached. A pottery type is a tool of analysis. It is the duty of every writer to define his problem and to state the method utilized in his pottery analysis.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE WATSON SITE, HANCOCK COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By Don W. Dragoon

The Watson Site (46Hkl4) is located on the east bank of the Ohio River some seven miles south of the small town of Newell in Hancock County, West Virginia. The site extends for a mile or more along the river terrace. The heaviest artifact deposit occurs on the George Watson farm, where Carnegie Museum’s Upper Ohio Valley Archeological Survey conducted excavation from mid-June until late August 1953.

The site consists of an extensive village area with two and possibly more stone burial areas. Test excavations were made in the village, and one of the stone burial areas was partially excavated with the recovery of eight fragmentary burials and calcined bone indicative of cremation.

The only object found with the burials was a small pendant of canal coal, but the village refuse in the form of pottery and flint materials was common in the fill around the burials and in the earth below them.

The pottery of the village and the fill of the burial area consisted of sherds, approximately 75 per cent of which were limestone-tempered with a cord marked surface (Watson Cord Marked) and 25 per cent of which were grit-tempered with cord marking (Mahoning Cord Marked).

The very bottom levels of the limestone-tempered pottery are a number of very thin grit-tempered sherds with cord marked exteriors and fabric-impressed interiors found. This pottery is known as Half-Moon ware in the Upper Ohio Valley and is quite similar to Fayette Thinck in the Central Ohio Valley. This pottery and several objects known from the surface of the site may represent an Adena occupation before the major occupation in Middle Woodland times.

The stone work at the Watson Site is not unlike that commonly associated with the Laurentian of New York. There are, however, many flake knives and scrapers of Flint Ridge, Ohio, chalcedony common to Hopewillian villages.

The materials found in the village and the stone burial area appear to be related to the general Hopewillian complex as known in the Upper Ohio Valley. The Watson Site apparently represents an early component of Hopewillian culture with many of the more elaborate features common to Ohio Hopewill missing.
EXCAVATIONS AT THE GLOBE HILL SHELL HEAP,
HANCOCK COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By WILLIAM J. MAYRE-OAKES

Carnegie Museum's Upper Ohio Valley Archeological Survey carried out excavations at the Globe Hill Site (46Hk34-1) during July and August 1953. The information recovered from this small site indicates that it was an Archaic period camp, typologically part of the “Panhandle Archaic” complex and related to the East Steubenville Site (“An Introduction to a Study of Upper Ohio Valley Archeology”, in press) but probably later.

The site is composed of a small, thin shell midden situated on a terrace about 140 feet above the Ohio River and 1,200 feet back from the east bank. Although previously dug by unknown persons, a large portion of the site was undisturbed, and it was in this part that excavations were made. A 50-foot grid composed of 10-foot squares was laid out and more than three-fourths of the grid was systematically excavated by arbitrary levels.

Artifact yield was not high, but enough distinctive items were found to suggest interpretation as a late Archaic unit. The “Steubenville Stemmed” and “Steubenville Lanceolate” projectile points which are diagnostic of the Panhandle Archaic complex were present, but a high proportion of corner and side-notched points probably indicates that Globe Hill is of more recent age than East Steubenville. The presence of a crescent hammerstone and a beveled adz as well as the use of Flint Ridge material are also factors believed to indicate lateness within the Archaic period. With the exception of two potsherds from the surface, the site is non-ceramic.

Relationships of this site are primarily local and are with the central Ohio Valley shell middens, but the presence of the beveled adz and the frequency of notched points hint at northern connections. The absence of the diagnostic grooved adz is puzzling but may reflect only the present smallness of the sample.