THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NEW HAVEN MEETING

By C. A. WESLAGER, President

It would be ungracious if I did not acknowledge in our Bulletin the hospitality extended to us at New Haven by the Archeological Society of Connecticut, Yale University, and the staff of Peabody Museum. They truly rolled out the welcome mat, and we all felt the genuine warmth of their friendship. Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, our indefatigable Corresponding Secretary, has officially acknowledged our appreciation.

Dr. Dorothy Cross, who arranged for the papers and planned the program, merits a vote of thanks for her splendid work. Without exception the papers were well organized and presented in an interesting way. The abstracts herein published will summarize the data for the benefit of those who were unable to attend, and will put the material on permanent record.

It is of interest to note that there were 125 registrations—a high-water mark in attendance. The registrants represented 14 member societies. Connecticut was represented with 51 registrations; New Jersey brought 18; New York had 15 registrations; Massachusetts had 11. The two societies not represented were Georgia and North Carolina. We actually overflowed the dining room at the Hotel Taft, indicative of the interest in our dinner speaker, Dr. Paul B. Sears.

The 1956 Annual Meeting of the Federation will be held in Trenton coincident with the 25th anniversary of the Archeological Society of New Jersey. The probable dates will be October 27 and 28. The Executive Board is unanimous in its desire to make this meeting worthy of your support and attendance. Our host, the New Jersey Society, has already started to make plans for what it hopes will be a meeting without precedent in the history of both the local society and the Federation. I urge that every member society make early plans to send a large delegation to this meeting.

OPENING REMARKS

NEW HAVEN MEETING—NOVEMBER 12, 1955

By C. A. WESLAGER, President

It is an honor and privilege to open this meeting which is being held in the 22nd year of the Federation's history and by invitation of the Archeological Society of Connecticut. Actually, the organization under its present name has been in existence since 1935, the year the Constitution was formally adopted at a meeting in Rochester. The Connecticut Society, incidentally, was one of the seven societies which participated in the formation of the Federation. (There were two prior meetings under the name of the Northeastern Conference of Archeological Societies.)

Annual meetings have been held since 1935, except for two war years, 1943 and 1944. But even in those troubled times the Executive Board faithfully met to discuss the Federation's affairs; thus the continuity was not actually interrupted.

This meeting is the second to be held in historic New Haven; an earlier one took place here in 1938. We were all seventeen years younger then. Today the organization is both older and larger—and that also applies to your President. We now represent 16 state societies and more than 3,000 professional and non-professional archeologists. Significant archeological progress has been made in the eastern states area since 1938, and I don't think it can be denied that the Federation has, and is now, playing a vital role as a coordinating agency in the exchange of data among its member societies. It stands alone as the only forum where all sixteen of the member societies can be heard at the same meeting. It is solely responsible for having prompted the organizing of a number of the present societies.

The papers you will hear today are illustrative of one of the practical functions of the Federation as a coordinating and strengthening tie. The special exhibits, arranged by the Staff Director in charge of that department and his resident committeeman, represent a visual medium of communication between the societies, which can be more revealing than many pages of text. The activities of the other Staff Directors also serve useful and important purposes, and I hope they will forgive me for not taking time now to describe their many accomplishments.

A principal aim of the present administration is to encourage more active participation by the member societies in Federation business. The present meeting is purposely held on a Saturday and Sunday for the benefit of those non-professional people who would find it difficult to attend a Friday meeting because of their vocations. I hope that every member will take a keen and active interest in Federation affairs, and I urge all of you to attend the Business Meeting this afternoon, as well as the cultural sessions. I also would like to remind you again that the personal contact between amateurs and professionals which the Federation affords its members has few parallels in the other branches of science. We should all avail ourselves of the present occasion to exchange opinions both in and out of this meeting room.

In Bulletin 14, published last January as a follow-up of the Federation meeting held in Pittsburgh in October, I outlined some of our current aims. I can report today that we are travelling in the right direction and making progress. The Executive Board held an interim meeting in Philadelphia on April 3 which permitted free discussion of various phases in our program. One thing we decided was that our Constitution was in need of remodeling to keep abreast of the changing times. In fact, we agreed that it should be entirely rewritten. This has been done and the document is ready for ratification. The Executive Board met again in a long session last night, at which time certain questions were resolved and others defined. The Federation can justifiably take pride in the knowledge that its policy-making board is composed of capable individuals who are giving generously of their time, and in many instances of their own personal funds, in discharging the duties of their respective offices. At the Business Meeting this afternoon each of these individuals will report to you in person.

Finally, I want to re-emphasize that the Federation is not, and was never intended as, a club, a society or association independent of the local societies. It is a congress, a league, a confederacy of the state societies from whom it derives its strength. It can only be strong if the member societies are strong. The Federation exists only to serve its members, and the primary objective of the Executive Board and of your President is to do everything possible to help strengthen the Federation ties that bind the societies together.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 1955 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 12th and 13th, in the Forestry School, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Registration for members and guests began at 10:00 a.m. The General Meeting was opened by C. A. Weislag, President, at 10:45 a.m. He delivered an opening address which is printed on page 3 of this Bulletin. He then introduced Dr. Cornelius Osgood, Curator of the Peabody Museum, and former President of the Federation, who welcomed the delegates and guests on behalf of the Peabody Museum and its Director, Carl O. Dunbar. He invited the audience to visit the Museum and announced when it was open. He briefly described the Caribbean Archeological Program of Yale University, which in twenty-two years has extended to almost every country in South America and to Florida and adjacent regions in North America. The latter phase of it borders on Eastern States Archeological Federation interest and has made Irving Rouse, the Local Chairman, world famous.


The Business Meeting was opened by C. A. Weislag, President, at 2:15 p.m. The minutes of the Pittsburgh meeting, October 29 and 30, 1954, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 14.

For the Executive Board, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported that: the membership dues of the Federation had been increased to a $7.50 minimum for societies of 100 or less members and $7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof; the present Director of Public Education will compile a list of available speakers which will be distributed to the member societies; the new Constitution had been approved unanimously by the Board and would be presented for ratification at this meeting; the 1956 Annual Meeting would be held Saturday and Sunday, December 27 and 28, in conjunction with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Archeological Society of New Jersey, and the 1957 meeting would be held in Baltimore. She then listed some of the accomplishments of the Federation since the last General Meeting. These included:

- The election or appointment of new Officers, Staff Directors and Vice-Presidents, the circulation of a new directory and the minutes of the October 30, 1954 and April 3, 1955 Executive Committee Meetings; the printing and distribution of new stationery and Bulletin 14; the release of a bulletin to the Vice-Presidents on "Raising Funds;" mailing of 675 letters to libraries soliciting their interest in receiving the Bulletin and other publications through member societies; mailing of a questionnaire to member societies by the Director of Membership, asking how the Federation can be of greater service; submitting for publication in the Yearbook of Anthropology, published by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, a list of officers, staff directors, executive board members, future annual meeting places and dates, state societies composing the Federation, and publications.

Kathryn B. Graywaer, Corresponding Secretary, reported that: typing, mimeographing and mailing of reports and correspondence on Constitution revision, Executive Committee and Annual Meetings, as well as the general correspondence, were handled; arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of the Federation Bulletin, meeting announcements, programs, cards and letterheads; sales forBulletins and the Bibliography were taken care of and the money was turned over to the Treasurer; directories of the Federation membership were revised and distributed.

A report from James L. Swauger, Treasurer, showed a cash balance on hand of $161.27 on October 31, 1955. Receipts during the year included $160.00 from members societies, $3.25 from sale of Bulletins, $30.75 from sale of Bibliographies, and $82.00 from registrations at the 1955 Annual Meeting. Expenditures included printing and distribution of Bulletin 14 ($222.51), 1954 Annual Meeting announcements and programs ($48.50), 1955 Annual Meeting announcements ($50.00); letterheads, envelopes and postage ($72.31); 1954 Annual Dinner speaker's dinner check ($7.50); badge holders ($5.00); return of check to North Carolina State Agricultural School ($1.63).

Irving Rouse, Director of Research, reported that there was some discussion at the Executive Committee Meeting as to whether or not the "Ceramic Abstracts" should be continued, but that it was decided to continue it under the direction of Joffre L. Coe.

John Witthoff, Editorial Director, reported that all efforts had been directed toward the supplement to the Bibliography, which should be ready for printing before the 1956 Annual Meeting.

A report from Arthur G. Volkman, Director of Public Education, stated that his committee had sent a suggested newspaper story covering the present meeting to the member societies. He called attention to the fact that exhibits of artifacts and also speeches by members go far to accomplish our objectives. Six societies responded to a request for information regarding their public relations programs. The Connecticut Society has a Publicity Committee which arranges for advance notice of meetings to appear in the newspapers as well as announcements on radio stations. It maintains a collection of colored slides on American Indian archaeology and ethnology which are loaned to members for talks to various organizations. The Delaware Society has been successful in having its meetings and speakers given a fair amount of space in the daily papers both before and after meetings. Cooperation of its members in the excavation and restoration work of the early DuPont powder mills along Brandywine Creek resulted in publicity in local papers and national publications. The newly formed Maryland Society sponsored several meetings of interest to the general public. The Pennsylvania Society advertised its activities to the extent that one new chapter was formed and another one reorganized. The Society had several exhibitions including noteworthy ones at Franklin and Philadelphia. A number of its members have been active in addressing various groups and societies. The Ontario Society reported plenty of archeological activity in its area which was reported in local and Toronto newspapers. It has colored slides and films which are utilized by speakers at public lectures. An outstanding accomplishment was a presentation entitled "Ontario's Yesterdays" in the Royal Ontario Museum, at which four outstanding Canadian archeologists gave illustrated talks keyed to both the professional and layman, with public education the aim. Virginia reported a TV broadcast on "Virginia Indian Relics" and two programs before the Summer School classes at the University of Richmond on subjects related to archeology. Mr. Volkman recommended that pictures accompany news releases submitted to local papers.
William J. Mayer-Oakes, Director of Membership, reported that he had sent out 48 questionnaires to member societies in March and again early in October together with a condensed outline of previous responses, regarding extension of membership and how the Federation could be of greater service to the member societies. To date all societies replied except Georgia, Maine and North Carolina. Responses on service can be divided into four categories: the Bulletin, research, meetings, and other. Suggestions for the Bulletin included: fuller publication to include a selective expansion of abstracts, full articles, and placement of items for publication elsewhere; a section on Notes and News and more information on Society activities; literature listing; mailing. Suggestions for research included: continuation of the Bibliography; setting up a typology clearing house for ceramics and projectile points; compiling a form for preliminary and final site reports. A general need for funds was mentioned. Suggestions for meetings included: regional meetings on general or specific topics; thematic programs; attendance needs. Other suggestions were: exemption of junior members from payment of Federation dues; compilation of a list of available speakers; education regarding archeological standards, publishing a glossary and chronology; sending a Federation representative to member society meetings; compiling a directory of collections in the Federation area; issuing a handbook of tested methods in gaining publicity. On the question regarding extension of membership, nearly one-half of the replies favored extending membership beyond the Atlantic drainage, but most were against actively soliciting such memberships. Dr. Mayer-Oakes concluded that while it may be of value to consider certain additions to the Federation membership, our primary task should revolve around the basic improvements and expansion in the functioning of the organization as expressed above in terms of the Bulletin, research and meetings. He then recommended specifically that steps be taken to: (1) expand coverage of member society activities in the Bulletin; (2) initiate the literature listing, or annual bibliography in the Bulletin; (3) implement the several pending research projects; (4) prepare the site report forms requested; (5) compile a speaker list; (6) prepare a statement on archeological standards; (7) implement the suggestions for meetings.

Alfred K. Guthe, Director of Exhibits, reported that material from northeastern Ohio, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Long Island was on display in the lounge of the Forestry Hall, and Edward J. Dohm of the Connecticut Society had built special cases for the present exhibit. He added that he was preparing a series of photographs of exceptionally fine artifacts with captions which would be circulated among the member societies for exhibit purposes.

All of the above reports were accepted.

Mr. Weslager presented the new Constitution for ratification. He stated that a committee composed of Charles F. Kier, Jr., Sigfus Olafson and himself had drawn up the document, and the third draft had been sent to the Federation Vice-Presidents, and to the Presidents and Secretaries of the member societies for revision. Dr. Mayer-Oakes moved the adoption of the Constitution and its duplication to be sent to member societies. It was unanimously adopted. The Constitution is printed at the end of this Bulletin.

Mr. Weslager explained that the new Constitution provides for a Vice-President. Mr. Guthe moved that the President make an interim appointment. Unanimously carried. Mr. Weslager appointed J. Alden Mason as Vice-President.

The reports of the state societies by the Vice-Presidents (or Representatives as defined in the new Constitution) were then presented. (They are printed later herein.)

The Business Session was brought to a close at 3:45 p.m. and, after a brief recess, the following papers were presented: "Middle Woodland Blade and Core Industries of the Eastern United States" (illustrated), by John Witthoft, Director, Pennsylvania State Museum; "The RCA Site, Princeton Junction, New Jersey" (illustrated), by Donald D. Hartle, Hunter College; "The Stone Bowl Industry: Its Importance as a Culture Diagnostic," by William S. Fowler.

After an informal dinner at the Hotel Taft, an illustrated address entitled "The Archeology of Climate in North America" was presented by Paul B. Sears, Professor of Conservation, Yale University, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.


While the Archeological Society of Connecticut held its Business Meeting, members and guests visited the Peabody Museum of Natural History. A highlight was a special exhibit of selected artifacts from each state composing the Federation.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:45 p.m. with Irving Rouse presiding. The following papers were presented: "Pottery from the NAS II Site, Long Island" (illustrated), by Marshall B. McKusick, Yale University; "The Garvie Point Site—Oyb. 1-3, Long Island Archeoc" (illustrated), by Edward D. Pattison, Nassau Archeological Society, Sen Clif, New York; "The Pelham Boulder Site, Bronx County, New York" (illustrated), by Julius Lopez, Archeological Society of Connecticut (read by Dr. Rouse); "A Preliminary Stone Point Chronology for Eastern Connecticut," by Gustave D. Pope, Jr., Macon, Georgia (read by Alfred K. Guthe).

It was voted to extend appreciation and sincere thanks to the Forestry School of Yale University and the Archeological Society of Connecticut for their hospitality and cooperation.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:15 p.m. A total of 125 members and guests from the following states and the Province of Ontario attended the meeting: Connecticut—51, Delaware—5, Florida—1, Maine—1, Maryland—2, Massachusettis—11, New Hampshire—6, New Jersey—18, New York—15, Ontario—4, Pennsylvania—8, Rhode Island—2, West Virginia—1.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS,
Recording Secretary.
REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

Connecticut—Frank Glynn reported that the Archaeological Society of Connecticut has slowly increased to 322.

Two state-wide meetings were held. At the Stamford Museum, December 4, 1954, Douglas S. Eyers spoke on "Maritime Cultures of the Northeast." The Annual Meeting was held at the Torrington Y. M. C. A. on May 21, 1955. Albert E. Burke described "The Food-gathering Indians of California."

Due to the resignation of the Editor, Thomas W. Shearz, following a long illness in his family, no Bulletin was published. Jr. Rouse has resumed the editorship. Indications are that both the 1954 and the 1955 Bulletins will appear during the current year. Two Newsletters were published.

Successful excavations were continued at Granniss Island by the New Haven Chapter under Lyent W. Russell's directorship. Southwestern Connecticut has been terra incognita excavation-wise, until Robert de Sugars broke the ice in 1955. His work at Greenwich Point produced valuable, new ceramic evidence. Surface collecting continued actively, and two more fluted points were reported from central Connecticut.

Delaware—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported for L. J. Kappes that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has 99 members, an increase of eleven.

Five public meetings were held during the year. An all-day geological field trip was made to a source of Newark jasper, and the newly found source of Broad Run chalcedony. The former is an important local material for the manufacture of chipped artifacts, and, although recognized for several years, its source was unknown until this year.

The publication of a newsletter called "Inksh eders" has been resumed and it will be issued five times a year.

Excavations were made on the property of the Delaware Mills-Hagley Foundation along the Brandywine Creek above Wilmington. This is the area in which E. I. DuPont de Nemours built his powder mills. A rather extensive and long-range restoration of this area is being carried out, and archeological techniques are being employed to obtain information of value to the restoration. There are records of earlier industries on the site, the exact locations of which have been lost. Archeological exploration is expected to assist in their location. We have recently also started digging at Minguawan. This is about as well-documented a Lenni Lenape site as now known and is located along the west branch of White Clay Creek, a short distance from its junction with the main stream in London Britain Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The area being dug is wooded and has never been under cultivation. It is a shallow and not very rich site but it is important because of the scarcity of documented Lenape sites of the early Contact period. Work has only progressed far enough to show stratification. One square has yielded a small pit and four post molds. When excavated deep enough a shallow layer of fire-reddened and broken rocks occurs under an undisturbed layer of essentially sterile yellow silt. After the completion of the Minguawan dig, excavating at the Clyde Farm near Stanton, Delaware, is anticipated. This is a site that has been surface-hunted for years, and thousands of artifacts have been recovered.

Maine—Eva L. Butler reported for Wendell S. Hadlock that the Archeological Association of Maine has 93 members.

The annual Meeting was held in conjunction with the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities on August 3, 1955. Several attempts have been made to organize Archeological Association meetings to recruit more members. Such a meeting was held at Skowhegan with about twenty-five persons from the surrounding area attending. The consensus was that the people in Maine who are interested in archeology are so widely dispersed that frequent meetings on the State level are not feasible. It was recommended that interested people in the northern and eastern parts of the State be contacted to see if there might be some there who would be interested in State-wide meetings, or if local affiliated associations would be the solution.

The Museum and the Association financed the research for a publication on birch bark. They also expect to publish a review of the archeological picture of Maine as revealed by excavations and published reports of the last twenty-five years.

Funds were voted to finance the reconnaissance survey and mapping of the archeological sites on the Fish River chain of lakes in Aroostook County, and three members, under the leadership of Mr. Hadlock, were flown into the area to start the work in early October. Also, work was continued this year, and is expected to be resumed again in the spring, on the Munsungan Lake sites. The importance of this particular project is that these interior sites reveal artifacts that are similar to and comparable in antiquity with artifacts found in the shell heaps and the coastal sites in the State of Maine. A radio-active carbon dating of about 2,000 b.c. was obtained from the Ellsworth Falls site.

Maryland—Robert W. Hale reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland, which is just one year old, has a membership of 51.

The Society publishes a monthly Newsletter.

Meetings have been held monthly throughout the year. The topics presented and the speakers were as follows: "Examination of the Keyser Farm Site near Front Royal, Virginia," by Col. H. A. MacCord, member of the Society; "Methods of Locating Sites and Making Site Surveys," by T. Latimer Ford, President of the Society; "Indians of the Chesapeake Bay Region," by C. A. Weslager, President of the Eastern States Archeological Federation; "Exploration of Indian Sites in Southeastern Delaware," by H. G. Omwade; "Location of the Indian Villages Shown on Capt. John Smith's Map of the Patuxent River," by Richard Sterns, member of the Society; "Indian Sites in Annapolis County, Maryland," by Thomas Mayr, member of the Society; "Exploration of Mortuary Caves in Southwestern Virginia," by Arthur G. Robertson, Richmond, Virginia, member of the National Speleological Society; Roundtable discussion of their archeological work by members of the Society; Discussion of their recent work by three members of the Society—Henry Wright, Thomas Mayr, and T. Latimer Ford; "Techniques of Pottery Classification," by Dr. Clifford Evans of the United States National Museum; "An Interglacial Site at San Diego, California," by Dr. George F. Carter, Johns Hopkins University.

No field work has been done as a Society effort but two projects are now in the planning stage.

Massachusetts—Maurice Robbins reported that the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has a membership of 575.

Two meetings are held each year, the Annual Meeting in October and a Spring Meeting in April. These meetings consist of a business session in the morning, a research session in the afternoon, at which papers are presented by the members, and an evening session at which an outstanding speaker is presented.

At the Annual Meeting, October, a symposium of six papers was presented dealing with the use of red ochre by the Indians.
of New England. At the evening session, Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels of New York University gave a most inspiring talk on “The Importance of the Archaeologist in a Time of Change.”

Eight regional chapters are sponsored by the Massachusetts Society. These chapters hold monthly meetings during the winter season at which papers by the membership are given and an occasional guest speaker is heard. All of the field work of the Society is done under the auspices of these chapters, and during the season just past the South Shore, Sippican, North-eastern, and Cohasset chapters have reported organized work at sites in their respective areas.

The Society maintains and operates an Archaeological Museum where the results of field work may be displayed. The staff of the Museum also assists members in the study of materials, in restoration of artifacts, and in the preparation of papers for publication.

Probably the most important of several special projects is the work of the Research Council in compiling a satisfactory system of implement classification. Several categories of artifacts have been studied and classifications published in the Bulletin. Additional systems await publication. It is hoped that all of the several categories will be published in a special number in the near future. The membership has responded by making use of the suggested systems and the terms used, with the result that there is a more general understanding of the papers produced by members of the Society.

**New Hampshire**—Eugene D. Finch reported that the membership in the New Hampshire Archaeological Society is 59, including three institutional memberships, four junior memberships, and three honorary memberships.

Because the membership is small and widely dispersed, there is but one general meeting of the Society each year. Even for this one meeting there is trouble getting good attendance. This year, though there were 31 members present for the afternoon session, we failed to muster a quorum for the business meeting scheduled for the morning. In 1954, nine members were present, in 1953 eleven.

At our 1955 meeting Howard R. Sargent reported on the “digs” conducted by the Society at the Burke Site at Pickett Falls on Exeter River, and Elmer Harp gave an illustrated talk on the explorations he made last summer in the far north in Canada. On October 19, Mr. Sargent spoke at the opening display of the Croiche Collection of American Archaeology, in the Lamont Gallery, Phillips Exeter Academy, on the work he had done during the summer in classifying and interpreting this large collection.

One Newsletter was issued during the past year. A report on the work at Clark’s Island, and another on the “digs” at Pickett Falls are scheduled for the near future in The New Hampshire Archaeologist. But to secure scholarly articles from the membership continues to be one of the most vexing problems.

Extensive field work has been done in the past year. There were “digs” at Exeter and at Plymouth. Many additions have been made to the catalogue of sites. Sites at Melvin Village, Mt. Jesse, Farmington, the Oaklands in Exeter, Mulligan Pond, Pleasant Pond, Swain’s Pond, and Wash Pond have been investigated. Some members studied the dugout found in Rust Pond; others were involved in the dedication ceremonies at The Indian Grave by the Lake, in Melvin Village.

The Society has embarked on two special projects: the investigation of the problems of making pots from local materials and firing them by primitive methods; the investigation of the problems of describing, identifying, and tracing the origin of rocks and minerals used by the New Hampshire Indians in their artifacts.

**New Jersey**—Charles F. Kier, Jr., reported that the Archaeological Society of New Jersey had reached an all-time high of more than 300 members.

Quarterly meetings were held throughout the year. Papers presented included: “Minerals and Rocks Used in Making Indian Artifacts,” by Meredith E. Johnson, State Geologist; “Visits to New Jersey by Connecticut Colonists and Indians,” by Eva L. Butler; “Charles Conrad Abbott and His Farm,” by Donald Dilatash; “Excavations at the RCA Site,” by Donald D. Hartle. Special items were included at each quarterly meeting: January 15—Exhibition of Paleo-Indian artifacts; March 19—Films: “Warriors at Peace” and “Indian Ceremonial Dances of the Southwest”; May 14—Tour of the Abbott Farm site; October 15—Visit to the Thunderbird Museum at Moorestown, New Jersey.

The Society sponsored the RCA Site excavation at the David Sarnoff Research Center under the direction of the State Museum. Members of the Society participated in these excavations. Donald D. Hartle, Field Archeologist of the State Museum, tested seven sites in central and southern New Jersey for future excavations.

Newsletters 31, 32 and 33, and Bulletins 9 and 10 were released during the year. Volume II of the “Archaeology of New Jersey” has been sent to the printers and will be released during the winter. Members have contributed more than $1,000.00 toward this publication.

The Unalachtigo and Manta chapters have maintained varied activities and regular meetings throughout the year. Included in their activities were field trips to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, and Maryland.

The six-part Kodachrome Library has been completed and has been made available to the public. The Lending Library has proven so popular with members that the Society has found it convenient to increase its annual budget for the purchase of new books to $35.00.

**New York**—Alfred K. Guthrie reported that the New York Archeological Association has a membership of 260.

The Association is composed of five chapters which are practically autonomous groups. They hold their own meetings and carry out their own programs, but meet as an Association once a year.


During the past year Bulletins 2 to 4 were issued. Number 5 is in press. The Publications Committee is lining up manuscripts for future Reserves and Transactions. Plans for financing these publications are being formulated.
Some changes have been made in our constitution. These were reported in Bulletin No. 4, July, 1955.

The Auringer-Seelye Chapter (Glens Falls) had several interesting meetings during the past year. Subjects included archeology, early missionary work, microecologic life, the human skeleton, mineralogy, and local excavations. The Chapter has continued its work on the stratified Harris site.

The Incorporated Chapter of Long Island was bequeathed a large portion of the estate of Charles Goddard by the terms of his will. He had served as Chapter President since its inception. The group is continuing its program of site reconnaissance and recording. Excavations near East Hampton, Long Island, have been carried out. Exhibits have been maintained in the Southold High School, Southold, Long Island, and at the Long Island Historical Society Museum Building at Riverhead. Plans to erect a building for the safe storage of Chapter possessions and the ownership of an Indian site are being considered.

The Mid-Hudson Chapter (Poughkeepsie) has been meeting twice a month. One of these meetings is a business session, the other a laboratory session. An old schoolhouse in Rhinebeck has been purchased and is used as headquarters. To aid in financing this purchase, a summer theater benefit was held and a membership drive conducted. An exhibition was installed in the Dutchess County Fair and various members have been speaking before local civic groups. The Chapter is digging an archaeological site.

The Morgan Chapter (Rochester) has been meeting during the winter months. The programs have included recordings and discussion of Seneca singing, archeological techniques, talks on archeological finds and laboratory sessions. A one-day "dig" was conducted on a prehistoric Iroquois site in the area (Fort Hill, LeRoy). Following the lead of the Mid-Hudson Chapter, an exhibition was installed in the Monroe County Fair.

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter (Fonda) continued to hold weekly work and study sessions during the fall and winter months. These are held each Wednesday evening at the Mohawk-Cayugawagon Museum in Fonda. A file on sites and collections in the area is being prepared. Chapter "digs" were held at the Rice's Wood site and Chapin site (early Mohawk).

Ontario—W. E. Reisen reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society has 75 members.

The Society holds one open meeting per month except during the summer. Members Night was "3 M Night—Maps, Medicine, and Mammals." (Members George Cross, John Sinclair and Rufus Churcher spoke on topographic map reading, Indian medicines and mammal bones.) Dr. J. Norman Emerson spoke on "Archaeology—Real and Ideal" at the Annual Banquet. Speakers and topics presented at the other meetings included: "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Lake Abihiith" (illustrated), by Frank Ridley; "The Sheguiandah Site on Manitoulin Island" (illustrated), by Thomas E. Lee; "The Peterborogh Petroglyphs" (illustrated), by Paul W. Sweetman; "An Archaeological Survey of the St. Lawrence Seaway Area" (illustrated), by Robert Bailey; "Among the Puebloans" (illustrated), by Walter A. Kenyon; "Preludes to Digging" (illustrated), by G. Ruth Marshall. William E. Reisen showed colored slides and movies of O.A.A. "digs" and special projects.

In addition, "lab" sessions are held for the cataloguing and analysing of artifacts, and work on special projects.

Publications this year consisted of monthly Newsletters.

The past year has been an active one in terms of field work and special projects. Early in May we organized and supervised a "dig" for the Jordan Museum of the Twenty, in the village of Jordan about 70 miles west of Toronto. The weekend of May 24th, the occasion of our annual "Spring Dig," was followed two weeks later by a second "dig" at the prehistoric Iroquois site. Site hunting and surveying of some twenty sites within a radius of 80 miles from Toronto occupied a considerable number of spring and fall weekends. From one of these sites we obtained some valuable pictures of petroglyphs which are not commonly found. During a trip in July to the Bruce Peninsula, which is the northeast arm of Lake Huron, ten early sites were surveyed, and one burial site salvaged from destruction by a gravel pit.

During the summer months, some members participated in the National Museum of Canada's expedition at the Sheguiandah site, some in the excavation sponsored by the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; two went to the Arctic, one to the Quatse-Superior area, and one (Frank Ridley) to the Lake Abihiith region in northern Ontario. The field session concluded with some of our members acting in a supervisory capacity at the University of Toronto's large-scale "Student Dig" in October, followed by the Society's "Fall Dig."

Special projects for the year included: (1) the photographing of special artifacts and artifact types for lecture and record purposes; (2) two illustrated public talks as part of our education program; (3) the presentation of "Ontario's Yesterdays," in the Royal Ontario Museum. This archeological session was keyed to both the professional and the layman, and included such well-known Canadian archeologists as J. Norman Emerson, Thomas E. Lee, and Frank Ridley, who gave illustrated talks dealing with their particular fields of archeological endeavor. The aim of the Ontario Archaeological Society in undertaking this project was to share with the general public the knowledge of "Ontario's Yesterdays" which is being acquired through the medium of archeology.

Pennsylvania—J. Alden Mason reported that the membership of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is 709, an increase of over one hundred.

Apart from collaborating as the host society at the meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation at Pittsburgh, October 28-30, 1954, only one meeting of the Society was held during the past year, the Annual Meeting at the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, June 18th. Four papers were read by members, and the Carbon 14 Laboratory of the Museum was given a visit. The meeting was conducted by Miss Elizabeth Ralph, Director, and, after the Annual Dinner, a joint talk on "Recent Developments in the Arctic, and Their Bearing on the Archaeology of the Northeast" was given by Dr. Froelich Rainey and Dr. J. L. Giddings of the University Museum. A number of the members displayed objects and collections in the cases provided for that purpose.

The Society now has four active chapters: the Allegheny Chapter with headquarters in Pittsburgh and a membership of 168; the Beaver Valley Chapter with headquarters in Cambridge and a membership of about 100; the North Central Chapter, formed in 1955, with headquarters at Williamsport and a membership of about 50; and the recently revived Southeastern Chapter with headquarters in Albany and a membership to date of about 30. Each of these chapters meets once a month.

In the past year, one double (Vol. XXIV, Nos. 3-4, pp. 95-148, December, 1954) and two single (Vol. XXV, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 1-89 and 81-148, June and August, 1955) numbers
of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist have been published. These combined contained seventeen articles and fifty pages of plates and figures. The two numbers published in 1955 were special issues, of unusual size. The June number was the 25th Anniversary Number. The August number began a new policy, that of the publication of Memoir numbers containing only one important article. This issue, Memoir Number 1, consisted of a report on "Excavations at the Johnston Site, Indiana County, Pennsylvania," by Don W. Dragee, and an accompanying paper on "Animal Remains from an Indian Village Site, Indiana County, Pennsylvania," by John E. Guilday. The next issue of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist, due to appear soon, will consist largely of an Index to and figures. The two numbers published in 1955 were special reports of Society. Due mainly to the live interest and hard work of the efficient Carnegie Borough on the Susquehanna River. Swauger, served as business headquarters and guest house for the French Director of the Museum, made excavations at Washington Witthoft conducted excavations at Johnston Site, in the Upper Ohio River Valley, and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the State Museum, under the direction of Mr. John Witthoft, now Director of the Museum, made excavations at Washington Borough on the Susquehanna River. Some thirty members of the Society assisted in this "dig" for about two and a half weeks.

During the summer and early fall Charles Lacy and John Witthoft conducted excavations at Azylum, Bradford County, for the Azylum Foundation, Inc., in search of traces and exact location of La Grande Maison, the huge log building which served as business headquarters and guest house for the French Azylum Company settlement. This building, often referred to as "The Queen's House," was erected in 1792-93 and demolished about 1836. Satisfactory but diffuse evidence of the building was found, and a report for publication is in progress.

Mareo Hervatin, of the newly founded Beaver Valley Chapter, has located the site of old Keskukies, the Wyandot town of 1748. Collections from the site are being studied, and an excavation project by the Chapter is being planned.

The publication of the book "Prehistory of the Upper Ohio River Valley" by William J. Mayer-Oakes was one of the highlights of archaeology in Pennsylvania during this year.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island had increased its membership to about 65.

The Society held monthly meetings except during the summer months. Definite programs with guest speakers were arranged in each case, and a lively interest was manifest.

While the Society has no publications, it is fortunate in having a site excavation under way, in which there has been satisfactory participation by many Society members under the direction of Dr. Fowler. Work was carried on during the summer of 1954 and is now being terminated this season with the entire occupational area excavated and carefully recorded.

A site report will soon be undertaken with the probable title: "Sweet Meadow Brook; a Pottery Site in Rhode Island." Confined to a relatively small area on a sand terrace, evidence has been recovered of the first three stages of pottery development. Evidence of the fourth stage in historic times is absent, which seems to indicate that the site was abandoned before A.D. 1600. Below the ceramic horizon appear remains of the Stone Bowl Age, when stone bowls of steatite and chlorite were manufactured and used for cooking vessels. However, probably only the end of the period is represented. Nevertheless, it is well identified by the occurrence of shellfish remains which fill the above ceramic horizon. Excavated remains include a potsherd and were not eaten and added to the diet until the arrival of pottery making. Archaeological stratigraphy at the site seems reliable, and should enable placement of stone and bone traits in the respective stages of pottery development to which they belong. Among other things, a study of stone-pipe making has been possible, which should be a worthwhile contribution to the archeology of New England. All in all, this site report should prove of much value with its implement traits tied to a ceramic chronology.

Virginia—Morean B. C. Chambers reported by letter that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 122.


Lt. Col. Howard A. MacCord presented a supplemental report at the meeting. He said that archeological interest in Virginia is currently centered in Jamestown and nearby sites of the 17th century. This is due to the planned 350th anniversary celebration of the founding of Jamestown. Also, one group of the Society's members, working both within and V. M. I. in Lexington, is excavating a large, deep site in Halifax County. Since only a start has been made, no data are yet ready for publication.

West Virginia—Sigfrid Olafson reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has 72 active members.

One meeting was held at Point Pleasant, on October 15, 1955, and a field trip was made the following day. Speakers and topics were: "Artifact Types from the Orchard Site (46Ms61)," by Oscar L. Mairs; "A Contact Period Site at Marmet, West Virginia," by Roland E. Barnett; "Recent Excavations in Southwest Pennsylvania and West Virginia," by Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes; "The Clover Site (46b4b)," by J. J. Adams and S. F. Durrett; "The Lakin Adena Tablets," by Everette Schwartz; "Observations on Recently Discovered Sites near Wheeling," by Rev. Clifford F. Lewis, S. J.; "Early Hunter Points in Ohio," by Arthur George Smith; "An Adena Site in Doddridge County, West Virginia," by Ernest R. Sutton; "Historic Indian Towns in West Virginia," by Delf Norona.
Publications issued during the year were one issue (No. 7) of the West Virginia Archaeologist, and Publication Series No. 3, The Globe Hill Shell Heap (46H.34-1) by Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes.

The Society has not engaged in any organized field work during the year, and has no special projects under way except the maintenance of its museum at Moundsville, West Virginia.

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

**THE MOSQUITO LAKE SITES**

*By Charles Sofsky*

Mosquito Dam is located on Mosquito Creek, a tributary of the Mahoning River, a part of the upper Ohio watershed, in Trumbull County, Ohio. The dam was built in 1944 as a flood control measure, forming Mosquito Lake which is approximately ten miles long and a mile wide. It is a very shallow lake, over ninety per cent being less than five feet deep.

Prior to the construction of the dam little was known of the extent of aboriginal occupation in this area. W. C. Mills' "Archaeological Atlas of Ohio," printed in 1914, lists two cemeteries in the immediate region. The Warren Archaeological Society came across the site during a field survey in 1953. Originally it was considered one site but it soon became apparent that each occupied area must be considered a separate site, and by doing so we have listed thirty sites within the perimeter of the lake.

Much of the stratified sequence has been lost due to erosion during the past ten years. Fireplaces are badly scattered and features are obscured by mud deposits. Artifacts from the Archaic to the Colonial period lie on the same plane. Although controlled excavations are impossible, much has been learned through surface sampling and salvage digging.

Sites located in the northern area are predominantly pre-ceramic. The Early Hunter period is represented by one fluted point found on the lake shore and one found along the creek one mile south of the dam. At least fifteen non-fluted lanceolate points are included in an assemblage of material that may belong to this horizon. Scrapers, knives and gravers are doubt present, but due to the similarity of Early Hunter artifacts of this type to those of later time horizons, it is practically impossible to separate them from later materials.

Early Archaic artifacts resemble those of the Lamoka, Shell Mound, and other poorly defined sites of this period. Fireplaces are approximately three feet in diameter and one foot deep. Heavy boulders were used to hold the heat. Sites are very shallow and are located on what were low knolls within a heavily wooded swamp.

Late Archaic traits are very similar to those of the Brewerton Focus of the Laurentian Aspect. Points compare with the Pinto Basin and Baden types. Bannerstones of banded slate are of the butterfly, crescent, pick, and single-pronged pick types.

The east-central area sites are, for the most part, ceramic with a heavy Early Woodland occupation. Pottery is somewhat similar to the Vinette I type or Half-Moon ware. Knives are usually large and stemmed. Crude flake forms also occur as do rectangular gorgets and expanded center-bar type atlatl weights of banded slate. Straight-stemmed, expanded-stemmed, and a few contracting-stemmed projectile points appear with Forest Notched, bifurcated, and serrated types. Roller, rectangular and manos-type pestles are common. Shallow mortars occur much more frequently than the deeply pitted type. Hammerstones, multi-pitted stones, stemmed-base drills, adzes, celts, side- and end-scrappers and a few badly decayed bone tools complete the assemblage. Fireplaces are very large and deep. Midden areas of fire-cracked stones are sometimes thirty feet in diameter and four feet deep.

To the south of these sites are those which produce predominantly Middle Woodland traits. Pottery is usually cord-marked. Zone-stamped ware of the Hopewell ceremonial type does not occur. Flake knives of Flint Ridge chaledony are frequent. Projectile points follow closely the pattern of Hopewell, Point Peninsula and Raceone Notched types. Fireplaces are about eight to ten feet across and two feet deep. These sites are widely scattered and were not heavily occupied. Mounds are not known to exist in the lake area.

The Late Woodland period is represented by a few scattered traits such as the triangular point and grit-tempered pottery locally known as Mahoning Cord-marked, which originated in the Middle Woodland period and continued into the Late Woodland with slight modifications such as the addition of many castellations on the lip and some incising.

A site of the Monongahela Aspect was located ten miles to the south but must have been occupied later in the Late Woodland period than any of the Mosquito Lake sites. A mound having Early Woodland and Middle Woodland traits was found ten miles to the west. Two notched adzes showing possible southern influence, and one steatite sherd showing possible trading with the east or southeast, were also found.

Had these sites been located before the dam was built, it is possible that many questions concerning aboriginal relationships may have been answered. They appear to have been one group of the link sites needed to untangle the movements of prehistoric peoples and their influence on one another. In the future, archeological surveys prior to dam construction are a "must," no matter how small the dam or how remote the area.

**THE BUYLER MOUND, A MIDDLE WOODLAND MANIFESTATION**

*By John Zakkas*

The Buyler Mound is located on the premises of Mr. Buyler in Trumbull County, Ohio, nine-tenths of a mile north of the village of West Farmington. It is situated on a natural elevation overlooking a flat meadowland through which courses Swine Creek. Several terraces of moderate elevation flanking this stream might be the locus of the habitation component producing the archeological manifestation under consideration.

The mound is oval in shape and is approximately sixty feet in diameter and five feet in height. The mound fill consists of a yellow sandy loam, yellow sand, and clay, with the whole being streaked by lenses and patches of charcoal and black earth, presenting a mottled appearance.

Late last summer, upon hearing of Mr. Buyler's intention to level the mound, The Beaver Valley Chapter undertook the task of excavating. Under the direction of Mr. Charles Sofsky and the writer the mound was surveyed and staked out in 10-foot grids, covering an area of 20,090 square feet, utilizing the northwest corner of the farm barn as datum point A. The staking out was well beyond the margin of the mound to locate the true periphery of the mound structure.

Excavation commenced at grid N.50 W.100 and proceeded to the eastern margin of the mound. The primary purpose was to bisect the mound by a trench exposing two profiles, in an effort to determine the presence of stratigraphy and the nature of the structure of the mound.
Features included: trophy skulls, usually adjacent to a cremated burial; cremated burials in prepared pits; bundle burials placed in prepared pits with cremated remains, charcoal granules, and dark soil present in the matrix; cremated burials in a prepared pit covered by large sandstone slabs, with trophy skull present.

Mortuary offerings were: pendants, gorgets, and undrilled slate blanks, with cremated burials; copper crescents, carapace of a turtle and an awl; cache blades; whetstones; beaver incisor; and gorgets. Copper fragments associated with a cremated burial were so fragmentary that the configuration of the artifact could not be determined. Mortuary offerings were covered with red ochre, side- and corner-notched points.

Artifacts found in the fill include: stemmed projectile points, side-notched points, a Flint Ridge chalcedony flake knife and point, a Celt, mica, an adze, a pitted stone, and a rim and body sherd of a cord-marked vessel.

A lanceolate blade was found in direct association with a fireplace, and, in an adjacent fireplace, body and basal sherds of a vessel similar to Vinette I were found. On the basis of the information accrued to date, it can be postulated that the mound was built by an indigenous Woodland group having cultural affinities with similar cultural units in the upper Allegheny Valley. The presence of traits considered Hopewellian, namely, copper, mica, Flint Ridge face and excavation collections were studied in the Waynesburg area. Only one for which the surface collection does not fit in the early in the span of Monongahela culture, rather than late.

Since the units called “Early Monongahela” and “Historic Monongahela” have only recently been suggested and are evidenced mainly by surface rather than by excavation data, the Varner site was selected for excavation because of the possibilities for obtaining information on both of these little-known units.

Excavation began early in July and continued for a period of ten weeks. A regular crew of seven was augmented on many occasions by volunteer help from various members of the State archaeological society and others. Due to the richness of the site and to the fact that all excavated soil was screened through a 1/4-inch mesh, the area sampled was small - 3700 square feet taken down to an average of 15 inches in one 6-inch and three 3-inch levels. Numerous post molds, 32 subsurface features, 9 burials, and a rich variety of artifacts were found.

Study and analysis of the materials is under way, and a report will be submitted for publication early in 1956. Field impressions indicate that on the portion of the site which we sampled, the primary occupation was during the Early Monongahela period. Only slight evidence for an Historic component was found, and this occurred in the plowed zone. Results of the study should expand our knowledge of the transition from Middle Woodland to Late Prehistoric times, and especially give us more information on the earliest part of the Monongahela period.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM EXCAVATIONS AT THE VARNER SITE, 36Gr1

By William J. Mayer-Oakes

In the summer of 1955 the Upper Ohio Valley Archeological Survey carried out its sixth season of field work (the third season of intensive excavation), concentrating major effort on excavations at the Varner site (36Gr1) in Greene County, Pennsylvania.

This site was first recorded in 1950 when it was shown to us by Dr. Paul R. Stewart, President of Waynesburg College. Surface collections were made in 1950, 1951, and 1952; surface and excavation collections were studied in the Waynesburg College Museum, especially in 1951. Preliminary information on the site was published recently (Mayer-Oakes, 1955).

One of five early historic Monongahela sites known from the immediate vicinity of Waynesburg, the Varner site is the only one for which the surface collection does not fit in the ceramic seriation for the area. A fair quantity of European trade goods has come from the site, but the surface collection of sherds contains a high enough percentage of “Monongahela Plain” and “Monongahela Incised” to indicate an occupation early in the span of Monongahela culture, rather than late.

Since the units called “Early Monongahela” and “Historic Monongahela” have only recently been suggested and are evidenced mainly by surface rather than by excavation data, the Varner site was selected for excavation because of the possibilities for obtaining information on both of these little-known units.

MIDDLE WOODLAND BLADE AND CORE INDUSTRIES OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

By John Witthoft

The Paleo-Indian tools of the Eastern United States include a large proportion of tools based on prismatic flakes of various sizes, which I prefer to call blades and bladelets, following British nomenclature. None of our recognized Archaic industries includes a blade industry, although a variety of other and less specialized procedures for breaking usable flakes from a core are obviously well known and await analysis. In Middle Woodland times, probably shortly after 500 B.C., a series of specialized flake and core techniques, including a variety of bladelet industries, became widespread. They are of interest because their tools were widely distributed and constitute valuable “index fossils” to the student, and because their origins and manner of diffusion are unknown.

The culture of each Hopewell center, and probably of other Woodland cultures of this period, seems to include a very similar yet distinguishable series of bladelets and cores, those of each complex differing in minor details of geometry and mechanics. Ohio Hopewell cores are predominantly wedge-shaped forms of general Tardenoisian type, of the sort formerly called “core-scrappers.” The cores of the Poverty Point complex of the lower Mississippi are of identical form, but the bladelets taken from them were made into specialized tools unlike anything in northern Hopewell. Cores of Illinois and Indiana Hopewell are predominantly sub-conical forms, like those of the Aleutians and of many Old World flint industries. Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri Hopewell include disc-shaped cores in another style, best represented by the huge cache of discs at the Hopewell site itself. The center and the quarry-source for this flint series are not yet defined, but are probably somewhere in the Indiana-Illinois region. Eastern Pennsylvania has a related yet entirely distinct flake-tool industry. Other separate bladelet industries and related flake-tool industries are known at the same time level, but are not yet precisely defined or geographically delimited. Middle Woodland flake tools were widely distributed and are found as cross-ties in other cultures throughout the Eastern Woodlands; therefore, very detailed knowledge of all of their geographic variants is needed.
THE RCA SITE, PRINCETON JUNCTION, NEW JERSEY

By Donald D. Hartle

The RCA site, which was excavated from July 26th to August 20th, 1955, is located between Penn's Neck and Princeton Junction, Mercer County, New Jersey, at the point where the Millstone River and Bear Brook flow together. The site was excavated by the Archeological Society of New Jersey and the New Jersey State Museum, under the sponsorship of the David Sarnoff Research Center, Radio Corporation of America. The field work was conducted by the writer under the supervision of Dr. Dorothy Cross. The extent of the site has not been determined, but an estimate might place it at approximately thirty acres. Over 4,375 cubic feet of dirt were removed from the site during excavation, and a total of 1,250 artifacts was recovered. The methodological procedure consisted of digging five-foot squares in depths of three inches to an overall depth of thirty inches. All dirt was screened. A movie film on "Archeological Techniques and Methodology" was made during the excavation.

The site was excavated because it appeared to contain a chronological sequence, based upon a typological analysis of the artifacts, of the Archaic period, the Early, Middle and Late Woodland periods, and an Historic period. The artifacts appeared to be similar to the early phases of the adjacent Stohs site materials, and consequently it was hoped that the RCA site might help solve some of the chronological problems of New Jersey.

The analysis of the materials is only in the formative stage, but it appears that some stratigraphic differentiation is represented. The following pottery analysis is based upon a total of 631 excavated sub-surface sherds. The analysis of the temper indicates the following chronology from earliest to latest times: steatite-tempered, grit-tempered, sand-tempered and shale-tempered. Shale-tempered sherds comprise 39.1 per cent of the total and were found at an average depth of 7.7 inches, sand-tempered sherds comprise 0.9 per cent of the total and were found at an average depth of 10.9 inches, grit-tempered sherds comprise 37.7 per cent of the total and were found at an average depth of 11.4 inches, and steatite-tempered sherds comprise 22.9 per cent of the total and were found at an average depth of 12 inches. The temper in a few sherds has not been determined. The various types and/or several groups of pottery include: Steatite-tempered pottery; Interior Cord-marked pottery, which is grit-tempered; a group of grit-tempered sherds which are coarser than the Interior Cord-marked; Riggins Fabric-impressed; Fine Cord-Wrapped Stick-impressed; Punctated Cord, which is shale-tempered; Fine Incised pottery, which may be related to Indian Head Incised.

Projectile points also show some differences in stratigraphic analysis. Shale was the dominant material utilized in the making of projectile points, accounting for 72.2 per cent of all the points: flint and Jasper were utilized for 21.8 per cent. Although shale predominated in all periods it was utilized almost exclusively in the earlier occupation of the site. Triangular points and those points with concave and square bases averaged 8.4 in depth; and did side-notched and leaf-shaped points. The most common projectile point found at the site had a concave to square base and was found at an average depth of 11.4 inches. These were made primarily of shale, but flinty materials also were utilized.

Other artifacts excavated included: steatite sherds, various types of scrapers and choppers, knives, blades, drills, blade blanks and pecked hammerstones, various types of worked or modified stone, and historic trade materials.

Features consisted of a single cache pit and a pile of stones. The cache pit did not contain any artifacts or charcoal flecks, but in size and shape is similar to those excavated at the Keans-Crispin and Red Valley sites. Some grit-tempered sherds were found at the mouth of this pit. The pile of stones contained no charcoal or artifacts and as yet the function of this has not been determined.

In conclusion, it appears that a chronological sequence is indicated at the RCA site. Typologically materials have been excavated which appear to fit into all periods from the Archaic to Historic times. When the work is completed it is hoped that the typological analysis will be validated stratigraphically.

THE STONE BOWL INDUSTRY: ITS IMPORTANCE AS A CULTURE DIAGNOSTIC

By William S. Fowler

For more than half a century much has been written about ancient soapstone quarrying in various localities on the Atlantic seaboard. From New England to Alabama, quarry sites, tools, implements, and pottery have been found, and these are similar, except that in New England tool diversification among small implements is more in evidence. In 1894, W. H. Holmes expressed the opinion that development of the industry must have been very slow, and probably continued for centuries. Such an extended period of quarrying is supported by extensive excavation of six New England quarries. Recently, at the Christians quarry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, certain small tools and tailing removal implements, like those from New England, were recovered, which evidently were in use at the site. Because of such similarity of industrial equipment and production, it may be assumed that ideas diffused from some culture center.

In 1940, David I. Bushnell, Jr., writing for the Smithsonian, called attention to M. K. Harrington's report of about 1920 concerning the "Round Grave People" of the earliest recognized culture in the Upper Tennessee Valley. As proved by their grave goods, these people used soapstone bowls and certain types of implements similar to those of the Algoman culture of the middle Atlantic seaboard. This apparent association, if not actual relationship, seemed to Bushnell to suggest that knowledge of soapstone and its use was carried southward by early Algoman tribes. Therefore, it seems likely that soapstone was quarried in the north long before it was used in the south, which should make New England quarry utensils much older than similar pieces from the valley of the Savannah. This, together with the high frequency of tooling found in the north, seems to point to New England as the culture center of the industry.

When, at last, the new method of making pots from clay arrived, quarries closed down for want of a demand for their products. At that time, change from New England to a new culture center probably occurred, as may be deduced from a comparison of its ceramic ware with that of regions to the south. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Long Island, first-stage pottery has flat-bottomed and lugs, resembling stone bowls; and in all but Long Island it sometimes has steatite temper. On the contrary, New England's first-stage pottery has a conoidal shape with pointed base, coarse mineral temper, cord-markings inside and out, coiling technique, and no design. This type of pottery appears as the second stage in those southerly regions just mentioned. Now, it may be assumed that the stone-bowl makers who first recognized knowledge about ceramics reacted like all human beings in any age. They resisted change and doubtless tried to mold in clay bowls like those they had formerly made of stone. If this was so,
then it seems to follow that regions to the south first felt the impact of ceramics on stone-bowl industrial customs. By the time the new industry reached Long Island, early experiments marked by failure were being abandoned, such as the use of oriental temper. Potters may even have begun to reconcile themselves to a conoidal shape, the traditional vessel style of regions to the west from where the industry may have spread. From Long Island to New England was the last step in the diffusion; and when at last pottery making found its way into the former stone-bowl culture center, the period of experimentation had ended with New England potters ready to accept the tried and proven conoidal shape as the best. From then on, economic development of this northern region was influenced, probably, by ideas from a culture center to the south or southwest.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
By Howard R. Sargent

Two excavations by the New Hampshire Archeological Society have produced evidence of a cultural sequence extending from the Archaic to the Late Woodland period.

Clark's Island, located on the Winnipesaukee River in Tilton, contains a pre-ceramic occupation characterized by corner-removed and straight-stemmed projectile points, a simian knife, slate rubbers, a chopper, two gouges and various knives and scrapers. Later occupations at the site are distinguished by a transition from Early to Late Woodland pottery. Ceramic types, in the order of their appearance, are: Vinette Type I (Early Woodland); coarse grit-tempered ware with a collar, plain neck and cord-wrapped-stick impressed body (Middle Woodland); grass-tempered ware; and fine grit-tempered ware with a collar, plain neck and cord-wrapped-paddle impressed body (Late Woodland). Throughout the ceramic levels, projectile points exhibit a trend from small triangular, stemmed and notched forms in the lower levels to large triangular points at the top of the deposit.

The Pickpocket Falls site in Exeter represents two periods of occupation; an early pre-ceramic horizon producing Pinto Basin-type points, and a ceramic horizon producing side-notched points and coarse grit-tempered pottery with rocker-stamped designs and punctations. Comparison of the Clark's Island and Pickpocket Falls sites with data obtained by Ripley Bullen in northeastern Massachusetts suggests that the ceramic zone at Pickpocket Falls occupies a temporal position between the cord-wrapped-stick-impressed pottery and the grass-tempered ware at Clark's Island.

The cultural sequence that has been demonstrated by work on the Foster's Cove, Hofmann, Camp Maid Eaton, and other sites in northeastern Massachusetts has been found to extend well into New Hampshire where it manifests a broad distribution.

EXCAVATIONS AT GREENWICH POINT, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
By Robert C. Suggs

The Manakaway site is a strip of shell midden about forty feet wide and of an indeterminate length, situated at the southeastern tip of Greenwich Point. A large earthwork and borrow ditch, constructed in World War I by military personnel, lie across the midden strip. The overburden of the midden was utilized in the construction of this earthwork, but the midden itself was undisturbed.

Excavation began on May 28, 1955, and was concluded on August 18, 1955. A system of five-foot squares was laid out, and seventeen of these were carried into sterile glacial till. Two squares were done in three-inch levels, sacking all artifacts, animal, and shell remains from each level separately. All other squares were dug in arbitrary levels. Four trenches were also dug, with a total length of seventy-eight feet.

Donald D. Hartle of Hunter College gave invaluable aid in all phases of the dig. Actual excavation was carried on by Bert Cutler of Greenwich, Peter Salter and Leonard Jacob of Columbia University, and William Suggs of Roanoke, Virginia. A group of Hunter College students spent one very productive day at the site. Stone artifacts were not numerous; triangular non-stemmed points predominated, with small chert scrapers, a quartz drill, and a tattleback being the only other chipped artifacts. Hammerstones and abrading stones were also recovered. A number of problematical leaf-shaped blades of esthetic appeared and may possibly have found use as scrapers. Bone artifacts were extremely scarce, only one nail and a few worked fragments being present.

Shell work was represented by several hundred pierced shells, mostly oysters, and a few grooved and abraded shells. Most numerous of all artifacts was pottery with a total of 988 sherds, the majority of which were grit tempered, shell tempering appearing in about 22 per cent. The predominant surface treatment was plain with very little decoration. There were small percentages of dentate stamping and cord-wrapped-stick impressing. Rims were flaring, straight, and collared, with the former predominating. Neck construction on the straight rims was almost unnoticeable, and the majority of rims flared slightly and had rounded lips with transverse notches or sharp edge impressions.

The only plant remains were seeds of Rhus glabra; shellfish present were oysters, clams (hard, soft, and razor), whelk, and an assortment of land and marine snails. Mammal remains were numerous but only deer have so far been identified.

The site is a component of the East River Aspect. The analysis of ceramic trails shows similarities to other East River sites, as does an examination of the sherd collections. East River Cord-marked and Van Courtlandt Stamped seem to be represented. Similarities with the Castle Creek focus of the Osweco Aspect of New York are evident, as well as affinities to New Jersey sites and types of a similar time level.

EXCAVATIONS AT PATTEE'S CAVES
By Gary S. Veselius

On a hilltop in the town of Salem, in southeastern New Hampshire, lie the curious remains of some rude stone buildings, known in the neighborhood as Pattee's Caves. Most interested townspeople believe that the "caves"—so called because some of the buildings are subterranean—are the handiwork of a man named Jonathan Pattee, who lived there during the second quarter of the last century. Pattee, a member of one of the town's oldest families, moved to the hilltop in 1826, and during the period 1832-1836 he built a farm­house, the foundations of which are still visible. Here he lived until his death in 1848. In 1855 the house burned down.

Most of the townspeople and all of Pattee's living relatives agree that he built the caves for storage purposes, and there is no record of the site's prior occupancy. Nevertheless, it has often been suggested that the caves date from pre-Colonial times, and that they are the handiwork either of Norsemen or of Irish monks. In 1935 the late William Goodwin bought the caves and undertook a program of excavation and restoration.
It was Goodwin's fond belief that they were the ruins of a tenth-century Irish monastery. Though his hypothesis gained no acceptance in scholarly circles, it has received a considerable amount of attention in the New England press.

In hopes of settling the question of the caves' age, we recently undertook a six-week program of excavation, on behalf of the Early Sites Foundation of Hanover. We dug at a number of spots in the neighborhood of Pattee's old cellar, and everywhere we found artifacts—shards, metal objects, glass fragments, pieces of brick—all of which seemingly date from the early nineteenth century. We devoted the greater part of our time, however, to excavation in and around the Y-Cavern, a weird, slab-roofed semi-subterranean chamber which is by far the most intriguing building on the site, and the one of which Goodwin made the most. We felt that if we could conclusively determine the age of this structure we might consider our work to have been a success. Fortunately our efforts were well rewarded, for as we took apart the Cavern's vestibule wall a good many artifacts were found in situ. Evidently all of these artifacts—brick fragments, potsherds, nails, and chunks of a plaster-like substance—are of nineteenth century vintage, and in our opinion they constitute unmistakable evidence of the Cavern's age, for the vestibule wall seems to form an integral part of the building and the objects could have been deposited only during the construction of the wall. Wherever else we dug the evidence consistently suggested that the Y-Cavern and its neighboring structures were built during the last century. In all probability they were built by Jonathan Pattee.

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**THE POTTERY OF THE NAS II SITE, LONG ISLAND**

*By Marshall B. McKusick*

The Nas II site is located in Glen Cove, western Long Island. It is a typical shell midden of this area, long and low, varying in depth of deposit from about 8 to 25 inches. The midden materials are shells mixed with black humus, containing pottery, stone artifacts, animal bones, and similar refuse. The midden is protected by a high hill on the western side, which shielded it from the wind, and made it a good camping place. The sea beach lies about 150 yards to the south.

The site was located and excavated under the direction of Edward Patterson of Sea Cliff, Long Island, assisted by members of the Nassau Archeological Society and others. The work has continued over a period of two years and is still in progress. At present, over 50 five-foot squares have been excavated.

Three points should be made clear about the nature of the site which have a direct bearing upon the pottery. The first is that no refuse pits or other evidence of agriculture have been uncovered. The midden apparently represents temporary occupations over a long period of time. The transitory nature of the occupations explains the great diversity of pottery and projectile-point types.

Secondly, these temporary occupations imply that shellfish gathering was part of a migratory cycle. The importance of this cycle for hunting bands is obvious, for one would expect them to move about. The author feels that this seasonal shift may have been just as important for the agricultural Indians. They may well have moved from their villages in order to camp near the sea, while their crops were growing. Therefore it is impossible to tell, from the evidence in the shell midden alone, which groups were agriculturists, and which groups were hunters.

The third point is that the stratigraphy is difficult to determine, because of the small deposits left by each group, which tend to be thinly scattered. No general stratigraphy is valid that is applicable to the whole midden.

About 350 sherds have been analyzed. Fifteen types were segregated according to combinations of temper, surface treatment, and decoration. Four general conclusions can be drawn from the study of the pottery.

1. A new type of pottery for the Long Island area has been found which I have called Nasr Cruide. It is undecorated, with a coarse sandy surface treatment, is yellow on the exterior sides, and is very black in the center. The temper is a conglomeration of crushed quartz, mica, and other rock. No stettleite fragments were observed in the temper. Similar ware has been found in southern New Jersey and in Pennsylvania where it seems to be early. Nasr Cruide occurs in squares adjoining those in which Vinette I pottery was found. It occurred at a lower depth (13" as opposed to 15") and may represent an earlier occupation.

2. Vinette I pottery is well represented, and I feel that it persisted longer on Long Island than it did in central New York. At this site one rim sherd showed a body bulge, although straight rims did occur. This evidence is substantiated by the variety of interior cord-marked wares found elsewhere on Long Island, and particularly in the vicinity of New York City. Interior cord-marked wares should not be directly correlated with the central New York sequence unless straight rims are present.

3. A large sample of the pottery belongs to the Sebonac focus of the Windsor tradition. A variety of decorative techniques were used. This necessitates a revision in Carlyle Smith's sequence for western Long Island. The East River invasion reached this area after, and not before, Sebonac times. The author also has the feeling that the derivation of the Windsor tradition from the North Beach focus is unsound.

4. A second new type of pottery was found. It resembles Windsor Brushed, except that it is grit-tempered and shows more variety in its channeled and impressed decoration. The author has not yet been able to assign this type to a relative chronological position.

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**THE GAVRINE POINT SITE—OYB. 1-3, LONG ISLAND ARCHAIC**

*By Edward D. Patterson*

Located at the shore end of Garvite Point Road, Glen Cove, New York, the site was situated on a sand bluff about 35 feet above tide level and sheltered by a ridge immediately to the north. Until relatively recent times, a fresh-water stream flowed along the base of the ridge and emptied into Hempstead Harbor.

Excavation was pursued every week-end (except those barred by rain or deeply frozen earth) from April, 1953, until June, 1955. The total collection numbers fewer than 300 pieces.

The deposit was characterized by small, separated pockets of sea shells though two larger middens were also present. The use of fire was evidenced by the numerous cracked stones, stained sand, and partially charred shell and bone. Only a vestige of charcoal was unearthed. Pottery occurred only in the upper soil near the sodline along with pieces of steel, iron, glass, cartridge cases (dated 1943), etc. Ulos, a ground axe, atlatl weights, paint stones, and adze and stemmed scrapers were present.
As might be expected from this region, white quartz was the most prevalent material used for implements and weapons. Though the projectile-point recovery was too sparse for valid statistical analysis, the following sequence, from deepest (average) location up to the shallowest, might prove of interest as other sites of the period are studied: small, stemmed; trianguloid; large, side notched; eared. Rind of the original pebble was noted at the basal end of points and on several scrapers. A peculiar characteristic was evidenced on some of the side-notched points, small and large. Just below the notch, the two shoulders were asymmetrical. That is, one shoulder was markedly rounded while its mate was neatly angular.

A crudely worked bone splinter awl was the only artifact of such material discovered.

Near the bottom of the deposit, a layer of small glacial pebbles, baseball size, was seen within the otherwise homogeneous orange sand. At that level, a rectangular area 15' x 8' was noted to be clear of such debris. It was bordered by a "wall" of pebbles much thicker than the normal strata. The earth within the rectangle was much harder than that above and a foot below it.

Artifact traits are predominantly Laurentian but with Lannokan influence shown. Comparison with the material of Granville A suggests that Garvie Point is a separate focus, perhaps of multiple components.

This is the first Archaic site to be methodically excavated on Long Island. It is a meager one in terms of recovered material. Search for further evidence of pre-ceramic occupation is being pressed. A complete report on Garvie Point will be published in the Bulletin of the Nassau Archeological Society, Inc., Vol. 1, No. 2.

THE PELHAM BOULDER SITE, BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK

By JULIUS LÓPEZ

In 1899 M. R. Harrington explored a small segment of a shell midden which covers part of a knoll on this site. No published report was rendered. However, decades later, Dr. Carlyle S. Smith examined the Harrington collection which included 436 sherds and, in his 1950 publication, "The Archeology of Coastal New York," attributed them to the North Beach focus. This is the earliest ceramic horizon in the vicinity. Only one sherd was out of context, an inepicent collared rim sherd which Smith regarded as intrusive, since it resembled Castle Creek pottery of the Oswego aspect.

Fortunately, the site had been spared the ravages of time. Recently, the author, in collaboration with Julius Diosi, Stanley Wisniewski, Martin Schreiner, and Theodore Kasimiroff, decided to conduct a stratigraphic dig. The excavation is still in its early stages. We are running into hearths, shallow pits, and post-holes under the debris. The midden itself is not very thick, but Vinette I, and other early sherds with Windsor paste characteristics reappear consistently in the lowest third. From the upper two-thirds we have specimens of relatively later material such as crude and perhaps ancestral examples of East River Incised, also some Clasons Point Stamped varieties, and what looks like a variation of Bowmans Brook Incised. Thus, we already know that the site is not purely North Beach, but that it was subsequently occupied by other cultural groups. This, of course, explains the solitary collared rim sherd in the Harrington collection.

From the lowest third of the midden, which produced the Vinette I sherds and other early clayware, plus a basal sherd with a pointed bottom, we retrieved the bottom of a pot which is decidedly flat. This body feature is not unknown in New Jersey; however, only one specimen had previously been reported from local sites. It came from the lower levels of the Throgs Neck site at Weir Creek, Bronx County.

Coming as still more of a surprise, in the northeastern part of the United States curvilinear pottery design elements are virtually non-existent; yet, from the same bottom third of the shell overburden we found fairly large sherds belonging to two different pots with such motifs which are reminiscent of some Hopewelian patterns. The design on one clearly consisted of inesed concentric circles with stab-and-drag tracks in the incised channels. A comb-like implement was evidently used to make the design.

The pottery fragments from the second vessel are embalished with a curved band composed of a series of linear dentations. The potter who decorated this particular ware was very artfully by-passed certain areas on the surface of the clay which were left plain.

While only two pots are represented to date, there is a third on display at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. According to William Stiles, this vessel, which also has large circles on it, was found by R. P. Bolton, not very far from our excavation.

This ware is strange and sophisticated to say the least. Thus far, the curvilinear sherds from the Pelham Boulder site occur as minority ware. However, in the Lower Hudson region there have been "kints" of circles and meanders. These occurred on aggravatingly small sherds which had been found sporadically on northern Manhattan Island and in western Long Island. Smith, under the North Beach focus, set up a tentative classification for these sherds which he called Matinecock Point Incised. While the Pelham sherds, particularly one of them, seem too well made to be early, there is the possibility that they are related to this pottery type.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the Pelham Boulder site has some unusual aspects. It is hoped that future excavation will be able to clarify rather than add another complication to the archeology of coastal New York.

A PRELIMINARY STONE POINT CHRONOLOGY FOR EASTERN CONNECTICUT

By GUSTAVUS D. POPE, JR.

Until recently, Rouse's 1947 study of Connecticut pottery has been the only major effort to establish a chronological framework for the archeology of that State. Beginning in 1948, Boulton in Massachusetts, followed by Fowler and his collaborators in the archeological society of that State, laid the groundwork for a chronology of chipped stone projectile points in the southern New England area.

To extend these efforts into Connecticut, the writer undertook a study of the few excavated sites in the State for which adequate provenience data were available: Basto Village and Spring sites at South Woodstock, Fraser site at Danielson, Tyler site at Moosup, all in northeastern Connecticut; two sites at Westbrook on the central shore; Ragged Mountain in the northwest. However, perhaps due to the relatively small size of the collections from most of these sites, comparison of the mean depths of the specimens of each type represented failed to provide a satisfactory stratigraphy which was consistent for all sites. Short of a clear-cut stratigraphy, the most significant findings to be hoped for appeared to be a demonstration of consistent tendencies for points of one type to occur at levels above or below those of others. The method
adopted was to match every specimen of a given type for
depth against all those of other types which surrounded it
within a fixed radius, which was set ideally at 36 inches. When
this was done and the results tabulated, they appeared to
confirm in surprising detail the sequence of types with which Bullen
and Fowler had worked out for Massachusetts.

The figures showed that corner-removed and eared points
occurred distinctly more often below narrow, stemmed points
than above them, just as corner-removed lay most frequently
below both small triangular and necked points. Narrow,
stemmed, in turn, occurred just as uniformly below necked,
small triangular, and side- or corner-notched points. The
positions of side- or corner-notched points above corner-
removed, however, and small triangular above both eared and
pointed-base types were also suggested; but the supporting
data were somewhat less impressive. The Ragged Mountain
site should be pointed out as an exception in many cases to
the regularities so common among the others.

The general agreement between these findings and the
sequences worked out for Massachusetts and Rhode Island
appears highly significant. Except for fluted points of
presumed Paleo-Indian origin, Bullen’s corner-removed type
appears to occupy the lowest levels of all sites where indications of stratigraphy were present. Fowler has added the eared
type in these lowest pre-ceramic levels, which have been
equated with the general Eastern Archaic. These two forms
in Connecticut occupy a common position at the lower end of
the scale where it is not yet possible to differentiate them
further. In the next higher zone, which Bullen calls interme-
tiate, the earlier forms are supplemented by the appearance of small triangular and small stemmed points, and slightly
later of those with wide notches at the side and grit-tempered
pottery, cord-marked on both surfaces. There is, however,
considerable variation in the order of occurrence of these several items. In Connecticut, the generally middle position of the
necked, small triangular, and narrow, stemmed types seems
clearly fair. The latter is an enlargement of Bullen’s small-stemmed category to include numerous longer points of the
same form; while the necked type includes his points with wide
notches along with several others with side construction too
slight to be called notching.

It is only in the final stage of the Massachusetts sequence
that the Connecticut material studied fails to provide a close
parallel, and this is probably due, in part, to the limited
amount involved. To the northeast the development of pottery
is accompanied by that of notched points and elimination of
most of the earlier forms except the triangular. Large
triangular points with straight sides and sharp corners become
numerous, however, and it is this type which is socearly repre-
sented in the present Connecticut collections. There appears to
be room for further refinement in the definition of the small
triangular point in the region as a whole; and it is hoped that
a more clearcut sequence will result from such clarification.
Further work will doubtless strengthen, also, the case for
the late occurrence of true notched points; this at present rests
on very few specimens of which the notching is seldom well
defined or pronounced.

Thus it seems that the archeological framework being
developed in Connecticut can now be extended to Con-
necticut as well. Many parts of it are still very rough, and it
is doubtful if chipped stone will ever approach pottery in
accuracy as a time marker. Nevertheless four stages seem now
to be clearly indicated: (1) an early pre-ceramic period when
the corner-removed point was dominant; (2) a late pre-ceramic
stage when the narrow, stemmed, and small triangular points
were introduced, sometimes separately and at others together:
(3) an early ceramic stage when these latter became dominant,
the necked point was introduced or growing in popularity,
and Vinette I pottery was first used; (4) a later ceramic
period which saw the development of many styles of pottery,
the introduction of notched points, and the gradual elimination
of all other forms save the triangular.

POLLEN ANALYSIS AND ARCHEOLOGY

By Paul B. Sears

The statistical study of fossil pollen in peat and other sedi-
ments was developed by von Post in Sweden in 1915. Some
ten years later I began to apply it in the North Central States
in search for a xerothermic period of postglacial climate,
reputedly warmer and dryer than the present, postulated as an
explanation of grassland relics communities within the present
forest region. The existence of such an interval has been
established, and is of interest because of its correlation with
the northeasterly expansion of advanced Indian cultures, a
phenomenon which has its counterpart in the Baltic expansion
of Neolithic European agriculture.

More recently attention has been directed towards a study of sediments outside the glaciated area, in Mexico and New
Mexico, where deep lacustrine cores have been obtained. These
profiles demonstrate the widespread character of climatic
changes associated with glacial and interglacial conditions.

Of especial interest to archeologists is the correlation of climatic change and cultural shifts in the Basin of Mexico,
where the lakes have been of great importance, both as a
direct source of food and as a site for marginal gardens or
chinas. The evidence indicates that the Archaic Culture
occupied the lake margins in the valley floor during a time of
increasing desiccation and lowering levels until about 500 B.C.
At this time the lakes had dropped to the low level now brought
about by modern drainage.

The center of culture then shifted to higher ground, as at
Teotihuacan, where presumably ground water was available,
and remained there until about 900 A.D., when increasing
moisture had restored the lake levels. The Nahua and related
cultures then became active in the valley floor and remained so
until the Spanish conquest.

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CONSTITUTION

Eastern States Archeological Federation
(adopted November 12, 1955)

1. The name of this organization shall be the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

2. The membership of this Federation shall be limited to organized and recognized eastern state archeological societies and to organized societies of the Canadian provinces.

3. The objects of this Federation are (a) to provide a common coordinating tie for strengthening the member societies, (b) to promote scientific investigation of archeological remains by the member societies, (c) to encourage publication by the member societies of reports of work conducted in their respective areas.

4. The Federation shall not undertake any activity which should properly be conducted by its member societies.

5. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected biennially at alternate annual meetings.

6. The President shall appoint a Nominating Committee to submit the names of candidates for the offices. The candidates will be duly voted on at alternate annual meetings and elected by majority vote of the delegates. Nominations may also be made from the floor by the delegates.

7. There shall also be one official Representative from each member society elected or appointed by the member society to be its Representative.

8. The President of the Federation shall appoint six Staff Chairmen at the time of his election to serve for two years. These Chairmen shall be designated: Editorial Chairman, Research Chairman, Exhibit Chairman, Public Relations Chairman, Program Chairman, Membership Chairman. Each Chairman may name three persons to assist him, one of whom he may designate as Vice-Chairman.

9. The five elected Officers, the six Staff Chairmen, and the Representatives (one from each member society) shall compose the Executive Board. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. The duties of the Board shall be to establish policies and transact the general Federation business. Issues relating to policy shall be presented to the member societies at a regular meeting for ratification by majority vote of the delegates. The Board shall meet upon call by the President and not less than once per year; or at the written request of no less than five members of the Board.

10. The duties of the Staff Chairmen shall be as follows:
   (a) The Editorial Chairman shall edit publications sponsored by the Federation and shall also serve as advisor to the editors of the member societies.
   (b) The Research Chairman shall be in charge of research projects undertaken by the Federation, and he shall keep advised of the research activities of the member societies and render them all possible assistance.
   (c) The Exhibit Chairman shall arrange for exhibits at the meetings of the Federation and encourage and assist the member societies in arranging local exhibits.
   (d) The Public Relations Chairman shall be the official Federation contact with the press and other media of communication for the release of news and information material. He shall assist the member societies to inform the public of their activities.
   (e) The Program Chairman shall arrange the agenda for the Federation meetings and handle all matters pertaining thereto.
   (f) The Membership Chairman shall receive and investigate all requests for affiliation and make his recommendation to the Executive Board. He shall also serve as advisor on relationships between the members and the Federation.

Each Staff Chairman shall report annually of the activities in his department and make any necessary recommendations.

11. Each member society is entitled to send to the Federation meetings a delegation of six members each of whom shall have one vote. When a society is represented by less than six voting delegates, those representing it may cast a total of six votes on all issues. All members of the member societies may attend Federation meetings and speak on all issues but may not vote unless designated by the Society as Official Delegates.

12. The amount of dues to be paid by the member societies shall be determined annually by the Executive Board and ratified by the delegates of the member societies. The dues shall be collected by the Treasurer.

13. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside, and, in his absence, the Executive Board shall name one of their members as Acting President.

14. All activities of the Executive Board entailing expenditures shall be approved in advance by the Board. The expenses of the work so approved shall be paid by the Treasurer.

15. There shall be an annual meeting of this Federation at such time and place as the Executive Board may designate. Special meetings of the Federation may be called by the Executive Board.

16. A quorum at the annual or any special meeting shall represent at least 40 per cent of the member societies.

17. The Retiring President of the Federation shall be ex officio a member of the Executive Board and shall serve until the next President is elected.

18. The Executive Board may propose amendments to the Constitution, provided two-thirds of its members favor such amendment. Proposed amendment shall be submitted in writing to all the member societies six months prior to a meeting of the Federation to act on the amendment. No amendment shall be adopted unless ratified by two-thirds vote of the delegates.