THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

HISTORY, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND AIMS.

By C. A. Welschger, President

History—In 1933, members of four state societies—Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania—recognizing the need for interstate cooperation in the field of archeological inquiry, met at Trenton and formed the Northeastern States Conference of Archeological Societies. A second meeting was held in Philadelphia in 1934. In 1935, the original four societies—with the addition of societies formed in Connecticut, Maryland, and North Carolina—met at Rochester and adopted a constitution for an organization known as the Eastern States Archeological Federation. Except for two of the war years (1943 and 1944), meetings of the Federation have been held annually ever since.

The Federation's first president was Leigh M. Pearsall. Succeeding him to the presidential chair were Frederic Godcharles (1936-38), Cornelius Oswood (1938-42), J. Alden Mason (1942-46), Irving Rouse (1946-50), William A. Ritchie (1950-54), and the writer.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, the first corresponding secretary, has served so well in that important capacity that the Federation has persistently and wisely reelected her year after year. Dorothy Cross, succeeded by Frances Dorrance, was elected recording secretary in 1938, an office to which her capabilities have also recommended her for reelection to successive terms.

The fourth elective office—the treasurer—has been held by J. Havard Macpherson (1934-38), Douglas L. Rights (1938-40), Donald A. Cudzow (1940-42), Wendell S. Hadlock (1942-46), Ralph Solecki (1948-52), and James L. Swauger (1952- ).

All of these officers—and particularly the present corresponding secretary and recording secretary—can take particular pride and satisfaction in the part they have played in the growth and progress of the Federation since its modest start. I want also to take this opportunity to thank the retiring president, William A. Ritchie, on behalf of the organization, for the accomplishments of his administration.

Accomplishments—One of the Federation's first objectives was to encourage the formation of other state archeological societies. The result speaks for itself. There are now sixteen societies in the Federation, representing approximately 2,700 professional and non-professional students.

Another accomplishment has been in stimulating interstate cooperation in the field of archeological research. The annual meetings have brought together representatives from all the member states, the Federation providing the forum for the presentation of papers and the exchange of ideas on subjects of common interest. There can be no doubt that the Federation has been a contributing factor in encouraging the member societies to embark on their current orderly, scientific pursuit of archeological knowledge in contrast to uncoordinated practices of yesteryear.

The exhibits committee have brought about a visual realization of the similarities and differences among the artifacts found in widely separated eastern areas. A picture, according to the Chinese proverb, is worth a thousand words, but an exhibit of the actual artifacts uncovered at an archeaic site, for example, is worth a thousand pictures. No one can measure how much knowledge of artifact typology has been imparted by the special exhibits that have been featured at Federation meetings.

As much as anything else, the personal contacts between amateurs and professionals, which the Federation affords its members, is refreshing and stimulating, and has few parallels in other branches of science.

The Federation has published thirteen Bulletins containing abstracts of papers, minutes of the annual meetings, and reports of the member societies. These are circulated to the entire membership. It has published the first and only collaborative archeological bibliography covering the eastern area. It has circulated a preliminary draft of Ceramic Abstracts, to be finalized as additional contributions of data are made. The Federation maintains an up-to-date Directory of the names and addresses of all of the officers of the sixteen member societies as part of its business procedure as a coordinating office.

Principal—and this is important to remember—the Federation is a coordinating agency. It must not overstep its bounds; it must not trespass on functions which properly belong to the member societies. The Federation is not, and was never intended, as a club, a society, an association which an individual can petition for membership privileges. It is a congress, a league, a confederacy composed of organizations which are desirous of promoting matters of common interest, but which insist upon retaining control of their own internal affairs. The member societies are the wheels on which the Federation moves forward.

The Federation is its member societies. This is clearly reflected in the organizational set-up formulated by the founders. Each society sends five voting delegates to the annual meeting. These delegates elect a president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer. In addition to sending the five voting delegates, each local society elects an individual who becomes a vice-president of the Federation. The four officers elected by the delegates, plus the vice-presidents elected by the local societies, form the nucleus of the Executive Board. These elected individuals then proceed to elect five Staff Directors in charge of (a) editorial, (b) research, (c) exhibits, (d) archeological education and (e) membership. The Staff Directors then, ex officio, became members of the Executive Board which "transacts the general business of the Federation and regulates its policies."

Aims—Obviously, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, the Federation derives its authority entirely from the strength of its member societies. Now that we have sixteen member societies, there will be sixteen vice-presidents (elected by the societies) on the Executive Board. There will be a potential of eighty voting delegates (each society sending five) to deliberate on all business matters in the annual meeting.

An important aim of the present administration is to encourage more active participation by the local groups in the Federation business—to give every member society the opportunity to which it is constitutionally entitled to play its role in Federation business affairs. To achieve this aim, each society must assume its obligation to see that it is properly represented at the next annual meeting in New Haven on November 12 and 13, 1953. The Executive Board purposely selected a Saturday and Sunday for the meeting (instead of Friday and Saturday) to give those who work during the week a better chance to attend.

We are hopeful of strengthening the ties between the Federation and local societies. Already we can point to a good example. A number of inquiries have been received at the Federation office from libraries asking how they can receive the annual Bulletin. The Bulletin is not circulated to individuals or outside organizations by the Federation, but is sent in bulk in appropriate quantities to each member society for distribution.
We are now making a mailing to a long list of libraries advising them that they are eligible to receive this Bulletin by taking out an institutional membership in one of the state societies. We are giving them a list of all the societies with the name of the proper individual, suggesting that if contact is made on this level, they will be eligible to receive not only the Federation Bulletin through that society, but any other publications of the group in which they take out membership. This effort, it is hoped, will enlist new institutional members for those societies who are inclined to actively follow up on the opportunity.

As further evidence of a desire to render whatever assistance is possible, within the limits of our budget, a survey is being made of the member societies to determine ways in which the Federation can be of more concrete service. We hope also to place greater emphasis on exhibits in the future, and the Staff Director in charge of that activity and his committee will doubtless have something unusual to unveil at New Haven in November. Our immediate aims also include finalizing the bibliographic supplement by the Staff Director handling the editorial matter, and further pursuance of the ceramic abstracts by the newly elected Staff Director in charge of the research project and his committee. The new Staff Director assigned to education is planning a series of communications to the member societies suggesting concrete ways in which the public may be informed about local activities.

In the area of longer-term projects, another study is under way to determine whether the Federation should expand its activity to include certain states which do not necessarily have an Atlantic watershed. Our constitution limits membership to "organized state archeological societies of the eastern states," but a liberal interpretation of the word "eastern" could include non-littoral areas not now having proper archeological representation. This subject will receive thoughtful consideration when a report is made at the next meeting. If favorably considered, it may hold possibilities for the Federation to increase both its membership and its sphere of influence. This, too, is a worthy aim.

A source of gratification to us—but not without a certain disappointment to the petitioners—is the fact that recently several ineligible groups have sought membership in the Federation. Their ineligibility arises from the clause in our constitution restricting membership to "organized state societies." Their interest in achieving affiliation at least partially springs from a recognition that there is a certain amount of prestige in such an alliance. These groups have been courteously informed that they will be welcome members as chapters of an already existing state society. We hope that they will accept this suggestion in the kind spirit with which it is offered.

In the following pages there will be found the Minutes of the 1954 meeting in Pittsburgh as well as detailed reports prepared by the vice-presidents representing the individual societies. This material deserves a careful reading so that everyone will be familiar with what has been going on. The abstracts of the papers are intended to summarize the data read and discussed at the meeting for those who were unable to attend, and as a record for future reference.

**ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 1954-1956**

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<td>President</td>
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<td>Recording Secretary</td>
<td>DOROTHY CROSS</td>
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<td>Corresponding Secretary</td>
<td>KATHRYN B. GREYWACE</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>JAMES L. SWAGGER</td>
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**STAFF DIRECTORS**

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**MINUTES OF THE 1954 ANNUAL MEETING**

The 1954 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Friday and Saturday, October 29th and 30th, at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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. M. Graham Netting, Director of the Carnegie Museum, welcomed the members and guests. He briefly described the rise of museums from the musings of people about their collections from the beginning of time, and mentioned that there was a "museum" some 3,000 years ago at Ur of the Chaldees. He said that the living heart of a modern museum is its staff, not its collections, and that the present project on the prehistory of the Upper Ohio Valley stemmed from the "musings" of staff members. He added that the Carnegie Museum is not the largest, but he hoped that it is one which is progressing most rapidly.

The following papers were then presented: "A Report on the Methods Used in the Study of Textile-Marked Pottery at the Angel Mounds Site," by Carol K. Raschlin, The Archaeological Society of New Jersey; "Archaeological Discoveries on the Shores of Kenup and Manowin Lakes in the Province of Quebec" (illustrated), by Valerie Burger, The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:00 p. m. with William A. Ritchie presiding. The following papers were presented: "Factors of Narragansett Survival" (illustrated), by Ethel Boissonneault, The Archaeological Society of New Jersey.

The Business Meeting was opened by William A. Ritchie, President, on Saturday, at 11:00 a. m., but, before the session continued, those in attendance had the delightful experience of seeing the Cyclorama which is being installed and hearing it

*Sixteen Vice-Presidents are also on the Executive Board, but the complete list is not available at this time due to the fact that some societies have not yet elected their representatives for the 1954-1956 term.*
described by Dr. J. LeRoy King, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology of the Carnegie Museum. This large model diorama is ninety feet long and depicts the flora, fauna and topography of the Tertiary period. It is based on a twenty-four hour period and the sun moves around accordingly. A recorded tape is being installed which will describe the highlights.

When the business session resumed, the minutes of the Rochester meeting, November 6th and 7th, 1953, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 13.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported for the Executive Committee that: the membership dues of the Federation would be continued at a $5.00 minimum for societies with 100 or less members, and $5.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof; that the collection of items for the supplement to the Bibliography would close March 31, 1955; that the 1955 Annual Meeting would be held on a Saturday and Sunday in late October or early November, at New Haven, Connecticut.*

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that: in addition to the general correspondence of the Federation, the increased volume of letters due to the Annual Meeting was handled; arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of the Federation Bulletin, letterheads, meeting announcements, programs and registration cards; the Federation directory was revised; the sales for Bulletins and the Bibliography were handled and the money turned over to the Treasurer. As of October 1, 1954, the total number of members in the twelve state societies was recorded as 2,098.

James L. Swauger, Treasurer, reported a cash balance on hand of $297.97 as of October 29, 1954. Expenses for the present meeting were not as yet paid or registration fees credited.

For the Research Project, Dr. Ritchie read a letter from Jeffrey L. Coe in which it was stated that some additions to the "Ceramic Abstracts" had been started but not published. Dr. Coe suggested that other projects be undertaken by the Federation. As the Ceramic Project seemed worth while, and since the University of Michigan series of the Pottery of the Eastern United States would be willing to publish our results, it was decided that it be continued. John Witthoft, Editor, reported that the file for the supplement to "An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard" was nearly up to date and that the date for closing the collection of new and additional items would be March 31, 1955. The hundred and two copies of the Bibliography were sold during the year as a result of sending out 2,000 announcements marked with the reduced price of $1.50. One-half of these announcements were sent to member societies and the other half to non-member individuals and institutions.

C. A. Weslager, Director of Public Education, and J. Alden Mason, Director of Exhibits, reported that James L. Swauger was handling the publicity and the exhibits for this meeting. Dr. Mason described some of the exhibits adjacent to the meeting room.

William J. Mayer-Oakes, Director of Membership, reported that he had made a survey of non-member states in 1953 and had followed up his results by correspondence in 1954. He said that the Executive Board had voted by mail to recommend the acceptance of the Ontario Archaeological Society as a member of the Federation. He also stated that the newly organized societies in Georgia and Maryland had petitioned for membership and that Massachusetts had asked to be reinstated. These were approved by the Executive Board at the October 30th meeting. It was voted that "the Ontario Archaeological Society," the "Archeological Society of Maryland," and "The Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History" be accepted as members of the Federation and that the "Massachusetts Archaeological Society" be reinstated. This brings the membership of the Federation to an all-time high of sixteen societies. Vermont and South Carolina are the only states in the Atlantic watershed which are not represented in the Federation.

The Business Session was brought to a close at 11:45, and the following paper was presented: "Robert Eulin's Indian Tribes and Place Names of New Alhion," by C. A. Weslager, the Archeological Society of Delaware.

The Afternoon Session was opened at 2:00 with P. Schuyler Miller, President of The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, presiding. The following papers were presented: "Early Archaeological Complexes of Eastern Pennsylvania" (illustrated), by John Witthoft, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; "Late Archeological Complexes of Some West Virginia Rock Shelters," by Don Dragoo, Carnegie Museum; "Aboriginal Ceramics of the Upper Ohio Valley" (illustrated), by William J. Mayer-Oakes, Carnegie Museum; "Sources of Lithic Materials in West Virginia." by Sigfus Olafson, President, West Virginia Archaeological Society, Inc.; "Report on the Work of the Ontario Archaeological Society" (illustrated), by William E. Mckenzie.

For the Nominating Committee, Irving Reuse, Chairman, presented the following slate which was elected unanimously: President, C. A. Weslager; Recording Secretary, Dorothy Cross; Corresponding Secretary, Kathryn B. Greywacz; Treasurer, James L. Swauger.

C. A. Weslager accepted the office of President in the name of the Delaware Society which was one of the founders of the Federation.

It was voted to extend appreciation and sincere thanks to the Carnegie Museum, the Pittsburgh Publicity Bureau, and to James L. Swauger, William J. Mayer-Oakes and Don Dragoo for their cooperation and hospitality.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:15 p. m. A total of sixty-four registered members and guests from eleven states and the Province of Ontario attended the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS,
Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

Connecticut—Frank Glynn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut has approximately 308 members.

Two meetings were held during the year. On November 21, 1953, at the William Stanton Andrews Memorial in Clinton, Miss Adeline Gruber spoke on "The Navaho Indians." The talk was illustrated with slides and specimens. The Annual Meeting was held on May 15, 1954, at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven. David P. McAllister of Wesleyan University spoke on "Reconstructing Culture History through Music." The talk was illustrated with songs and chants from North American Indian tribes.

Bulletin 27 and News Letter 64 were published. In addition, a reprint was issued which combined Bulletins 1 and 2, with new plates added.

Excavations and laboratory work on the Grammisch Island Site were continued by members of the New Haven Chapter under the direction of Lyent W. Russell. Frank Glynn com-
pleted excavation of the stone heaps at Pilot's Point, West-
brook, and with members of the Middlesex Chapter began
test-pitting a large nearby village spread. In eastern Con-
necticut, Mrs. Eva L. Butler's class from Willimantic State
Teachers' College continued excavations at the Calvin Main
Site in Ledyard. Random discoveries in the State included a
Hopewellian (?) figurine at Jewett City and a Panamanian
bowl at Ledyard. Near the latter find was the Colonial home-
stead of John Livingstone, who accompanied his brother-in-law
Samuel Vetch on the ill-fated New Caledonia expedition which
attempted settlement in Darien, Panama, in the eighteenth
century. Surface collecting and some site survey work was
carried on elsewhere in the State.

The colored slide library received further addition and use.
Editor Thomas W. Schenarts announced that a list of Indian
place-names compiled by the Research Committee, Mrs. Eva
L. Butler, Chairman, would be published in the December,
1954, News Letter.

Delaware—Dr. L. Butler, Chairman, would be published in the December,
1954, News Letter.

Delaware—L. J. Kappes reported that the Archaeological
Society of Delaware has approximately 96 dues-paying mem-
ders.

During the past year five lecture meetings were held. On
November 14, 1953, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sedwick addressed the
Society on "Highlights on the Lands of the Incas in the High
Andes of Peru." Dr. J. Louis Giddings delivered a talk on
January 22, 1954, entitled "The Knife River Site." One of our
members, C. F. Kier, Jr., addressed the Society on March
27, 1954, on "Backyard Archaeology." On May 26, 1954, H.
Geiger Onwake delivered an address entitled "An Archeo-
logical Roundup of East Sussex County (Delaware)." On
September 29, 1954, Carl F. Miller of the Smithsonian Insti-
tution talked on "Salvaging Indian Sites."

One bulletin was published in 1953 and future plans call
for an annual edition supplemented by less formal publications.

In July, the Society completed an archeological restoration at
the site of the John Dickinson mansion near Dover, Dela-
ware. Future plans call for archeological restoration at a
colonial industrial site on the Brandywine River. Other proj-
ects planned for the coming year are archeological surveys at
the Big Bend of the Brandywine and several other Indian sites.

The Society is now negotiating for a permanent repository
for its artifacts in a museum to be established by the Higley
Foundation on the site of the early Du Pont Powder Mills.

After requesting the Society to submit three members' names for consideration, J. Caleb Boggs, Governor of Dela-
ware, appointed L. T. Alexander as the Society's representative
on the newly organized Delaware Archaeological Board.

On February 25, 1954, the Society sustained a deeply felt
loss with the passing of Archibald Crozier. Mr. Crozier was a
former president, treasurer, and a charter member. He was
one of the foremost collectors in the east and was well known
to archeologists in all parts of the country.

Maine—Wendell Hadlock reported that extensive recon-
naissance in archeological exploration has for the past two
years been carried on in the northern part of Maine about
the headwaters of the Allagash and Aroostook Rivers. On
many lakes that make up the headwaters of these lakes numer-
ous sites have been found which have yielded archeological
material representative of the many phases of Eastern Wood-
land culture. Many of the sites have for a number of years
been under flood waters and have only recently been explored
as the water levels of the lakes have dropped due to drought
years and old dams giving way. In these washed sites it is
impossible to note stratigraphy. However, sites have been
noted in which very little disturbance had taken place and in
these sites it has been noted that many types of artifacts
thought to be representative of the earliest cultural horizons
do persist throughout the occupational areas, and from the
information gathered it would appear that the cultural growth
within this area is further supported by our recent exploration.
The thesis of cultural growth which the Robert Abbe Museum
has been working upon for a number of years may be stated
thus: although there may have been in the earliest phases of
our archeological history several migrations of peoples into this
area, they came in with a material culture comparatively
limited and recognizable. These people, a hunting, nomadic
cultural group, were not displaced by later cultures, but
through time added to their material culture such items as
proved to be of utilitarian value. These items appear to have
been diffused from cultural areas to the south and west. Al-
though we may have in this area what at one time appeared
to be several cultural groups, there is in reality only one which
had several aspects and these aspects are the manifestations
of the cultural growth of the peoples who lived here.

Our recent archeological work further supports this hypo-
thesis, and the material found in northern Maine equates with
the material culture of the shell heaps, the interior site at
Ellsworth Falls, and archeological materials found in the East-
port area.

New Hampshire—Laurence M. Crosbie reported that the New
Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of
over fifty.

Number Seven of The New Hampshire Archeologist was
published in March. A News Letter was issued by J. Frederic
Burt of Lowell, Massachusetts, containing an item about a
weir in southwest New Hampshire and descriptions of several
other potential sites in the State.

The past year was a quiet one, but a "dig" will be held in
October at a site to be announced.

Mr. Crosbie presented over 400 artifacts from Shaw's
Creek, Edisto River and South Saluda River to the University
of South Carolina, as a nucleus for a proposed university
museum.

New Jersey—Charles F. Kier, Jr., reported that the mem-
bership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey is now
composed of 281 members.

Quarterly meetings were held throughout the year with an
average attendance of over sixty-five. A policy established
several years ago, that at each meeting there should be a
member speaker and a guest speaker, was mostly followed.
Papers included: "Highlight Finds from the Muna Chapter
Collections," by Paul H. Sargent; "Influences on Indian Art," by
Frederic H. Douglas, Denver Art Museum; "Indians of
Eastern Canada," by William F. Stiles, The Museum of
the American Indian, Heye Foundation; "An Illustrated Report
of the Kodachrome Slide Library," by C. F. Kier, Jr. The
March meeting was held in the Archeological Laboratory of
the State Museum, Trenton, at which time Dr. Dorothy Cross
presented a resume of projects and collections at the Labora-
&ory, which is the best repository so far offered by the State.
In January, the Society's meeting was held at "Buddhurust,"
Chatham, where the members examined the collection of the
late Dr. L. Budd and Charles A. Philhower reviewed the
history of his collection. In spite of a heavy snowfall, this
meeting was one of the best attended, with more than one
hundred members and friends present. The October meeting
was held at the Larison Turkey Farm at Chester.
News Letters 29 and 30 and Bulletins 7 and 8 were released during the past year.

The Unalachtigo and Manta Chapters have held regular meetings and field trips. Much of the Chapters' spare time is being spent in surveying the lower Delaware Valley because recent intensive industrialization is resulting in the obliteration of numerous aboriginal sites. The third Chapter of the Society is now being organized and will be known as the Assano Chapter.

Three of the six-set Kodachrome Slide Library have been completed. Several fine additions have been made to the lending library. Members have been quick to take advantage of this facility. Volume Two of the **Archaeology of New Jersey** will be released within the next few months. Illustrated brochures will be sent to all members of the Federation.

**New York**—Alfred K. Guthe reported that the New York State Archeological Association membership is 262.

The **Annual Meeting** was held in Albany, April 3, 1954. The following twenty-minute papers were presented: "A Probable Laurentian Site on Duhaman's Bay in Warren County, New York," by Frank Hodges; "The Davis Site at Margarettville," by Ralph S. Ives; "Culture Merges On," by Alfred K. Guthe; "Enigmatic Oriental Culture," by William A. Ritchie; "Marine Shells in the Prehistoric Sites on Eastern Long Island, New York," by Roy Latham. After the annual dinner Maurice Robbins spoke on "Two Indian Sites in the Tantons River Valley of Massachusetts." This annual meeting is the only one held by the Association, per se. The individual Chapters hold meetings, generally once a month.

"Dutch Hollow, an Early Historic Period Seneca Site in Livingston County, New York," by William A. Ritchie, was published as Volume XIII, Number 1 of the **Researches and Transactions**. In addition to this, the Association has initiated a new series, *The Bulletin*, Number 1 of this was published in July, 1954. It will disseminate information on Chapter and Association affairs.

The **Committee on Site Listings** continues to record sites on U.S.G.S. topographic sheets.

The **Auringer-Seelye Chapter** (Glens Falls) with 53 members meets once a month in the Glen Falls Library. A Chapter "dig" is being conducted on the Harrisena Site which is producing Laurentian material including "house-patters" and early historic Mohawk material. In addition to this, individual members are conducting their own investigations.

The **incorporated Chapter of Long Island** with 26 members is conducting a reconnaissance of sites on Eastern Long Island. A careful record of all important sites in the area is also being prepared. The Chapter maintains exhibits in the Riverhead Museum and Southold High School. Individual members have been speaking before local groups.

The **Mid-Hudson Chapter** (Poughkeepsie) with 43 members is continuing its excavations on Cruger's Island. A field trip to the Coxsackie Flint Mine was held and an exhibit was prepared for the Dutchess County Fair. During the exhibition, new members were obtained and $57.00 worth of *Researches and Transactions* were sold. A building fund has been established in order to provide a permanent meeting place and exhibition hall. Meetings were held once a month.

The **Morgan Chapter** (Rochester) with 75 members has been meeting approximately once a month. Laboratory sessions and talks were presented. A Chapter "dig" was held on June 5 and 6, 1954, on the Immelman Site, in Ontario County. An abstract of a paper on this is presented elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter (Fonda) with 65 members has obtained a new collection of material from Amsterdam and Glendale townships. Weekly workshop meetings are held at the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. The excavation of the Rice's Woods Site was conducted and this fall plans are made for the excavation of a prehistoric Mohawk site. Individual members have been working on sites disturbed by the construction of the New York Thruway as well as other sites including colonial homes and taverns.

**North Carolina**—Douglas L. Rights reported that the Archaeological Society of North Carolina held a spring meeting at New Bern and another meeting will be held in the fall. At the spring meeting, the archaeological excavations preparatory to restoration of Governor Tryon's palace were described. Material examined included Indian pottery.

One News Letter was published during the year.

**Ontario**—W. E. Renison reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society, of Toronto, Canada, had an increase in membership.

In addition to the monthly meetings of our organization, when we have a guest speaker, weekly "lab" sessions are held, where artifacts are catalogued and analysed and instruction is given on the identification of material. In order to wind up last year's work, a banquet was held in December in lieu of the usual monthly meeting and another is scheduled to conclude this year's activities.

During the year a number of sites were located. One, a Point Peninsula Site, was found in the Holland Marsh area, forty miles north of Toronto. Another, a stratified site, is near Pointe au Baril, about 150 miles north of Toronto. In an area from twenty to thirty miles northeast of the city, four or five sites were discovered. In the Niagara district four "reported" sites were investigated.

To carry out another of the Society's aims, illustrated lectures, open to the public, were given at Sutton West (sixty miles north of Toronto) and at Jordan (sixty miles southwest of Toronto).

Spring of 1954 was a busy season. The Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty (the Twenty Mile Creek in the Niagara district) asked the Ontario Archaeological Society to organize and supervise a "dig," to be held in May, for the Museum members. In this way, the Museum would have Indian artifacts for display purposes, excavated by its own members, but done so under trained and experienced guidance so that the history of the site and of the material would be ascertained as accurately as possible. In March, several of our members gave an illustrated talk at Jordan, showing excavation methods and some of the problems that can occur on a site. In April, another group checked over some sites reported in the area. Since wet weather delayed the spring farm work, the "dig" had to be postponed until fall. It was held October 2nd and 3rd. After completing the artifact analysis and the site report, the Ontario Archaeological Society returned the material to the Jordan Museum.

The annual "Spring dig" of our Society, with about forty members participating, took place over the weekend of May 24th on an early, prehistoric Iroquois site.

In May, the Ontario Archaeological Society was asked to install an "Indian Room" in Toronto's historic Fort York, the military and social headquarters of that city at the time of the War of 1812, during which General Pike eventually captured the Fort. This exhibit, which contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts from sites in the vicinity of Toronto, remained on public display until the end of October.
During the summer, fifteen members participated in the excavation of a unique and very early pre-ceramic site at Shegminah, on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. This "dig," for the third consecutive year, was sponsored by the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario, and was under the direction of Thomas E. Lee.

Our President, James V. Wright, was one of two persons in charge of a Provincial archaeological survey of the proposed Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway project.

The weekend of October 16th and 17th was the date for the annual "Fall dig" of the Society which this year was a joint excavation with the University of Toronto's "Student Dig." Approximately thirty-five were on the prehistoric Huron site selected. As proceedings were hampered greatly by the aftermath of "Hurricane Hazel," which did much damage in the Toronto area, it was necessary to return to finish our work satisfactorily on the following weekend.

The Ontario Archaeological Society is making a permanent record of archaeological techniques and activities in Ontario on colored slides, movies, and black-and-white film. We have a fine collection of over one thousand slides, two thousand feet of 8 mm movies, and over five hundred black-and-white pictures. These are available to museums and universities, as well as for our own purposes of instruction and education for our members.

The Society helped to draft an Antiquities Law for the Province of Ontario (Bill No. 60).

Future plans include a regular publication as well as site reports, the holding of extra meetings for instruction for new members, and an endeavor to foster among the layman a more sympathetic understanding of the need for and the value of archaeology by means of publications, displays and lectures.

Pennsylvania—J. Allen Mason reported that the membership of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is 605, an increase of 163 members over last year (Honorary—1; Life—17; Sustaining—36; Active—427; Institutional—79; Associate—45).

Two meetings have been held since the last report, a Fall Meeting in Pittsburgh, December 12, 1953, and the Annual Meeting at the Pennsylvania State University in State College, May 29, 1954. At the former, Mr. Edward V. McMicheal gave a paper on "The McKee's Rocks Mound," John Witthoft on "Middle Woodland Industries of Eastern Pennsylvania," and Don W. Dragoo on "The Ohio Valley Historic Indian Conference." Mr. James L. Swauger, the dinner speaker, described "The Exploration of Fort Pitt."

At the Annual Meeting, papers were given by William J. Mayer-Oakes on "1953 Carnegie Museum Excavations," by Mr. Don W. Dragoo on "Early Burial Complexes of the Ohio Valley," by Mr. John Witthoft on "Susquehannock Prehistory as Traced by Pottery," and by Dr. Frederick R. Matson on "Collecting Charcoal for Radiocarbon Dating." The dinner address was given by Charles P. Wray on "Sevena History and Archeology."

In the last year, one double numbers (Vol. XXIII, Nos. 3-4, pp. 87-134; December, 1953) and two single numbers (Vol. XXIV, No. 1, pp. 1-44, May, 1954, and Vol. XXIV, No. 2, pp. 45-94, August, 1954) of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist have been published. These contained twelve articles in addition to news of the Society. Nineteen pages of plates were included.

The complete series of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist is being microfilmed to be available to libraries.

No field research was done by the Society as such, but some work was done by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, the State Museum at Harrisburg, and the University Museum in Philadelphia.

Allegheny Chapter No. 1 has held monthly meetings throughout the year. At alternate meetings, members of the Carnegie Museum Section of Man, under Mr. Swauger's direction, are presenting an informal lecture course in anthropology.

A new chapter has been formed in the Beaver Valley area in the western part of the State with the official name of Beaver Valley Chapter.

The Constitution of the Society has been entirely revised.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has a membership of about 43.

The Society held eight monthly meetings during the past year with guest speakers. Attendance at these meetings was uniformly good, representing a large percentage of the total membership.

Work of the Society over the past two seasons at the Green Point Site was written up and published in the July Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Vol. 13, No. 4. The report proved of considerable interest in its contribution to the prehistory of the Narragansett Bay drainage from the Early Archaic period.

The Society is at work this season on a dig at Apponaug Cove. This is a shell deposit, the remains of actual settlement from the Stone Bowl age down through that of the Ceramic. Recovery of artifacts is heavy with much pottery, and we anticipate, when the site is finished, producing a report showing the development of pottery making through four stages of change. This will be the first time, we believe, that such a study has been possible in this part of New England at a site where there has been no surface disturbance from plowing, and where archeological stratigraphy, therefore, may be relied upon. Pottery types are being studied and recorded as far as the sherds will permit, and some additions are expected to the ceramic evolutionary pattern now being used for this area. The Apponaug Site is expected to add much to the usually disturbed evidence at most sites having to do with the Ceramic period of culture development.

Virginia—Mrs. G. Alexander Robertson reported for W. Thomas Smith that the membership of the Archeological Society of Virginia is 120.

Seven meetings were planned for the 1953-1954 season, but one was postponed due to inclement weather. The following talks were given: October 2, 1953, "Axes and Celts," by Dr. B. C. McCary; November 13, 1953, "From the Alamo to the Pyramids of Teshnamin by Way of Mexico City," by Dr. J. D. Carter; February 19, 1954, detailed accounts by three members (Scarvey, Thornhill and Morgan) describing their methods of locating and exploring Indian sites, supplemented by "finds" at each location; March 26, 1954, "Ancient Monuments of Egypt and Italy," by Dr. May Keller; April 23, 1954, "Archeology at V.M.I.," by Col. Robert P. Carroll, assisted by Dr. John H. Reeves; May 22, 1954, "Excavating George Washington's First Fort," by J. C. Harrington.

West Virginia—Sigfus Olafson reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has 80 members, 70 of whom are individuals, and the remaining, institutions and libraries.

The Society had one meeting during the year, at Charleston, West Virginia, October 9th, 1954. Speakers and topics pre-
ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED
AT THE MEETING
A REPORT ON THE METHODS USED IN THE STUDY
OF TEXTILE-MARKED POTTERY AT THE
ANGEL MOUNDS SITE
By Carol King Rachlin

Over a vast area extending from the heart of Asia to the Mississippi region in southeastern United States, on various archeological sites, pottery is found bearing upon its surface the impressions of textiles. A study of these textile impressions makes it possible, to some extent, to reconstruct the actual textiles used by these people, although the textiles themselves are in most cases gone.

Last summer, Glenn Black invited me to reconstruct from the textile-impressed pottery the fabric complex of the Middle Mississippi Culture, as represented at Angel Mounds.

Preparatory to making this study in the field, I took the following steps: (1) a data sheet was prepared, facilitating the recording of pertinent information; (2) I examined some actual fabrics, made by historic Indians, in order to gain some functional understanding of weaving techniques; (3) I wrote reproductions of the fabric found upon the textile-marked pottery in a further effort to recognize and appreciate the craftsmanship of the aboriginal weaver; (4) I made my own textile-impressed sherds by impressing both modern Indian fabrics and my own experimental fabrics upon water-based clay. These known negative textile impressions proved to be a valuable aid in the field in comparing them with the negative fabric impressions of the textile-marked Middle Mississippi sherds.

In the field, I analyzed 20% (150 sherds) of the 752 textile-impressed sherds that had been excavated from the Temple Mound, and 29% (1,122 sherds) of the 5,089 sherds that had been excavated from a 100-foot square village area designated as W10D. This sampling was as unselected as possible. In addition, the following materials were studied: 50 textile-impressed sherds, selected throughout the years by Mr. Black as being representative of the variations within the fabrics of the textile-impressed pottery; 5 fabric-impressed pottery discs; 5 pieces of mat-impressed house daub. These materials will enable me to ascertain the total weaving complex and to gain some estimate of the weave frequencies at the Angel Site.

Every possible detail of the structure of the fabric was reconstructed, and for this purpose minute attention was given to the textile impressions that appeared on the surface of the pottery. The fabric analysis, which was made from a positive plasticene impression of the negative-impressed sherd, attempted to obtain all the subtle and individual details of the fabric, including the twist and ply of the cord, weave variations, and methods of starting and shaping the fabric.

The data obtained from each sherd were recorded on a previously prepared form, which was divided into two major categories.

Pottery: (limited to general information helpful in furnishing additional insight to the weaving complexes)

a. Data relating the sherd to the site, such as catalogue number, location, depth, and associated features.

b. Individual sherd data which included temper, firing, color, thickness, size, and whether body or rim sherd.

Fabric: (contained detailed information which would be useful later in reconstructing the fabric complex and in tracing culture contacts)

a. The relationship of the fabric to the vessel, which noted purpose, method and location of the fabric on the pot.

b. Data pertaining exclusively to the fabric, which included the following: material, thickness, ply and twist of the weaving elements, weave variations (i.e., plain, twill, etc.), measurement of warp and weft spaces, method of starting and shaping fabric, method of obtaining a selvage, methods of achieving a woven design or texture effect in the fabric.

However, the accuracy and usefulness of making the fabric analysis from a positive plasticene impression and recording the data upon a prepared form required that certain precautions be taken: (1) the simultaneous study of the positive plasticene impression with the negative textile-impressed sherd in order to avoid confusing properties of the pottery, such as temper, cracks and chipped surfaces, with the details of the fabric; (2) avoidance of distortion of the fabric image by pushing together or stretching of the plasticene; (3) skilled observation in recognizing and recording, in precise language, the subtle details of the fabric.

I recognize the fact that this method possesses certain limitations such as not permitting the observer to view, for study, a large number of sherds at one time, difficulty in working with the impression medium, and the necessity of using precise language in recording the descriptive material. However, I feel that while this method could be improved upon, it does offer a methodology which could be profitably employed in other studies of aboriginal fabrics made from the impressions on textile-marked pottery.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES ON THE SHORES OF KEMPT AND MANOWAN LAKES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

By Valerie Burger

As described in my article in the Pennsylvania Archaeologist of May, 1953, and in the paper read at the meeting of the Society for American Archaeology at Albany last spring, the thirty-old sites I found during the summers of 1944 to 1953 are located on Lake Kempi and Lake Manowan. Both lakes lie near the upper reaches of the St. Maurice River in the Province of Quebec, about 140 air miles northwest of Montreal.

Historically speaking, the area around both lakes has been inhabited intermittently by a band of Tete de Boule Indians.
since the beginning of the 18th century. These Indians took over the hunting territories of the Attikameg and the Omani Indians after these two tribes had become much reduced through wars and sickness. Both the Attikamegs and the Omanis were repeatedly mentioned by the 17th century Jesuit missionaries in their Relations as well as by other writers of that time.

Probably the most important discovery among the thirtyodd sites is a cache containing over two hundred crudely worked tools. These consist mostly of quarry blanks, cache blades, large scrapers, and small knives and scrapers based on flakes. The artifacts lay loosely heaped on a very rocky part of the shore over an area of about four by six feet. Dr. William Ritchie, who was kind enough to look over the artifacts and the sites in 1933, believes it to be most likely a household cache.

Due to an unusually low water-level that same year late in fall, fifteen additional artifacts of the same type were discovered about twenty feet from the cache, but further out towards the lake. It is most likely that they were part of the cached hoard. Most of these tools are of chalcedony with the exception of a few celias, adzes and a gouge made from a reddish-brown siltstone and from traprock. Chipping is evidently by direct percussion. Pecking and grinding occur on the adzes and gouge.

There are no chalcedony or flint outcrops or quarries in the immediate vicinity of Kempt and Manowan lakes, and attempts to locate the source of these materials have proven fruitless so far. However, as stated in my earlier paper, the artifacts resemble most closely the material found by the two Rogers during their various trips to Lakes Mississini and Albasem and described by them in their three papers published in Antiquity in 1948, 1950, and 1953. It is possible, therefore, that the material of the cached artifacts originates from the same general region to the north of the St. Maurice River.

The artifacts from most other sites on Lakes Kempt and Manowan are probably of later date. The stone implements are more finely worked and are generally smaller in size. They range from projectile points to knives, scrapers, celts, adzes, gouges, etc. Most of them are of chert, quartz and quartzite, except for some whetstones, gouges and celts, which are of siltstone and of a grayish traprock.

Pottery and trade goods were present at several of these latter sites. Decoration of the pottery is not very diversified. It comprises the following types: Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped, Point Peninsula Dentate, St. Lawrence Pseudo-Scallopl Shell, Interrupted Linear, all similar to Dr. Ritchie’s East Sugar Island, Rice Lake, Ontario, finds, some Iroquois types and several untypical forms. Some of the sherds are tempered with a fine grit, others with a coarse grit. In color they range from buff to dark brown, and from gray to black. The interior is often channelled. Some rims are milled, a few sherds have decorated inside rims, and some are embossed from the inside, showing bosses on the exterior.

Iroquois infiltrations are undoubtedly present, not only in times of war, but also possibly in times of peace as the results of trade exchanges.

Bone artifacts were absent with the exception of an and found at Lake Neniskachi, a neighboring lake. A large quantity of small calcined bones were scattered over several sites, indicating a frequent use. The number of hearths, however, seems to point to a very small mobile population.

At some sites European trade goods appear. Due to soil erosion caused by the artificially raised water of both lakes, all such goods were found at the same level as much earlier artifacts. No time horizon can be established, therefore, through stratigraphy.

The exceptionally high water-level prevailing during this summer and fall prevented any progress being made to determine how far this material extends.

As stated before, it is most likely that the cached artifacts and certain of the other sites belong to an early cultural level. The artifact complexes from the sites as a whole seem to pertain to horizons ranging from Late Archaic to historic times, with a probable Middle to Late Woodland span for the pottery assemblage.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON EARLY BURIAL CEREMONIALISM IN NEW YORK

By William A. Ritchie

There existed in the Northeast, and probably elsewhere in the eastern United States, especially in the Great Lakes area and upper Mississippi Valley, during the Early Woodland times, a complex burial cult, some at least of whose roots are traceable backward into the Late Archaic period of the same large area.

This was a cult idea, not a culture, and, like the much later Southern Cult, it diffused widely into a number of discrete and otherwise different cultures such as the Red Ocher of Illinois, the Glacial Kame, Early Point Peninsula, Orient, etc. Essentially it was a religion or complex of concepts relating to the welfare of the dead, and there seem to have been local and temporal variations on a major theme in somewhat the same fashion as characterize the widely diffused and variable forms of our own Christian religion, which have taken root in numerous unlike cultures all over the earth.

This burial cult, whose early expression we have recently been uncovering in New York State, persisted and developed into the elaborate mortuary complexes of later Woodland times, notably the Adena and Hopewellian. After attaining to its Middle Woodland period heyday, it rapidly declined, to become virtually extinct in the Late Woodland period.

In New York, Point Peninsula sites showing manifestations of the idea have been dated by the radiocarbon technique applied to crematory charcoal samples from c. 2,500 (4,460 ± 260) to 1,000 B.C. (2,948 ± 170), and the latter date overlaps with Carbon-14-established dates for Ohio Adena (2,750 ± 410, Toepfrer Mound) and nearly reaches the earliest similarly obtained date for Hopewellian (Hopewell II, Mound 9, Havanna, Illinois, 2,336 ± 250).

The principal early cult features include excarnation of bone bundles, generally with subsequent burial of the inerinated remains in pit graves, usually on the eastern face of a moundlike natural knoll. The liberal use of symbolic red ocher and a large variety of mortuary offerings, some apparently of specialized ritualistic character, often intentionally broken or burned, are constant features of the cult idea.

This predilection for natural mound-like knolls may underlie the later practice of artificial mound construction, while most of the basic cult features, and even certain of the general artifact forms found in New York, have persisting parallels down to Adena-Hopewellian times. Thus we seem to be uncovering some of the long-sought beginnings of the elaborate mortuary ceremonials of Middle Woodland civilizations.
THE HUMMEL SITE, AN EARLY IROQUOIS OCCUPATION

By Alfred K. Guthke

This site was excavated by members and guests of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association, on June 5 and 6, 1934. It is located near the top of a hill in Bristol Township, Ontario County, New York. Although second-growth timber (buckeye, oak, maple) covers the site, some twenty refuse areas were plotted and partially excavated in an area of approximately 500' x 200'.

The refuse areas are circular or oval and shallow, not exceeding 12' in depth. The contents of these included fire-cracked rock, refuse animal bone and an ash concentration. The artifactual content indicates a temporary camp. Projectile points were triangular, broad and narrow based. Two resembled a shark's tooth in possessing a conave and convex surface. Crudely fashioned blades, sometimes called blanks, occurred. The rough stone inventory includes: pebble hammerstones, a pitted anvil, fragmentary mortars, ecd fragments, and part of what may be a small, cylindrical pestle. A perforated slate disk bearing an incised design was a unique find. Bone artifacts were few: split bone awls, a double-pointed, well-polished awl, phalangeal cones, needle, and tubular bead fragments.

The pottery is particularly interesting. The decoration motifs have an Iroquoian character, but are executed by corded, wrapped-stick or paddle-edge impressions (an Oswasco characteristic). The dominant pottery type is Hummel Corded (MacNeish, Richard S., Iroquoian Pottery Types, Bulletin 124, National Museum of Canada, 1932, p. 53). This is related to Oak Hill Corded, an early Mohawk type. Other early Iroquoian types also appear. Oswasco Corded Collar, Rainbridge Linear, and Castle Creek Incised—also occur here (Ritchie, William A., and R. S. MacNeish, Pre-Iroquoian Pottery Types of New York State, American Antiquity, Vol. 15, No. 2, 1949, pp. 97-124).

Pipe fragments indicate Iroquoian trumpet-bowl forms with smooth, round stems.

This site has some bearing on the hypothesis of an Oswasco-Iroquois development which has still to be proved or disproved. MacNeish considers this a link site between a nearby Oswasco site and an early Cayuga site. While I agree with MacNeish that this is an early Iroquois site with material exhibiting Oswasco characteristics, I believe it should be considered evidence of a seasonal occupation. Perhaps it was visited during the fall of several years. If this be an accepted interpretation, then how can we be sure that a single culture was carried by the occupants of the site?

But how will a transition site appear? It cannot be expected to show simultaneous changes in all cultural materials; culture change doesn't work that way. Besides, in this case, the existence of linked traits between Oswasco and Iroquois is patent. We know a group moving into an area in a peaceful manner will tend to adopt many of its predecessor's ways. Therefore I believe the use of logic is going to be more prominent in the decision on Iroquois origins than the appearance of specific traits, unless large sites possessing cultural depth are located.

EXCAVATIONS AT PILOT'S POINT AND THE PROBLEM OF THE STONE HEAPS

By Frank Glynne

Aboriginal stone heaps found beside trails in the northeastern states have aroused curiosity and conjecture since the early Contact period. The origin and meaning of the custom which obligated every passing Indian to add his stone to these heaps is obscure, but Frank G. Speck and Eva L. Butler have published modern ethno-historical approaches to this problem.

The writer, with encouragement from Irving Rouse, attempted an archeological approach to the problem in 1952-1954. Questions posed in advance were: (1) What is in a stone heap? (2) Will it contain diagnostic materials? (3) If so, what is the dating? (4) Can evidence be found of the primary meaning of the heap? (5) Can clues be obtained as to the origin of the stone-adding trait?

The site selected was Pilot's Point, a three-quarter acre headland on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Menomatosuck River near Westbrook, Connecticut, which contained two stone heaps.

A shell midden abutted the small heap, and a small pestle and broken scrapers were found in the adjacent fire-pits and hearths. A grit-tempered Vinette I-type sherd was found at the level of the base of the stones in the heap. This was at the base of the humus and may date the heap's beginning.

The larger heap was a 12' x 21' oval mound with a maximum elevation of 2'. After the loose stone over-burden was removed, a unique and complex site was revealed. There was a well-defined outer wall, outside of which a complete humus horizon had formed. Within the wall was a 3' layer of black clay which was covered by a stone pavement with hearths, fire-pits and postholes below. Above it was a compact deposit of burnt stones and fine charcoal, also containing stone hearths and postholes.

There was a 5' deep pit under the pavement at the eastern end. Above the fire-scorched soil in the bottom of the pit was a layer of black soil like that on the stone pavement. Above this black soil was gravel fill which reached to the pavement. A ring of small cobbles, set vertically, outlined the pit's circumference in the pavement. In the black soil above the pavement large boulders, including two quarried granite slabs, were embedded.

In and immediately above the pavement were found stemmed and barred points, a stemmed knife, a scraper and a chisel, suggestive of the Archaic-Woodland overlapping periods. Two rim sherds of a Rocker-stamped, Point Peninsula II-type vessel, a shallow mortar and pestle, and numerous Adena-like hoes and spades pose the question whether the site may not represent the neoculture of Archaic fishermen with Point Peninsula agriculturists.

The pavement might be interpreted as either a cremation floor, a parching floor, or a hut floor, or perhaps a combination of these. The immediate sealing-off of fires by either covering them with stones or rolling a large stone into them was evident. That the fires had such ceremonial significance as to require magical protection may be implied. From such protection the stone-adding trait may have derived.

The thin occupation zone in which the heaps were rooted runs uninterruptedly to the low-tide line on the Pilot's Point beaches, placing the occupation at a lower stage of the sea.
FACTORS OF NARRAGANSETT SURVIVAL

By Ethel Boissevain

While the archeologist reconstructs the past from the interpretation of material remains, the study of surviving remains can also help our understanding of a largely lost prehistoric culture.

Although the Narragansett tribe of present-day Rhode Island was one of the earliest in the eastern states to be in contact with the European colonists, suffered a decisive defeat nearly 300 years ago, constantly retreated before the advancing front of colonists, and eventually sold their reservation lands as long ago as 1881, they have survived as a tribal entity and have preserved certain Indian patterns of behavior and thought.

At the time of contact with the colonists the Narragansetts seem to have been typical of the southern New England area in culture. They were outstanding, however, as a strong and numerous people. Histories agree that by early in the 17th century they were in a state of ascendancy and were subjecting some of their neighboring tribes.

After King Philip's War of 1675-76 the Indians were greatly reduced in number; many became bond servants of colonists and much of their land was lost to them. During the following span of nearly 300 years most of their cultural and even racial identity disappeared. Throughout these years the language dropped out of use, there was mixture with whites and Negroes, and white man's culture was adopted in such essential aspects as homes, clothing, Christianity, schooling, individual land ownership, means of livelihood, voting and taxing.

In spite of this deeply rooted assimilation the Narragansett descendants have continued to maintain certain Indian traits and the tribal organization itself. This has gone from hereditary chieftainship to a council to an elected chieftainship. They have also preserved as their own since about 1750 two important institutions—though of white man's origin. These are the Indian church and, until about half a century ago, the Indian school.

The church and school were both founded and built about 200 years ago well within the nuclear region of Indian habitations. They have acted both as a factor for the disintegration of Narragansett culture and as a factor to promote tribal survival. The English language, Christianity, European methods of thought and ideology were transferred to the Indians and especially to their children. However, the presence of these centers of learning and communal gathering within the Indian land made tribal unity and cohesiveness more possible. The Indian could learn how the white man thought and subsequently how to conduct affairs with him without leaving his own milieu. Furthermore, the maintenance of these institutions could only be considered praiseworthy by the white neighbors, who in turn could serve as a positive factor toward constructive inter-group relationship.

Most of the Indian traits that have survived until now cluster around the Powwow complex. For the Narragansetts there is no record of a hiatus in the holding of Powwow ceremonies although the meaning of the gathering as well as the elements in it have changed with the changing condition and attitude of the Indians. It seems to have been, in prehistoric times, a gathering for the discussion of serious matters accompanied by ceremony and dances. Now it is more of a recreational gathering, held on a specific calendar date, emphasizing the costume, dance and ceremonies. Specific Indian elements are the single-file procession, the circle of participants with a ceremonially lit fire in its center, the lighting and passing of the pipe, the drum and rattles music, the pantomime dances, and the individual ownership of a dance. Contact with Indians of other areas has led to the inclusion of traits not locally indigenous.

Reasons for continuing the tribal organization itself and the promotion of the ceremonial Powwow could be: (1) there was enough swamp land, undesirable to encroaching colonial farmers, to serve as a retreat in times of warfare; (2) the momentum of continuity of tribal organization and gatherings; (3) a sincere pride in their heritage, plus a feeling of obligation or duty, especially on the part of hereditary or elected chiefs, plus the comfort of a feeling of belonging; (4) the satisfaction of status among fellow-Indians and prestige in the community at large (the latter especially since Powwows are open to non-Indian spectators); (5) the State of Rhode Island has not been unsympathetic to the Indians in legislation, road markers, etc.; (6) there is some stimulation from comparison and competition with other Indian groups in nearby areas.

A reason why the Powwow has survived, though greatly modified, could be that it does not put the Indians at variance with fitting themselves into the white man's culture in such essential matters as livelihood, homes, religious affiliation, etc. The Powwow, as well as the maintenance of the tribal organization, has found a niche in the peoples' lives akin to a club activity and membership.

ROBERT EVELIN'S INDIAN TRIBES AND PLACE NAMES OF NEW ALBION

By C. A. Weslager

My complete paper under the above title will shortly be published by the Archeological Society of New Jersey. Although the subject matter is not archeology, it does have relevancy to the specific problems posed by the current studies of the Delaware Indians.

New Albion was the name of a grant of land given to Sir Edmund Plowden by Charles I, which included all of New Jersey and Delaware as well as parts of Pennsylvania and New York. In 1634, Captain Thomas Yong sailed into the Delaware, accompanied by his nephew, Robert Evelin. Subsequently, Evelin wrote a letter to John Plowden in which he described some of the Indian occupants of New Albion. The letter was first published in 1641 and for the second time in 1648 as part of a pamphlet entitled “A Description of the Province of New Albion.”

In his letter, Evelin enumerated nine proper nouns: Kecheheeches, Manteses, Sikoneses, Asoomoches, Eriwayneck, Ramcock, Axion, Culecar, and Mosliain. Three of these names were specifically applied to creeks or rivers in New Jersey (Manteses, Asoomoches, and Mosliain). All of the names presumably refer to the names of different bands of Indians, each having a distinct sachem or king. In identifying these names I used as cross reference the maps of Lindeström, Vingboons, and Van der Donck, as well as the text of De Lait. In the paper referred to above I go into considerable detail to make these identifications, and I conclude that New Jersey's Indian population in the 17th century consisted of a number of autonomous Indian communities, each having a separate name, a “king” or chief, and a territory under its control.
**EARLY ARCHAIC COMPLEXES OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA**

By John Witthoft

Numerous distinct complexes of crude chipped stone tools of non-flinty materials, from Early and Late Archaic times, are apparent in this area, but only a few are as yet known from unmixed sites or stratigraphic sequences. Apparently the earliest of these, the Deturk Industry of Berks County, includes abundant flake tools in Clactonian style, large lanceolate spear-points with their bases dulled by chipping, choppers, and little adze blades, all chipped from quartzite. The Long Complex, of Lebanon County, has large corner-removed spear-points, small adze blades, choppers, and drilled pebbles, but lacks Clactonian flake tools. At Duncan's Island, Lancaster County, Long spear-points and tools of other Early Archaic complexes are found in the deepest levels of a stratified site in sharp grey sand, scattered and without accompanying chips, hearths, and other indications of camp life. Above the grey sand is a normal weathered soil profile in clay-loam; the lower three feet of this, a B-zone which has accumulated clay and iron salts, has abundant tools and camp refuse of the Poplar Island Complex, with long, slender spearpoints chipped from cobblestone and river boulders of igneous and metamorphic rocks, grooved axes, shale bannerstones, and other tools of riverstone. The upper two feet of the clay-loam, a leached A-zone, includes normal Late Archaic tools in Laurentian-like styles, with objects of Transitional and Woodland complexes in superficial levels. Exploration of this deep site, now scarcely begun, is expected to cast light on a number of Early Archaic industries and provide a rounded picture of the cultural inventory of the Poplar Island Complex, which apparently was the early stage of the local Late Archaic period.

**LATE ARCHAIC COMPLEXES OF SOME WEST VIRGINIA ROCK SHELTERS**

By Don W. Dragoon

Within the last few years a number of small rock shelters in north central West Virginia have been brought to the attention of the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey by local amateurs. During the 1954 field season two weeks of intensive excavations were conducted at the Lick Run Shelter in Preston County, West Virginia. This shelter extends 150 feet along the face of a conglomerate outcropping adjoining Lick Run, a small tributary of the Cheat River. The overhang extends from a few feet to nearly fifteen and the height permits standing in much of the shelter's area.

Soon after work was begun it became evident that the objects being removed from each six-inch level were showing definite cultural changes from top to bottom. There was, however, no clearly marked difference in the soil deposits until a yellow gravel subsoil was reached. In only one area did the cultural deposits exceed 30" in depth.

Three pottery wares basic to the Upper Ohio Valley were recovered. In the uppermost level were several sherds of shell-tempered “Moyock” ware typical of the Late Prehistoric period. Below the shell-tempered pottery were found sherds of limestone-tempered “Watson” ware which appears to be representative of the Middle Woodland period in the Upper Ohio Valley. Mixed with the “Watson” ware sherds and extending below them were a number of thick, heavy grit-tempered sherds similar to “Half-Moon” ware pottery of the Upper Ohio Valley and to Vinette I of New York.

Stone tools consisting mostly of projectile points and scrapers were found to extend two levels (12") or more below the earliest ceramic levels. Although points were common in all levels, a greater concentration occurred in the lowest levels. A few small triangular points were found on or just below the surface. Most of the points found within the ceramic levels were of the notched and stemmed varieties. The points of the non-ceramic levels were small and reminiscent of point types found in the Brewerton Focus of New York. Of particular interest was the finding of a number of “thumb-nail” scrapers in the lower levels.

Since much of the material from the excavation has yet to be studied, only tentative comparisons can be made at this time. On the basis of the materials just mentioned, the shelter appears to have been occupied on many occasions in Late Archaic times by peoples possessing a Brewerton-like culture. The various pottery wares would indicate intermittent use of the shelter throughout the major periods of pottery development in the Upper Ohio Valley.

Two other shelters within the same general area have produced materials similar to those at Lick Run. Excavations at the Savage Shelter in Garrett County, Maryland, produced a similar pottery sequence, but materials from non-ceramic levels are lacking. Test excavations at the Rohr Shelter near Morgantown, West Virginia, produced a sequence much like Lick Run, and it may contain older materials.

**ABORIGINAL CERAMICS OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY**

By William J. Mayer-Oakes

This paper presents a summary of ceramic study carried out since 1950. Typological analyses of more than 25,000 sherds were combined with (1) a seriation study and (2) the results of stratigraphic excavations, in order to formulate a chronological framework of ceramic units valid for the Upper Ohio Valley. The record thus derived demonstrates no major gaps in information, but does indicate areas for additional research. As the work of the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey continues, this chronological framework will no doubt be modified.

Specific indications of the data included: (1) a general continuity in ceramic development from Early Woodland times up to the earliest European contact period—this is interpreted to be local evidence for the sequence from Adena to Hopewell to Fort Ancient; (2) some evidence for a break in the continuity in Early Monongahela times as certain early Fort Ancient people moved up the valley; (3) evidence for local ceramic developments within both the Middle Woodland and the Late Prehistoric (Monongahela) periods.

Problems raised by this study include: (1) need for more stratigraphic data; (2) need for additional seriation studies within each of the specific drainage areas comprising the Upper Ohio Valley; (3) developmental possibilities within the “Half-Moon” ware, the basic Early Woodland pottery.

The fundamental data presented in this study (procedures, results, and type descriptions) will appear in “Prehistory of the Upper Ohio Valley," a volume of the Annals of Carnegie Museum now in press.
SOURCES OF LITHIC MATERIALS IN WEST VIRGINIA

By Sigfus Olafson

Igneous rocks are practically non-existent in West Virginia, but there are large beds of flint-like rocks suitable for chipped artifacts. The Kanawha black flint occurs over an area of at least 700 square miles in Kanawha, Fayette, Nicholas, Clay, Braxton and Lewis counties as a bed up to twenty feet in thickness. Geologically it is in the Kanawha Series of Upper Pottsville. It is black or blue-black in color, generally coarse textured, and breaks naturally into rectangular blocks. It is not difficult to quarry and within its area is naturally exposed in many places. It has been very extensively worked by prehistoric man and artifacts made from it have a wide distribution. Kanawha River, which runs through this flint area, is the only stream cutting entirely through the Allegheny Mountain system and hence is a natural travel route. This may be a factor in their distribution.

The Hughes River flint of the Conemaugh Series is a bed up to fifteen feet in thickness occurring over an area about two miles wide and ten miles long in Wood, Wirt and Ritchie counties. It is generally grayish white in color with occasional reddish, bluish or dark streaks or masses and is often naturally exposed in the form of projecting ledges on the hillside or fall-rocks in the streams. It has good fracturing qualities and has also been extensively worked.

A bed of dark flint several feet thick occurs over a fair-sized area in Doddridge County and appears to be in the Dunkard Series. It is not yet well known, but there are many natural exposures that show much evidence of flint working. A belt of thick Mississippian limestones which contains occasional chert nodules runs through Meceer, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Randolph, Tucker and Preston counties, and these are left in the soil when the limestone disintegrates. Near Mill Point in Pocahontas County, where there is a concentration of these nodules in the soil, there are a large number of pits, some of considerable size, dug by Indians in their search for them, also much flint debris and many hammerstones. Other such sites may occur in the limestone area.

These are believed to be the principal sources of flint in the portion of West Virginia drained by the Ohio River.