EASTERN STATES
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

| ALABAMA          | NEW JERSEY |
| CONNECTICUT      | NEW YORK   |
| DELAWARE         | NORTH CAROLINA |
| FLORIDA          | ONTARIO, CANADA |
| GEORGIA          | PENNSYLVANIA |
| MAINE            | QUEBEC, CANADA |
| MARYLAND         | RHODE ISLAND |
| MASSACHUSETTS    | VIRGINIA   |
| MICHIGAN         | WEST VIRGINIA |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE    |            |

BULLETIN NO. 18 • OCTOBER 1959
ANNUAL MEETING
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, NOVEMBER 8-9, 1958
OPENING REMARKS
By C. A. Weslager, President

At this meeting, the terms of the incumbent officers expire, and a new slate will be elected to serve the Federation during the coming two years. It seems appropriate to review some of the accomplishments of the administration which has been conducting Federation affairs since its election in 1954.

In January 1955, as the then newly-elected President, I wrote in Bulletin No. 14 that we intended to exercise every effort to encourage more active participation by the local societies and to give every member Society "the opportunity to which it is constitutionally entitled to play its role in Federation business affairs." At the subsequent Annual Meetings every effort has been made to achieve this objective. We have consistently followed the practice of allotting time from the floor to a short report of his Society's activities. This has always been the position of the present administration that the Federation can justify its existence only to the extent that it serves objects of mutual interest. Incidentally, these symposia were scheduled to be conducted by three of the past presidents of the Federation, who honor us with their presence. We will introduce all of them to you this evening.

Many of our non-professional members—and I prefer this term to "amateur," which has certain connotations of inexpertness or unskilledness (a change in meaning from the Latin amateur)—look forward to contributing to and participating in these "roll-call" sessions.

We also inaugurated the Friday night Executive Board meetings preceding the regular Saturday sessions. These have permitted adequate time for executive discussion, and have proved invaluable in giving each member Society an opportunity to present its views and to participate actively in policy matters.

Innovations at the last two meetings were symposia devoted to matters of procedural interest to the local societies. The audience actively participated in an exchange of opinions on a number of subjects of mutual interest. Incidentally, these symposia were scheduled after the receipt of questionnaires mailed to all member Societies, asking how the Federation could be of more service to them. It has always been the position of the present administration that the Federation can justify its existence only to the extent that it serves its members.

Another objective has been that of strengthening the ties between the Federation and the member Societies. This has been approached by a number of routes. On November 12, 1955, we adopted a new Constitution to replace the earlier outdated one. The new one provides for each Society the opportunity to play a more important role in Federation business. Two years ago, we compiled and circulated our first Speakers' List, which has proved to be useful to the member Societies in planning their local programs. A new issue, recently circulated, contains the names of many more prospective speakers than heretofore. We have also continued to publish an annual Directory of the member Societies, chapters, and officers.

Our Bulletin has been issued annually and distributed in sufficient quantity to each affiliated Society to supply all its members.

Three new Societies have joined the Federation during our administration: the Archaeological Association of Quebec, the Alabama Archaeological Society, and the Michigan Archaeological Society. This brings the total membership to 19 societies. Until recently there were no local societies in either Vermont or South Carolina—the only two states along the Atlantic seaboard not now represented in the Federation. However, an archaeological society has recently been formed in South Carolina, and we hope it will petition for membership in the near future.

During the past four years new records have been established at our Annual Meetings, both in the quality of the papers that have been presented and in the size of the audience who came to listen to them. The abstracts of these papers, printed in the Bulletin, are available for all to read and stand on their own merits. The attendance at Trenton in 1956, when we helped the New Jersey Society celebrate its 25th anniversary, was the largest ever recorded for a Federation meeting.

Although much still remains to be done, especially in the direction of providing the member Societies with a more valuable scientific forum, we feel justified in saying that during our administration the Federation has taken important forward steps. I want to extend deep appreciation to the other elected officers who all played a part in this progress: William J. Mayer-Oakes, Vice President; James L. Swauger, Treasurer; Kathry B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary; Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary. Also, I want to thank the Staff Chairman for the work in their various departments. Each of them will report to you at the business meeting tomorrow morning, which I hope you will all plan to attend.

I will not comment at this time on the Silver Anniversary, but will extend my remarks briefly at the dinner this evening. You will, however, see certain evidence of the occasion today; for example, the three sessions of this meeting where papers are read have been scheduled to be conducted by three of the past presidents of the Federation, who honor us with their presence. We will introduce all of them to you this evening.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 1958 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 8 and 9, in Wilmington, Delaware.

Registration for members and guests started at 8:30 A.M., Saturday, November 8.

C. A. Weslager, President, presided at the first general meeting, held in the Assembly Room of the First and Central Presbyterian Church, 11th and Market Streets. Mr. Weslager introduced Joseph P. Monigle, President of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, who opened the meeting at 9:45 A.M. and gave a brief address in which he referred to the 1947 meeting of the Federation in Wilmington and thanked his fellow members who cooperated in planning the present meeting. Mr. Monigle then presented The Honorable David P. Buckson, Lieutenant Governor, State of Delaware, who welcomed the delegates and guests on behalf of the Governor, and congratulated the Federation and the Delaware Society on their 25th anniversaries. In his brief address he said that "history was the foundation of all knowledge and archaeology was the foundation of history." Mr. Weslager then presented the opening remarks which precede these Minutes.

With J. Aiken Mason, Past President, in the chair, the following papers were then presented: "Colonial Trade Pipe" (illustrated), by I. T. Alexander, Archaeological Society of Delaware; "Further Notes on the Mississippian Site" (illustrated), by H. Gerger Omwame, Archaeological Society of Delaware; "The Archaeological Board of Delaware," by Dr. Allen G. Schiek, Archaeological Society of Delaware; "The Rapp Site and Delaware Valley Prehistory" (illustrated), by Jacob W. Gruber, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The General Meeting was resumed at 2:00 P.M. with James L. Swauger presiding as a substitute for Cornelius Osgood, Past President. The following papers were presented: "The Archaeology of Nuku Hiva, Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia" (illustrated), by Robert C. Suggs, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.;

An informal dinner was held at the Hotel duPont at which the 25th Anniversary of the Federation and the Archaeological Society of Delaware were celebrated, with C. A. Weslager presiding. The Reverend Ellsworth E. Jackson, Jr., Pastor of the First and Central Presbyterian Church, gave the Invocation. Joseph P. Monigle, President of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, presented greetings. Mr. Weslager read from the minutes of the May 27, 1933 organization meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, which was held at Trenton, New Jersey, and attended by members of the Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania societies. He cited the names of various persons who attended this meeting. He then presented certificates of merit to the living past presidents, all of whom were present, or to those represented by their spouses, sons or daughters: William A. Ritchie, President, Coosetoga Chapter, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

Colonel Pearsall, the first President of the Federation, who had come from Florida to attend, gave a brief talk in which he stressed the need for getting information about sites before they disappear, and the desirability of more societies and regional federations. Mr. Weslager then presented a certificate to Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz in recognition of her twenty-five years of service in the Federation secretariat—the only officer to have served the organization continuously since its inception. Mr. Monigle introduced Walter J. Heacock, Director of the Archaeological Society of Delaware and the former recipient of the Archibald Crawfizer Memorial Award, who explained the nature of this honor. He then presented the 1958 award to John Swientochowski.

W. M. Kroger, Professor of Physical Anthropology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, presented an illustrated address entitled "What Man Hath wrought."

The Business Meeting was opened by C. A. Weslager, President, at 9:30 A.M., November 9, in the Library of the Hagley Museum. After a roll call, which showed that twelve Society Representatives were present, Mr. Weslager introduced Walter J. Heacock, Director of Research and Interpretation, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation. Dr. Heacock welcomed the delegates and guests to the meeting and called attention to the fact that the Board recommended that at the 1958 meeting, Mr. Weslager introduced Walter J. Heacock, Director of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, and the former recipient of the Archibald Crawfizer Memorial Award, who explained the nature of this honor. He then presented the 1958 award to John Swientochowski.

The minutes of the Baltimore meeting, November 9 and 10, 1957, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 17.

For the Executive Board, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported that the Board recommended that the 1959 membership dues of the Federation be increased to $10.00 minimum for Societies of 100 or less members and $7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof. She explained that the slight increase was necessary to cover the expected shortage from the publication of the next Bulletin. The last Bulletin cost $7.65 more than the amount received from member Societies. Printing costs increase yearly and so does the length of the Bulletin. The Board also recommended that the 1959 Annual Meeting be held Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, 1959, at the University of Pennsylvania, Laboratory of Anthropology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which would coincide with their 10th anniversary, and from the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology to meet in Pittsburgh. The two recommendations were accepted.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that she had handled general inquiries and other correspondence of the Federation during the year, as well as the load of the Annual Meeting and had arranged for typing, mimeographing and mailing special lists, Bulletins and correspondence to Presidents and Secretaries of the Societies and to the Executive Committee. Arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of meeting announcements and programs, correspondence paper, cards, etc. Sales of Bulletins and Bibliographia were continued over to the Treasurer. The Eastern States Archeological Federation membership Directory was revised and distributed; the Executive Committee and Presidents and Secretaries of the member Societies were notified of directory changes throughout the year.

James L. Swauger, Treasurer, reported a cash balance on hand of $239.49 as of October 17, 1958. Receipts during the year included $318.28 from sale of Bulletins; $119.73 from registrations at the 1957 Annual Meeting; $10.00 donation to help defray President's expenses, $1,537 Annual Meeting; and $10.50 return of tax payment. Expenditures included printing and distribution of Bulletin 17 ($896.33), and of 1957 Annual Meeting announcements and programs ($268.25); postage ($30.00); 1957 Annual Meeting charges; complimentary dinners ($19.00), identification badges ($5.50), President's expenses ($49.00), 1958 badge inserts ($8.04); and bank service charges ($7.62).

William J. Mayer-Oakes, Research Chairman, reported on the progress in the four areas of interest for intensive effort during 1958, which he outlined in his 1957 report. (1) Production of a scale for use by individual members in photographic work has reached the stage of being thoroughly worked on and will be completed by early in 1959. (2) The need for preparation of a list of all radiocarbon dates pertaining to the Federation area has been filled in the last year by a punch-card system set up on a subscription basis at the R. S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology in Andover, Massachusetts. Because of this, he suggests that such an effective working tool might well now be used to define and pursue specific chronological problems in the east. (3) Investigation of the problems of projectile point typology standardization has lagged for lack of specific interest. Some efforts in this direction, however, are currently being made in local areas or societal contexts. (4) In regard to the ceramic abstract project "call for help" published in Bulletin 17, no responses were received and thus the project has been dropped. P. Schuyler Mills, however, has responded indirectly by suggesting a specific means of accomplishing this project on a local society basis. What will happen to his suggestion remains to be seen. As a prospective area of interest for future research, he suggested that there is a strong need for evaluation conferences or workshops, at which currently active workers in the eastern field might first of all explore and define the present status of knowledge in eastern archaeology and then point out directions for future research.

Frank Glynn, Editorial Chairman, reported that 4,500 copies of Bulletin 17 were printed and distributed. John Witthoft, who has been completing the summaries to this Bulletin, said that it was not completed and that the task was getting very large.

H. Geiger Omwake, Chairman of Public Relations, reported that his principal objective during 1958 was expansion of the Speakers' List. He sent invitations to permit listings of names and topics to 134 new persons, enclosing a return addressed and stamped envelope, and 29 persons were contacted to permit relisting and revision of topics. Replies were received from 108 individuals, resulting in the listing of 68 competent speakers and 179 current topics. Copies of the expanded Speakers' List were widely distributed from the Secretaries' office and it is hoped that societies and their chapters have found the list useful in their program planning. As the time for the Annual Meeting approached, specially slanted, suggested newspaper releases suitable for use by State Societies and by subordinate chapters were prepared, mimeographed and distributed in duplicate to the presidents of all Societies and chapters. Additionally, more detailed announcements of the Annual Meeting were prepared and distributed to 17 daily or weekly newspapers in Delaware and to the Philadelphia papers. Through the offices of Mrs. Greywacz, similar detailed announcements were sent to 25 daily and 4 weekly papers in New Jersey and 16 copies were released to reporters, including those of the wire services. Finally, Mr. Omwake undertook to survey the public relations and publicity practices of all the State and Provincial Societies and their chapters. Inquiries were addressed to 69 presidents and replies were received, disappointingly, from only 16. Nevertheless, the 16 letters contained much useful information and a reappraisal of the results of the study and their publication in mimeographed form as a service of the Federation, under the title "Techniques in Public Relations and Publicity Currently Practiced by
State Archeological Societies and Their Subsidiary Chapters." This was distributed at the Annual Meeting.

J. Alden Mason, Membership Chairman, reported that there were no applications this year for membership in the Federation. He added that a society had been formed in South Carolina under the sponsorship of Dr. Harry Turney-High of the University of South Carolina, but although the society had met several times they had not had an organization meeting or adopted a constitution, so their application to be a member of the Federation would be delayed until next year. No definite response was received from Vermont, the only other state board not represented in the Federation.

Alfred K. Guthe, Exhibits Chairman, reported that the exhibits for the Annual Meeting were arranged for locally by Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr. Those bringing material for display used cases provided in the meeting room of the First and Central Presbyterian Church. These cases contained materials from two sites in Delaware, three sites in Maryland, one in Virginia, and 35 mm. transparencies showing some of the Delaware Society's activities as well as personalities at the Federation's meetings at New Haven, Trenton and Baltimore. Another exhibit was located in the window of an insurance company, J. A. Montgomery, Inc., at West 10th and Orange Streets, and two exhibits were in Newark. At the suggestion of Joseph P. Monagle, the member Societies were invited to display their publications. Eleven Societies brought, or sent, material for display or sale. Mrs. Eva L. Butler announced that proceeds from the sale of "Uses of Birch-Bark in the Northeast," by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock, which was on display, would be donated to the publication fund of the Federation.

The circulation of photograph albums has continued during the past year. Seven more State Societies have received an album on "Birdstones," bringing the total to twelve. Most Societies have indicated their appreciation of this service, although one album has been temporarily misplaced. A second pair of albums has been prepared for circulation. These deal with "Birchstones," containing six 8" x 10" enlargements of birchstones, explanatory labels and a selected bibliography. The Exhibits Chairman will investigate the feasibility of forming a slide collection for the use of the member Societies.

All of the above reports were accepted.

The reports of the State Societies by their Representatives were then presented. These are printed separately, following these Minutes.

Sigfus Olafson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate which was elected unanimously for a two-year term.

ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 1959-1961
(Members of the Executive Board)

WILLIAM J. MAYER-OAKES .................. President
CHARLES F. KIEZ, Jr. .................. Vice-President
DOROTHY CROSS .................. Recording Secretary
KATHRYN B. GREYWAX ........ Corresponding Secretary
DON W. DRAGO .................. Treasurer
C. A. WESLAGER .................. Retiring President

President Mayer-Oakes appointed the following Staff Chairmen:

RICHARD E. WHITE .................. Editorial Advisor
New York State Archeological Association
P. SCHUYLER MILLER .................. Public Relations
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
H. GUTHE W. KIER .................. Membership
Archaeological Society of Delaware
W. FRED KINSEY .................. Exhibits
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
ELWOOD S. WILKINS, Jr. .................. Program
Archaeological Society of Delaware
IRVING ROUSE .................. Archeological Society of Connecticut

The Business Session was brought to a close at 11:30 A.M., and a tour was made of the Hagley Museum and the surrounding property, which contains old powder mills dating from 1812.

The General Meeting was resumed at 2:00 P.M. at the First and Central Presbyterian Church with James L. Sawyer presiding in place of Irving Rouse, Past President. The following illustrated papers were presented: "Survey of the Mt. Carbon Site in West Virginia" (by title), by James K. Kellor, Society for Preservation of Early Maryland History; "Some Uses of Birch-Bark in the Northeast," by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock, which was on display, would be donated to the publication fund of the Federation.

No definite response was received from Vermont, the only other state board not represented in the Federation.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 P.M. A total of 147 members and guests attended the meetings. The 132 who registered were from the following Societies: Connecticut-6, Delaware-36, Georgia-2, Maine-1, Maryland-17, Massachusetts-3, New Hampshire-1, New Jersey-14, New York-12, Ontario, Canada-4, Pennsylvania-27, South Carolina-5, West Virginia-2.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS, Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

Alabama—Frank J. Soday reported by letter that the Alabama Archeological Society has approximately 200 members. The Society has three chapters, namely, the Madison County Chapter, the Morgan-Limestone County Chapter, and the Muscle Shoals Chapter. Each chapter holds 10 meetings during the year, at monthly intervals from September to June. Two additional chapters are being formed. The Birmingham Anthropological Society has decided to become a chapter of the Alabama Archeological Society, and will be responsible for publishing a monthly Newsletter.

The programs presented during the year covered a wide variety of subjects. They were presented by local and out-of-state speakers and included a good coverage of all of the cultures present in the area, from the Paleo-Indian period to the Historic Indians. In addition, papers on South American archeology and on various archeological methods and procedures were also presented.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in December, 1957. It consisted of a business session, the presentation of papers, and a comprehensive exhibit of artifacts.

Two issues of the Alabama Archaeologist were published during the year, and it is hoped that this can be increased to four during the coming year. A number of articles by members also were published in the Tennessee Archaeologist.

The majority of the members are field workers and are active in collecting artifacts and recording sites. A substantial amount of salvage digging also is carried out resulting in the recovery of numerous artifacts and valuable data. Caves are very numerous in the area, substantially all show evidence of occupation, and several are being excavated. The petroglyph project continues, and a large number have been photographed.

The Paleo-Indian report is being completed and will comprise a discussion of several thousand artifacts, including 600 points, from 280 sites. The report will be largely statistical in nature, giving the measurements, weights, and distinguishing characteristics of the artifacts recovered from the respective sites.
The television program "Stones and Bones," which was initiated on June 6, 1957, in cooperation with the Birmingham Anthropological Society and the National Geographic Society, has continued its weekly broadcast over the channel 10 from Birmingham until June, 1959. It has received much favorable comment and has been instrumental in securing many members for the Society. A museum exhibit of artifacts is maintained at Huntsville, and archaeological exhibits were prepared for state and local fairs during the year.

**Connecticut**—Irving Rouse reported that the membership in the Archeological Society of Connecticut has continued to grow during the year from 325 to about 370. The number of chapters has increased from 6 to 8, with the organization of new chapters in Bridgeport and New London. It is hoped that a ninth chapter in Norwich will be organized during the coming year.

The Society held its Annual Meeting in May and a second state-wide meeting in October, the former in New Haven and the latter in Waterbury. At the former, members of the Hartford Chapter reported on their excavations in the Phillips rock shelter under the direction of Marshall MacKusick, an anthropology graduate student at Yale. At the fall meeting, Dr. Maurice Robbins, of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, lectured on the work of his Society in the Assawompsett site, which has yielded important information concerning the house type and burial patterns of the Archaic Indians in New England.

The Society's publication program continues to lag behind schedule. Six new Bulletins, No. 6, have been issued during the year, as well as two Newsletters, Nos. 70 and 71. Material is on hand for three additional Bulletins, and it is hoped to publish two of them during the coming year.

The Society's attempt to induce the state government to establish a post of State Archeologist has not, as yet, met with success. An effort was made to interest the 1958 special session of the state legislature in this project, but it failed. It is hoped to bring the matter up again in the regular 1959 session of the legislature.

In the absence of a State Archeologist, nothing has been done in the state about Highway Salvage Archeology. However, Douglas F. Jordan, a Harvard graduate student in anthropology, made a brief survey of the basin behind the flood control dam which is being constructed across the Naugatuck River north of Waterbury during August 1958. This work was under the auspices of the River Basin Surveys, Department of the Interior. The excavations of the Albert Morgan Chapter of Hartford in the Phillips site, already mentioned, have attracted wide publicity throughout the state. The only other chapters sponsoring field work were New Haven, which has continued its excavations at the Grinnell Island site; Bridgeport, which dug on Nells Island in the Housatonic River; and Middlesex, which continued a site survey in its area.

The Society's slide collection is being further expanded. The Education Committee, which sponsors it, has published a mimeographed catalogue of the slides, to assist the members of the Society in selecting slides for use in lectures and other meetings.

The Society is making plans to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding at its Annual Meeting next May. A special program is planned, including a banquet and reports of research by members, neither of which are ordinarily included in our meetings. There will also be a special issue of the Bulletin.

At the suggestion of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, we have voted to explore the possibility of regional cooperation among the various state archeological societies in New England. Among the possibilities which will be discussed are regional, intersociety meetings; cooperative research; and regional publications.

**Delaware**—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has continued to show a gain in membership. It now numbers 136, a gain of over 126%. The first chapter of the Society, Minguaman No. 1, has been formed and is now about to complete its first year of activity.

The following speakers presented papers during the year: Dr. Arthur Dunlap, "A Study of Indian Place Names"; John Swienstochowski, "Flint Chipping" and demonstration; Dr. Norman B. Wilkinson, "History of the Delaware Henry A. duPont Indian Collection"; Dr. John Cotter, "History of the Delaware Indian Fancies"; Dr. T. Latimer Ford, "An Adene-lique Culture in Maryland"; Dr. William Cooe, "Excavations at Tikal, Guatemala"; Mrs. Evelyn A. Benson, "The Susquehanna Fur Trade.

Six numbers of *Inskarbers* and two Bulletins have been distributed. Future issues of the Bulletin will be numbered consecutively instead of alphabetically. Number six of the *Fakes* series, a history of the Archaeological Society of Delaware to date, has been issued.

Publicity during the year has been good. Several members gave talks before interested groups. On December 14, 1957 three members participated in a one-half hour TV panel program on Station WVUE. Members of the Society again assisted in "Science Day," sponsored by the Delaware Section of the American Chemical Society. A highly successful picnic was held at the Minguaman site, with plans to make such a gathering an annual event.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award which is normally made at the Annual Meeting in June was made this year at the Eastern States Archeological Federation Meeting, to Vice-President, John Swienstochowski.

The excavation at Minguaman has been completed after four seasons of work. Members are currently assisting with the excavations at the Hindrickson house in Cram Creek, Ridley Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. This is a Swedish house built in the 17th century which is to be dismantled and then rebuilt on the grounds of the Old Swedes Church in Wilmington.

The Society has been granted a tax-exempt status by the Department of Internal Revenue.

**Florida**—William H. Sears reported by letter that the Florida Anthropological Society has a membership of 259.

One Annual Meeting is held in the month of February and local chapters, particularly those in Cocoa, Miami and Tampa, hold regular meetings at intervals throughout the year.

The Society publishes a quarterly journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*. Four issues of this and one newsletter, containing summaries of progress in Florida over the last ten years, have been published the past year.

There was no field work sponsored by the Society and no special projects.

**Georgia**—A. R. Kelly reported that the Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History (SPEGH), is undergoing intensive reorganization with the formation of several new chapters, and the avowed intention of increasing the membership to at least three hundred. At present there is a North Georgia Chapter with headquarters at Rome; a Chattahoochee Chapter is being formed with headquarters at the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, Columbus; an Athens Chapter at the University of Georgia; an Ogeechee Chapter is being formed at the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesburg; an Ocmulgee Chapter at Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon; a South Georgia Chapter with headquarters at Valdosta; an Atlanta Chapter which should include members from Emory University and the city at large.

The State Society composing these chapters has all of the professionals in the state operating under different institutional auspices. The SPEGH undertakes no particular research activity, although individual chapters do engage in survey and contribute much data to the archeological program in the state. For instance, the group in Columbus, Georgia, has combined with Alabama citizens to buy an historic landmark of the Yuchi Indians, and to institute a program whereby a Yuchi Cultural Center will be established. The Yuchis are probably the tribal group who provided the priestly caste and ceremonials widely dispersed in Georgia under the name of the Southern Cult. This will require some ethnological documentation and a great deal of cultural-historical searching. The last three Yuchi hereditary Chiefs, each over ninety years old, constitute a continuity of tradition and preserved tribal records, which it is hoped will be incorporated in an Archives section of the culture center.

The Georgia Historical Commission and the University of Georgia have just completed five years of protracted exploration at the largest ceremonial center of the immediate Southeast at Etowah Mounds. Etowah Museum has been dedicated and R. S. Niestet, Archaeologist at the University of Georgia, assigned to the Hartwell Basin, has just been appointed Superintendent.

Generous contracts from the National Park Service and the Georgia Power Company have been received, whereby the University of Georgia will undertake salvage operations in the Chattahoochee
Basis below Columbus, enabling a program of some $25,000 - $30,000 for the ensuing year. The Smithsonian Institution has an allocation of $25,000 to conduct companion surveys in the same Basin.

In the Hartwell Basin in Northeast Georgia, centered on historical Cherokee landmarks, collaborative work of the Smithsonian, the National Park Service and the University of Georgia is permitting intensive explorations at three major sites, i.e., Chauga, Oconee County, South Carolina and Etowee and Tugaloo in Stephens County, Georgia. As reported in the abstract on page 11, we are uncovering in these areas a complex culture development from historic Cherokee through proto-historic to prehistoric occupations, with the prehistoric components attributed to a peripheral Etowah manifestation, combined with elements best definable as the Savannah Complex, first described by Caldwell and McCann at the Irene Mound, Savannah, Georgia.

Through the Historical Commission a project of highway survey and salvage on several Georgia highways has begun, but this project lags due to our preoccupation with River Basin Archeology and other strong local projects.

The SPEGH reports total activity, although the work is not sponsored by our Society, the technical direction in all these projects stems from member activity. There are subsidiary projects continuing as in the case of our interest in stone mounds reported by my colleague, Dr. James H. Kellar, at this meeting.

Maine—Eva L. Butler reported that the Maine Archeological Association has about 51 members. The Annual Meeting was held in conjunction with the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, at Searl de Monts Spring, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine, on July 16, 1958. Sixteen members were present. The incumbent officers were reelected: President, Robert Patterson; Treasurer, R. Amory Thorsdike; Secretary, Wendell S. Haddock. Mrs. S. B. Butler was reappointed Curator, and Research Director.

During the year Bulletin VII, "Uses of Birch-Bark in the Northeast," by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Haddock came off the press. The Bulletin contains early historic and modern references to the importation of birch bark in determining the pattern of the Old Birch Bark Hunting Culture of the Northeast. It was the predominant raw material used by these Indians for wigwam coverings, canoes, and household, trail, and camp utensils and implements. In addition it had a considerable influence on their art forms, and entered into their mythology. Eighteen plates of illustrations, mostly of articles found in the Abbe Museum, are included.

Work still continues on the Archeological Reconnaissance of the Allagash and Aroostook Drainage Systems. Mr. Haddock flew into the area ten times the past year to check data and gather further information. Bulletin VII, which is expected to appear this winter, is planned to be a summary of information pertaining to this Reconnaissance.

Interest in Maine archeology is extensive and there is an exceedingly active group of people working in southern Maine, presently affiliated with the Massachusetts Society.

Maryland—Robert W. Hale reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland has 97 members. The Society has been completely reorganized on a chapter basis, with three in being and two more in the planning stage. The present chapters are: Central Chapter, around Baltimore; Northeastern Chapter, around the head of Chesapeake Bay; and Southwestern Chapter, around Washington.

The Society met eight times and the Northeastern Chapter held twelve monthly meetings. Among the speakers were: Carl Miller, Smithsonian Institution, "Late Work on the Russell Cave"; G. Hubert Smith, National Park Service, "Recent Excavations at Fort Mchenery"; Charles H. Holzinger, Franklin and Marshall College, "History of the Susquehannock Indians"; W. Fred Kinsey, Pennsylvania State Museum, "The Susquehannocks of York and Lancaster Counties."

A Newsletter is published monthly throughout the year. The Society's first Bulletin, "A Report on the Shippard Site," was published last November and a second Bulletin is in preparation.

The Society sponsored two excavations near Cambridge, and two on the Potomac River. The chapters have been very active in field work in their own areas.

Massachusetts—Eugene C. Winter, Jr., reported that the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has 559 members entitled to receive publications. There are 12 regional chapters.

The Semi-Annual Meeting was held at Salem in April, and the Annual Meeting was in Attleboro. These meetings consisted of a Business Session, followed by a Research Session in the afternoon at which papers were presented, reflecting the wide interests of the membership. The chapters held monthly meetings throughout most of the year.

The Bulletin is published quarterly and contains papers of historical, ethnological and archeological value. In January, 1958, an index covering Volumes 1-17 was distributed to the membership at no cost.

Organized field work is included in the chapter programs and they carry on specific activities on a local basis. The Cohasset Chapter continued to excavate the Wappanoxet site in southeastern Massachusetts. This is an Archea site village comprised of seven large circular houses. A second excavation, at the Sheppard Site, has been obtained which dates the floors at 4250 + 300 BP.

The Society continues to maintain and operate the Bronson Museum in Attleboro, which serves not only as headquarters of the Society and a repository for artifacts, but presents exhibits for study by the membership and general public. A sixteen-foot diorama is being planned and will be installed this winter. Other important exhibits are continually being added.

The Educational Committee offered a course in archeology during the winter months. The Library Committee surveyed the needs of the present museum library and made recommendations to the Trustees for future improvement. The Bibliography Committee has prepared booklets and bibliographies which will soon be published. The Research Council is carrying out an extensive program with several new committees being formed. The Society is planning to expand its activities and services.

In April, 1959 the Society will celebrate its 25th anniversary. An extensive publicity campaign is being carried out through newspapers, radio and television.

Michigan—George W. Davis reported by letter that the Michigan Archaeological Society now has 230 members. St. Ignace and Jackson chapters are in formation, with consideration to a new chapter at Cadillac. This will bring the total to 9.

The State Society held one regular Annual Meeting for business and programs, and one special annual conference round table meeting to discuss Michigan archeology.

The Michigan Archaeologist is published quarterly. It is a multi­lined paper 8½" × 11" and is presently running about 100 to 120 pages per year, including photographs and drawings of various archeological materials to illustrate the articles.

Many of the chapters have had a number of field trips to interesting archeological and historical sites, acquainting new members of the Society with Michigan prehistory, and teaching them how to recognize and record sites for the Society's Archives and Research Committee.

An archeological salvage program is nicely getting under way by the chapters. This program is designed to locate and investigate all Indian sites in the right of ways of proposed State Highway construction. Many such sites are doomed for destruction and it is the aim and desire to salvage all archeological information and artifacts possible.

New Hampshire—Herbert L. Taylor reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society lost some members during the past year but gained several new ones, so the total membership is now 89.

The Annual Meeting was held October 18. After the Business Session, two papers were presented by Society members. Dr. Eugene D. Finch, Phillips Exeter Academy, gave a clear and concise report on the pottery found at two sites, and Solomon Colby, Meredith, talked about the Indians of New Hampshire. Last February a Research Conference was held at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, for the purpose of discussing plans for the digging season and to receive instruction in pottery markings.

One issue of the New Hampshire Archaeologist and one Newsletter were published during the year. The former was comprised of an
article by Chester B. Price, Ogunquit, Maine, entitled "The Historic Indian Trails of New Hampshire," and a map of the state showing the trail locations.

Field work by the Society consisted of four digs: two on the south shore of Great Bay; one at Pickett's Falls, near Exeter; and one at Brackett's Point, New Hampshire. Each dig was for two days duration, and all were well attended. The material at the Brackett's Point site, Greenland, opened a year ago, still consisted largely of pottery, concentrated in a small area. It is believed that there was a village nearby, but no hearths have been found so far. This site may develop into a special project. Mr. Price's article, mentioned above, may furnish the keys which will open up the way in the search for additional village sites.

New Jersey—Charles F. Kier, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a membership of 416, in spite of intensive "house cleaning." A new chapter was formed in the northern part of the state (Shongum) and one of the two in the southern portion was disbanded (Manta).

Quarterly meetings were held in January, March, May and October. The Annual Meeting was changed from May to January to coincide with the fiscal year. Whenever possible, guest and member speakers were included in the program.

The fourth reprinting of the pamphlet "Indians of New Jersey" was necessary to meet public demand, and this edition was revised. Series I of the "Portfolio of Indian Prints," containing six scenes of Indian life was printed. The pamphlet and portfolio of prints continue to be the best money-makers for the Society. Volumes I and II of "The Archaeology of New Jersey" are still available, but few copies are left.

Although there have been no Society-sponsored excavations during the past year, members of the Society have cooperated with the New Jersey State Museum in surveying and test-pitting sites, especially along the Delaware River. Individual members have not been idle. Herbert L. Taylor is supervising an excavation in Middlesex County, New Jersey, with help from other Society members, and Charles F. Kier, Jr., is continuing his archeological research in Mohawk Valley, New York.

The Library of Colored Slides has been used by local and out-of-state members and a catalogue of the slides, listed according to subject matter, will be released in December. The Society's Lending Library is popular and many new books are being added to it. The Publicity and Public Relations Committee sponsored exhibits at five county and state fairs and from these the Society has been used by local and out-of-state members. This committee is composed of one member from each county in the state in addition to its Chairman, and the spread for publicity purposes has been most gratifying. The Research Committee is making its third survey in 20 years of the active collectors in the state.

The Archeological Society of New Jersey, with assistance from the Burlington County Historical Society, erected a marker at Indian Mills, New Jersey, with help from other Society members, and Charles F. Kier, Jr., is continuing his archeological research in Mohawk Valley, New York.

The Annual Meeting held in Albany, April 12, was a one-day affair, with a morning Business Session and an afternoon session devoted to reading and discussion of papers by chapter members: A Quartz Flaking Station on Eastern Long Island," by Roy Latham; "Crawford Archaeological Lecture, 'Origin and Development of Indian Occupations of Southwestern New York," by Charles W. Clarke; "Another Radiocarbon Date from New York-The Oakfield Site, Geneseo County," by L. L. Pechman; "Dating the Niagara Frontier Iroquois Sequence," by Marian E. White; "A Stratified Site on the Niagara River," by Richard L. McCarthy. At the evening session, W. W. Dragoon, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, gave an illustrated talk on "Early Cultures of the Upper Ohio Valley." Chapter activities of the previous year were reflected in the following reports.

The first number of a new series of Occasional Papers was issued. It is the first of a two-part study by Alexander M. Stewart of "French Pioneers in North America," Part One being subtitled "From Mecca to the Seneca Country." One title was published in the Researches and Try-Out Series, Dr. Alfred K. Guthrie's "The Late Prehistoric Occupations of Southwestern New York: An Interpretive Analysis." Three issues of the Bulletin, Nos. 10-12, were distributed. Also of note was William A. Ritchie's "An Introduction to Hudson Valley Prehistory," New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin No. 367.

Established during the year was a program for the conferring of the special membership classification of Fellow for high achievement in New York State archeology, and of an annual award for a single outstanding contribution to New York State archeology. The committee which wrote the criteria for both Fellowship and Annual Achievement awards and the recommendations for the first recipients was headed by Dr. Marian E. White. Honored with Fellowship status were: Dr. William A. Ritchie, cited in particular for his work on the Point Peninsula cultural sequence; Roy A. Latham, cited in particular for his notes on the Orient focus of eastern Long Island; Charles F. Wray, cited in particular for his definitive work on foint and its sources in New York. The Annual Achievement award was conferred on Charles M. Knoll, cited in particular for his service as editor of the NYSAA Bulletin.

Ontario—William E. Remison reported for Paul W. Sweetman that the Ontario Archaeological Society has a membership of 62.

Six monthly meetings were held from December to May when they were discontinued because of participation of many active members in field work. Meetings were resumed in October. The programs featured prominent amateur and professional archeologists as guest speakers. Discussion and interchange of ideas were an integral part of the meetings and provided the stimulus to positive action. Topics and speakers were "The Anl Park Site," by Dr. J. N. Emerson; "Archaeological Excavations in Saskatchewan," by Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes; "Settlement Pattern Studies of the New York State Museum in 1957," by Dr. William A. Ritchie; "Archaeological Investigations in the Michipicoten area of Lake Superior," by Frank Ridley. Dr. Borden of the University of British Columbia spoke informally concerning archeological work in British Columbia at the Annual Meeting in January. The May meeting was in the form of a panel discussion by some of the members on "Why? Where? and How? of Archaeology." When the meetings resumed in October, Dr. Douglas Clarke spoke on "The Impact of European Occupation on Historic Indian Groups."

The Ontario Archaeological Society Publication No. 4 was the major achievement during 1958. This publication contains a preliminary report of a Society dig at a site and a paper of major significance by Frank Ridley. It is hoped that a policy of annual publication of material relevant to Ontario has been initiated.

The Society participated as a whole from May 17 to 19 in the excavation of the Robb site, a "Middleport" site near Toronto. The Society also assisted the University of Toronto and the National Museum of Canada in field work throughout Ontario. Individual members were active in other areas of the Province from Lake Superior to James Bay.

The Society conducts special labs and pottery discussion groups for its members and hopes to inaugurate an educational program.

Pennsylvania—John de Barbadillo reported that the membership in the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is 897. This is a net loss of 92 members since last year's report, and is primarily the result of the Society's action in restricting Associate membership to members of a Society group. The Society's annual report of the Frances Dorrance Chapter No. 11, with headquarters in the Wilkes-Barre area, brings the number of active chapters to ten, and at the same time honors a distinguished founder and officer of the Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society, held May 30-31, 1958 at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, was the largest attendance in the Society's history. The host chapters, Conestoga and
Lower Susquehanna, planned a program dealing entirely with the history and archeology of the Susquehannocks. It is hoped that the papers presented at this symposium, possibly with some added material, will be published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. These papers were as follows: "Current Trends in the Archeology of the Lower Susquehanna, the Northeast," by Dr. Alfred K. Guteh; "Susquehannock Physical Types," by Charles Holzingre; "Glass and Bead Types," by Kenneth Klotz (read by Charles F. Wray); "The Historic Role of the Susquehannocks," by William A. Hunter; "The Ancestry of the Susquehannocks," by John G. Witthoff; "Susquehannock Pottery Types," by W. Fred Kinsey; "White Clay Pipes of the Oscar Leibhart Site," by H. Geiger Omwake; "Reminiscences in Susquehannock Archeology," by Gerald B. Fenstermaker; "The Strickler Site," by Arthur A. Futer; "The Leibhart Site," by Donald Leibhart.

Four issues of The Pennsylvania Archaeologist have been published during the past year. These consist of Vol. XXVII, No. 2 (pp. 55-118), August 1957 (in press at the time of last year's report); Vol. XXVII, Nos. 3-4, December 1957 (pp. 119-185); Vol. XXVIII, No. 1 (pp. 1-70), April 1958; and Vol. XXVIII, No. 2 (pp. 71-102), August 1958. The number for Volume XXVIII is now in press. Vol. XXVII, No. 2, was a special Memorial volume consisting of a single site report, "The Raccoon Point Site, an Early Hunting and Fishing Station in the Lower Delaware Valley," by Charles F. Kies, Jr., and Fred Culverly. Three chapters (North-Central, Erie, Allegheny, and Susquehanna) are publishing Newsletters, and the Conestoga Chapter has published an excellent 40-page booklet, "The Story of the Susquehannocks," by Evelyn A. Benson and Arthur A. Futer, for use by the schools and public.

The field program of the Society is carried on almost entirely through its chapters. The Conestoga, Lower Susquehanna, and Susquehanna chapters are doing the bulk of the work at the Harrisburg and Kent-Holly sites, and Bare Island. The North-Central Chapter is working on the completion of its own Museum through the courtesy of the Lycoming County Historical Society. The members have been busy making preparations for the cases which will house artifacts from Lycoming County and the West Branch Valley. The Beaver Valley Chapter had plenty of excitement in their area with the discovery of several historic sites which are yielding materials of that period. Marco M. Hervatin, discoverer of the Wyandot Town of 1748, has located the burial grounds, and excavations have brought plenty of artifacts to light. John A. Zakuria, Past President of the Chapter, discovered an historic site at Edenburg, and plans are being made to continue excavations in the spring, in addition to excavating a mound on the site that was partially worked in the 1890's by the Smithsonian Institution. Members from the Allegheny and Erie chapters have been helping with these excavations.

Gerald B. Fenstermaker announced the establishment of a series of Annual Awards for distinguished work in Pennsylvania and northeastern archeology, whose "archeys" (named for archeology) will be a replica of a fine Susquehannock maskette. Mr. Fenstermaker made the first awards to Dr. John W. Price, Charles H. Holzingre, Arthur A. Futer, Mrs. B. Jean Benner, E. L. Fenstermaker, Thomas Fridy, John G. Witthoff, W. Fred Kinsey, Miss Frances Dorrance, Dr. J. Alden Marx, H. Geiger Omwake, Dr. Alfred K. Guteh, and Vincent R. Mrozinski.

Quebec—J. D. McColl reported by letter that the Archeological Association of Quebec listed 67 active members in 1958.

Meetings were held at regular intervals during the winter months at which special speakers were invited. In addition to these lectures several meetings were concerned with discussions on archeological technique. The invited speakers and their topics included: Prof. Theo Hills, "Survey Techniques for Archeology"; G. Coghun, "Primitive Art"; Dr. Wm. Summers, "Aerial Photography as an aid to Archeology"; Dr. Jacob Fried, "Role of Cultural Anthropology in Archeology"; and Dr. J. N. Emerson "Burial Excavation Technique."

No publications were issued by the Association in the past year.

The Association had another successful year in the field. Survey parties discovered two new sites in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence River valleys in the vicinity of Montreal. Further excavation of a suspected Archeaic site at St. Andrew's East on the Ottawa River has continued.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported by letter that the Narragansett Archeological Society of Rhode Island has maintained a membership of about 70.

Monthly meetings, held during the year, were well attended. Speakers for these gatherings, representing kindred subjects of interest, were invited. Several of these talks were given by speakers who are now members of the Institute.

The Society has no official publication, but has published four illustrated reports of important site excavations in the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archeological Society over the last few years: Potter Pond, Twin Rivers, Green Point, and recently, Sweet-Meadow Brook Site.

Excavations at the Locust Spring site, carried on over the past two seasons have provided supporting evidence to justify postponements made in the Sweet-Meadow Brook report. Nothing new has come to light to disprove our conception of culture development in the Narragansett Bay drainage, already set forth in the several reports as mentioned above.

A goodly number of members are continuing excavation of the Sweet-Meadow Brook site in Apponaug in hopes of finding new evidence to add to our knowledge of the past. Also, occasional digging of the Oakdawn Steatite Quarry continues to produce tools and products from this important industry, which was principally concerned with the manufacture of stone bowls as well as three types of pipes: straight, elbow, and platform.

Virginia—Gilbert W. Yarus reported by letter that the Archeological Society of Virginia has 180 members.

Seven meetings of the Society were held during the year. Speakers and topics were: Dr. Ben C. McCary, "The Structure of Primitive Medicine"; Dr. Ben C. McCary, "High Lights of Virginia's Pre-history"; Dr. Matthew W. Stirling, "High Lights of Ten Years of Archeological Research in Mexico." Other meetings comprised: the showing of the motion picture "Children of the Sun" and "The Song of the Feathered Serpent," together with a resume of summer archeological experiences by various members; short talks by contributors Dr. B. C. McCary, Fred H. Morgan, Rev. J. R. McAllister and Floyd E. Painter on their "pride and joys" and the stories behind them; an illustrated travelogue through the Southwest, covering his recent motor trip from Laredo, Texas, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and a display of artifacts he acquired; a book review of "The Blackfeet Indians" by G. Alexander Robertson.

Quarterly Bulletins were issued by the Archeological Society of Virginia.

The single Chapter (Chesopean) continued with nine monthly meetings at which there were featured speakers. Some of the topics and speakers were: "The Dead Sea Scrolls" by Dr. Ben C. McCary; "The Discovery and Effects on Biblical Knowledge," by Major Mary C. Lane, WAC; "Aboriginal Japanese Archeology," by Don H. Webb; "Nettoway Head," by Floyd Painter; "The Mandan and Contemporary Cultures of South Dakota," by Carey, A. F., Johnson; "Ethno-Botany, Especially Related to the Plants Used by the Indians for Food and Medicinal Purposes," by Bruce Nelson. Other speakers talked informally about their chosen fields.

West Virginia—O. L. Mairs reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has 86 members.

The Annual Meeting was held at Moundsville, on October 25, 1958, the only meeting held in 1958. Speakers and topics were: Dr. Don W. Dragon, "Excursion near the Gatts Mound at Cresap, West Virginia"; Sigfrid Olafson, "The Late Prehistoric Period in West Virginia"; John Withthoff, "The Late Prehistoric People of the Upper Ohio Valley"; Marco M. Hervatin, "Trade Goods of the Early Historic Period."

During the past year the following publications have been issued: No. 10, of The West Virginia Archeologist; and one special publication entitled, "Wheeling: A West Virginia Place Name of Indian Origin," by Delf Norum. This was published jointly with Oglebay Institute of Wheeling, West Virginia. One Newsletter was also issued.

During the past year the Society has engaged jointly with the University of Georgia in the exploration of mountain-top stone structures in Faye County, West Virginia, Dr. James H. Keller of the University of Georgia directed the site for five weeks under very adverse conditions. The heavy rainfall this season brought on dense vegetation, making surface hunting and observation, important factors on a site extending along 3½ miles of rough mountain top, very difficult. The excavation of the Gatts Mound (Adena) near
Cresap, Marshall County, West Virginia, was directed by Dr. Don W. Dragoo of the Carnegie Museum. The mound was scheduled for destruction by industrial expansion, and excavation was aided by the Hanua Division of Consolidation Coal Company, which generously furnished a crew of from four to six men for the thirteen weeks of work, enabling Dr. Dragoo to do a thorough job. The mound was very productive and may prove to be one of the most important Adena mounds ever explored. The Grave Creek Mound, Moundsville, West Virginia, the largest Adena structure, is state-owned and by law in custody of the warden of the near-by state prison, the only state official in the vicinity. The present warden, D. E. Adams, concerned at its present condition, asked the West Virginia Archaeological Society for advice as to its care. It in turn secured the services of experts, Dr. G. G. Pohiman, Agropontist, and Dr. Boyd J. Patton, Soil Scientist, both of West Virginia University, and Drs. James L. Shugrue, and D. R. Bogue, Dr. George S. Dragoo, who examined the mound and submitted a plan now being followed by the warden. This involves no change in the mound but means removal of trees and unkempt brush and planting of new ground-cover to prevent further erosion. The work will be done by prison labor. At a special project the Society maintains the Mound Museum at Moundsville.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

THE RAPP SITE AND DELAWARE VALLEY PREHISTORY

By Jacob W. Grauber

The Rapp site occupies a sandy bluff overlooking the Delaware River at the mouth of the Pohatcong Creek, about two miles north of Riegelsville, New Jersey. The surface lies about twenty feet above the river line and the face of the bluff is subject to continual erosion both by run-off water and by creek-flow. Although much of the original occupational area of what was once a village has been destroyed through shifting of the river line and the face of the bluff is subject to continual erosion, a zone above or below. This zone was covered by three feet of alluvial wash frum the bluff, derived presumably from this zone. Preliminary analysis of the ceramic materials sheds some light on the latest phase of the prehistory of the Delaware Valley.

Available for analysis are approximately 400 sherds. Of these, only 31 are rim sherds, each of which represents, by virtue of the specialty of its treatment or texture, a separate vessel.

Although some of the sherds show signs of laminar firing, the manufacturer is, in general, of fine quality. In all but six of the rim sherds, the tempering material is grit; of the six exceptions, five have crushed quartz tempering materials and one, apparently, crushed limestone.

On the basis of surface treatment and rim construction, this small collection breaks down into three major clusters. The first of these, probably an Ailenkan type, has a globular form and everted rim. It appears to be identical to a ware described by Ritchie as "of fine texture, sand-tempered, well-baked and of gray and brownish tones. ... The body finish was given with a modeling tool wrapped with fine well-twisted cords. ... Indented designs were chiefly used, the decoration being mostly confined to a zone about the rim." At the Rapp site, two of the nine pieces of this finely corded type exhibit a decorative overlay of crude incision and dentation which may reflect late Osawosco or Iroquoian influences.

The second cluster, numbering five pots, is clearly different from the first. Its diagnostic trait is a narrow collar on which a linear decorative overlay of crude incision and dentation is incised. Its closest affinities are to Castle Creek Epigonus.

The third cluster, the most numerous with twelve pieces represented, consists of a series of firmly incised specimens all of which were probably both collared and castellated. If, indeed, they are not examples of, they are most closely related to the Chance Incised, Oak Hill Corded, Fonda Incised and Osttungo Incised as described by MacNeish in his classification of Iroquois Pottery Types. At least one of these is aberrant in its inclusion of undecorated areas within the design composition. This may be a representative of Witthoff's Overpeck Incised. Certainly the proximity of the Rapp site to the Overpeck site would suggest some influences.

There are five additional rim sherds, each of which seems to stand by itself. One of these is certainly Goodyear Lipped; two may be Overpeck Incised; and two others, although distinctive, are unknown.

Ritchie's excavation of the Bell-Philhower site, where a similar association of types occurs, indicates that there were strong Mohawk influences upon the inhabitants of this Mississippian center, either in the prehistoric period or at the beginning of historic times. If such strong Mohawk influences are accepted here, the conclusion is inescapable that the group living at the mouth of the Pohatcong, deep is supposed Unami country over sixty miles south of Port Jervis, where sites were recovered. Such influence suggests an intrusive tongue of northern—perhaps Muscian—peoples and cultures south along the Delaware River in late prehistoric times, with the Unami restricted to the interior.

THE ARCHEOLOGY OF NUKU HIVA, MARQUESAS ISLANDS, FRENCH POLYNESIA

By Robert S. Suggs

During the period 1956-1958, archeological investigations were carried out on the island of Nuku Hiva under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. During the 1956 expedition, led by Dr. H. L. Yipinopo, the beginnings of a chronological sequence were recovered. The author and his wife returned for a year's work in 1957 to fill in the gaps in the chronology and expand the knowledge of the various periods.

Fourteen sites were excavated in the 1957-58 season, including open village sites, rock shelters and megalithic stone structures. It was found that the most productive sites were village sites on sandy beaches, and rock shelters. Accumulation of midden material on these sites was seldom thick, averaging about 20 inches, but in some extreme cases was much deeper, running to a maximum of 7 feet.

The total results of the two seasons of field work have provided us with a good picture of the entire prehistoric sequence of these islands and the pattern of settlement followed on them.

Several thousand artifacts were recovered, covering a wide range of tool types and raw materials. It was found that fishhook types change in frequency throughout time and that several types drop out completely while others, uniquely Marquesan, were developed. Since fishhooks are among the most frequently occurring artifacts, sites can be placed chronologically by the relative type frequencies and the presence or absence of the locally developed or the discontinuous types. Other "time fossils" equally useful for placing sites within broad segments of the sequence are several adze types, breadfruit or taro strippers made from cowry and Tonna sp. shells, and a type of corfule.

The sequence as it appears at the present stage of analysis is as follows: the earliest settlement of the Marquesas was in the first or second century before Christ, and was a littoral dwelling culture using poles-and-thatch houses built directly on the ground with no pavement. This culture bore a strong Melanesoid-weseterna Polynesian stamp as expressed by a complex of exotic artifacts, including Melanesoid pottery, adze or chisel types, breadfruit scrapers, and ornamental objects. This settlement took place in the most favorable areas for human occupation, the valleys on the southeast or trade-wind side of the island.

The exotic element in the earliest cultural manifestations disappears almost completely later in the sequence and is replaced by other artifact types. Paved house floors appear, as do stone food pounders and a Society Island type of adze. This may indicate some sporadic contact with the Society group at this time.
Population pressure seems to have built up markedly around A.D. 1200–1300 and the more arid western section of the island was first settled at this period, probably by small groups from the main valleys. Settlement within the main valleys began to reach up the slopes. Low house platforms appeared and ceremonial plazas were constructed. Prestige items increase markedly. The greatest megalithic complement allocated to the Cherokee is relatively sparse. The mound was considerably more difficult to finance such building enterprises. The elements refer to perceived Savannah complex, mixed with peripheral.

SURVEY OF THE LOWER SETTLEMENT, CHEROKEE SITES IN GEORGIA—SOUTH CAROLINA

By Arthur R. Kelly

Under contract with the National Park Service we are doing the salvage archeology in the Hartwell Basin, concentrating at the present moment on the site of Chauga, Oconee County, South Carolina. Archeologist in Charge, Robert S. Nietzel, reports that the remnant mound structure is revealing that actually in its original condition there were nine separate mound constructions, superimposed, and that the upper three or four of these may have been truncated. No less than fourteen previous excavations into the mound have rendered very difficult the reconstruction of original mound architecton.

The basal structures at Chauga comprise mound fill of mixed Early Mississippian, with some inclusions of a floating Woodland context derived from the immediate terrain, including Fibre Tempered, Fabric Impressed, Deptford or Cartersville materials. The historic complement allocated to the Chauga C of the Climax complex, as a whole, with the smaller mound which accompanied it. The mound elements refer to perceived Savannah complex, mixed with peripheral Etowah. It is evident that Chauga, although lying within the Climax period at the Type Etowah site, received little or no cult elements. Chauga should be very significant in relating with previous work at Tugalo by J. R. Caldwell, and some basic features of mound structures and associated burials tie in with the picture unfolded at Mount C, Etowah. It is planned to complete Hartwell salvage by Christmas, and that subsequently, contract work will begin in the Chattahoochee Basin, below Columbus.

EXCAVATION OF AN OWASCO VILLAGE SITE IN NEW YORK: REPORT ON 1958 SETTLEMENT PATTERN STUDIES IN THE NORTHEAST

By William A. Ritchie

Last November, at Baltimore, I described for you the initial results of our 3-year project of investigation into the development of aboriginal settlement patterns in the Northeast and their socio-economic and other correlates. At that time I reported on our 1957 excavations on the Getman site, an early Mohawk-Iroquois village in eastern New York, and on our partial excavation of the Bates site in south-central New York. During the past summer we completed the uncovering of the Bates site, and made excavations elsewhere which I shall not discuss here.

The Bates site, situated on the first terrace above the flood plain of the Chenango River at its confluence with Genegantslet Creek, near the village of Greene, Chenango County, was discovered and unsolicitedly brought to our attention by a local collector, William Whitaker of Greene. It fitted perfectly into our settlement pattern study and has become the first prehistoric site in New York State, and one of the very few sites in the whole eastern area, to be completely excavated, revealing the full ground plan of the settlement. Since the site was relatively small, it was possible to accomplish the excavation and the manual back-filling with a 3-to-4-man crew, including myself, in a period of nine weeks.

The Bates site represents a prehistoric community of farmers, hunters, and fishermen of the late Woodland period Owasso culture.

This culture, which immediately preceded or partially overlapped Iroquois culture in inland New York and adjacent areas to the south, and may have contributed significantly to the formation of the latter, is now radiocarbon-bracketed in New York between ca. A.D. 905 (M-175, 1670 ± 250 years B.P., 1957) and A.D. 1435 (M-179, 520 ± 200 years B.P., 1955). The earliest dating step connects it with the late Point Peninsula culture of our area, the latest has ceramic and other probable linkages with Iroquois. The Bates site, which has not been ceramicly seriated, seems to pertain to the upper middle Owasso horizon. A radiocarbon report just received from the University of Michigan on a hearth sample collected in 1957 places the time of occupation at A.D. 1298 ± 200 years (M-762, 650 ± 200 years B.P., 1958). This is just 100 years earlier than a similarly derived date for the Getman early Mohawk site (M-763, 560 ± 150 years B.P., 1958).

The A.D. 1398 ± 150 year date for the Getman site would make this Iroquois site partially coterminous with the late Owasso Castle creek site, for which two figures, A.D. 1435 ± 200 years (M-179) and A.D. 1196 ± 200 years (M-493, 760 ± 200 years B.P., 1956) have been obtained through the University of Michigan. These findings, incidentally, question the validity of that part of the current in situ hypothesis of Iroquois cultural origins which would derive Mohawk-Iroquois culture directly from the Castle Creek Owasso manifestation.

The Bates site pottery, with negligible exceptions, belongs to four classic Owasso types: Corded Horizontal, Corded Obliqué, Platted, and Harringbone. There are no collared, incised or beaded types, such as characterize the later or Castle Creek horizon of Owasso culture. The pot bases show intermediate status between the early conical and the late round forms.

The Bates site comprised an oval stockade, measuring 96 × 55 feet, composed of a single line of palisades, with a small gateway on the northern side. The construction was made of Chatterie white pine, with the innermost portion of the wall, formed by a second stockade segment within the enclosure. The post molds indicate the use of saplings 3 to 5 inches in diameter, spaced from a few inches to a foot or so apart, suggesting that the palisade posts were interlaced with boughs or withes to form a firm, tight wall of indeterminate height. A corridor or "street, " 10 to 12 feet wide, extended along either interior side of the stockade, and a row of houses ran lengthwise down the center of the enclosure, from one end nearly to the other. As I interpret the post-mold pattern, the dwelling units were circular, uniformly around 25 feet in diameter, had their doorways generally to the north, contained hearths and storage pits, and were probably of the wigwam type common in the eastern Algonkin tribes. I suspect, by analogy with the latter, that they were bark- or mat-covered. An anticipated feature of the village was an oval arrangement of post molds, closely investing the dwelling area. The most plausible explanation that I can offer interprets this as an inner or earlier stockade, similar in construction to the outer defenses.

I have not yet completed analysis of the approximately 100 pits and hearths, and their contents. Pits, more numerous than hearths, occurred chiefly in the eastern portion of the enclosure, beyond the dwelling area, and also along the terrace outside the stockade. They ranged in diameter and in depth from about 2 to 5 feet. Many were bell-shaped, or larger in diameter at the bottom, a familiar Owasso trait. Evidence was found of grass or bark linings, and the primary function as food storage receptacles was attested by the presence of carbonized corn, acorns, chestnuts and butternuts. In keeping with the familiar Owasso custom, they later served as refuse depositories, hence they yielded most of the food animal bones, broken pottery, and other artifacts recovered from the site.

Only one burial was found, a flexed male without grave offerings, as is usual in this culture. It lay just inside the stockade line. At least two other graves had been destroyed by bulldozing nearby along the face of the terrace.

Although relatively small, the Bates site has provided the clearest picture to date of the settlement pattern of the Owasso culture. The site evidently represents an economically self-supporting community, lacking barter with outside groups, primarily dependent upon maize horticulture. The house-floor patterns, all similar in site and character, suggest an absence of social stratification, an impression which is
reinforced by all of our existing data on Oswasco mortuary practices. From the dwellings, too, we would infer that the social unit of society was a small related or extended family group, rather than the large clan-structured group of the Iroquois longhouse community, such as was revealed by our previous summer's exploration of the early Mohawk Iroquois village on the Getman farm.

**RECENT WORK AT OAKFIELD, A TRANSITIONAL IROQUOIS SITE**

*By Marian E. White*

The cultural and temporal position of the Oakfield site, Genesee County, New York, has been established in relation to other Iroquois sites in the Niagara Frontier region of western New York. For this reason, the site was well suited for the investigation of certain aspects of the Transitional Iroquois settlement pattern. In July and August, 1958, the Niagara Frontier Archaeological Project, sponsored by the Buffalo Museum of Science and the University of Buffalo, spent five weeks here seeking this information. The excavations were jointly sponsored by the New York State Museum and Science Service.

The cultural relationships of the Oakfield site have been determined from study of the artifacts in the collection of L. L. Peckham, Lockport, New York. Oakfield has been determined to be the site for a number of years. In general, the pottery, projectile points, and pipes show certain similarities to later fully developed Iroquois ones in the same area. On the other hand, some traits of an earlier, still undefined pre-Iroquoian culture are present. This combination of earlier and later traits has led to the classification of the Oakfield site as Transitional Iroquois.

A radiocarbon date has been obtained on charcoal from the site by the University of Michigan Radiocarbon Laboratory (M 651). The date is A.D. 1537 ± 150. Any date in the latter part of the range of one standard error must be ruled out on the basis of archeological evidence. A date in the earlier part of the range, around A.D. 1400 has some support, but would still be one or two centuries later than previous estimates based on typological comparisons. For our present purposes, a date between A.D. 1200 and 1400 would seem acceptable.

Several features of the settlement pattern at Oakfield are noteworthy for this early period. This was a large village site which was surrounded by an ear-shaped earth bank enclosing about five acres. Our problems in the 1958 excavations were to investigate the presence of palisades as well as the house type of the inhabitants.

A test trench dug at right angles to the long axis of the earth bank disclosed five disturbed areas penetrating the undisturbed subsoil beneath the bank. These appeared to have been dug into the subsoil and ranged from 5 to 11 inches in diameter. The holes contained no evidence of posts. Rocks lining the sides of several of the holes suggest that posts might have been held in position within by bracing with the rocks. Further work will be required to find the pattern of these holes which were probably dug for palisades.

Longhouses were the common living structure at the Oakfield site. One longhouse was 85 feet in length; a second which was incomplete was 80 feet; a third seems to have been originally 56 feet and later enlarged to 68 feet. All three averaged close to 23 feet in width. The ends of two of the houses were rounded, and the single end which was uncovered on the third house was also round. The superposition of the structures indicates at least one period of rebuilding. Pits located near the corners of the houses contained refuse. In two houses there were traces of a very shallow ditch running parallel to the long axis of the house.

All of the formal features of the longhouses at the Oakfield site have been found on later Iroquois sites. No features which show any transition from an earlier type of structure have been noted. We can conclude that the longhouse, in the Niagara Frontier region at least, had developed its traditional pattern as a dwelling house by A.D. 1200-1400.

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**THE BUCHANON ROCK SHELTER: A PRELIMINARY REPORT**

*By Lloyd A. Greene*

The Buchanon Rock Shelter, Site Number 36BV 83, is in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Pittsburgh and within a few miles of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia borders. It is located on the property of John Buchanon, in heavily wooded, rough terrain. It lies deep in a valley formed by Wingfield Creek that flows in a west to east direction. The shelter is formed by a weathered sandstone outcropping, and lies on a terrace 50 feet from the creek at an elevation of some 18 feet above water.

Excavations have been conducted at the site for the past eighteen months by Survey Group No. 1 of the Allegheny Chapter, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. Seven members of this group: Edward Boss, Marquis Gates, Robert Nale, Joseph Schib, Donald Tanner, Dave Woolrich and myself have expended some 750 man-hours in this endeavor.

Four trenches were excavated by squares to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, where we came upon sterile soil or a rock ledge that extended outward toward the lip of the shelter from the back wall. Two particular areas at almost opposite ends of the shelter rewarded us most heavily. The walls and roof above these points were greatly smoke- and fire-scarred, and the squares in this vicinity yielded numerous fire pits, on top of and overlapping each other in a confused and devisive pattern.

While a few of the larger points and knives and the stone artifacts were found in situ, most of the smaller implements were garnered from the screens. While a number of the older points came from the lower levels of the excavation, it was not unusual to find points of the Archaic or Early Woodland complexes in the debris raked from the top 3 inches of the squares, or to locate a triangular point as deep as 10 inches, in contact with considerably older points.

An interesting petroglyph of a reclining "stick" figure about 8 inches long and badly weathered was found. A plaster cast was made and is being held for further study by James L. Swauger of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

A count of the artifacts reveals 46 points of Archaic and Early Woodland cultures, 9 knives or lanceolate blanks of an apparent Middle Woodland complex, 3 knives of the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods, 10 long triangular points of Late Woodland or Transitional origin, and 16 small triangular points of Late Prehistoric and Historic periods. There are also 3 flake knives which show Hopewellian influence, 5 drills, 2 of which seem to be archaic and 3 of later times, 18 partial points so far unidentified, and one possible bone point.

Of the 43 shell-tempered sherds, two are plain and the rest are cordmarked; 51 limestone-tempered sherds are cordmarked, two are plain; 3 grit-tempered sherds are cordmarked; 21 sherds are limestone-tempered Half Moon cordmarked. The rest include one sandstone-tempered and 8 unclassified sherds.

Stone tools consist of 3 sandstone anvils, 5 hammerstones, 2 adze fragments, one axe, 2 hematite pieces and one sandstone abrader or sinewstone.

The shelter yielded an amazing amount of bone and bone fragments, mostly from small animals such as rabbit, beaver, muskrat and fowl, though some deer and bear bones were found in the fire pits.

An unusual find was a half of a corn cob in an excellent state of preservation. This measured 3½ inches from stem to tip, and the full cob probably carried thirteen rows of kernels measuring 3/8 by 3/8 inches each.

The excavations disclosed a number of facts that distinguished it from similar rock shelters in Pennsylvania. The artifacts reveal an intermittent but continuing occupation that may have begun as far back as 2000 B.C., with following occupations throughout the Woodland periods, the Late Prehistoric and Historic complexes, including some white occupation. The cumulative evidence of the artifacts and the physical aspects of the shelter seem to indicate a "hunter type" of...
occupancy by many small parties or individuals, for relatively short periods of time, through most of the cultures we recognize today. The present occurrence of skeletal bones and pottery suggests that the most intensive use of the shelter occurred in the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, with some slight earlier use and a fairly intensive later occupancy.

THE STRICKLER SITE
By ARTHUR A. FUTTER

The Strickler site (La 3), situated one mile south of Washington Boro in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, has been the location of many archeological excavations over the past hundred years. Prior to 1831, when Donald A. Cadzow made extensive excavations, the work was confined to amateurs. Over the past ten years, I have excavated 95 burials and one large midden-filled pit within the site. From data relating to the various excavations made over the past years, including Cadzow's work, I believe the burial grounds extend in an arc from the southwest end of the site to the northeast, on a terrace edge, with the village located toward the center of the arc. My excavations have been confined to the northeastern area of the burial line.

The burials are contiguous and 11 to 12 square feet constitute the average area of an individual grave. Eighty-three skeletons were in a flexed position, while the remaining 12 were extended. Two multiple extended burials were encountered, one containing two adult skeletons and the other three. Six small child or infant burials were included in the total of 95. Acid soil conditions have caused rapid decomposition of the skeletal remains. Consequently, few physical measurements could be made with any degree of accuracy. The same soil conditions are responsible for the low proportion of infant and child burials to adult burials.

The orientation of the bodies in 90% of the graves suggests that the long axis was placed along a northwest-to-southeast line, with the head positioned to the northwest. Faces are directed to the east. The orientation of the remaining 10% was varied.

Most of the grave pits were roughly irregular and pear-shaped. The depth varied from 18 inches to 48 inches from the surface to the bottom of the grave pit. No postholes or fireplaces were encountered in the vicinity of the graves. A considerable amount of tree bark was removed from beneath and along the sides of brass kettles. The bark had been penetrated by the copper salts and therefore was preserved. Probably many grave pits were lined with bark before the body was placed in the ground.

Of particular interest was the association of native material with European trade goods. Most graves contained brass kettles, gun parts, metal and kaolin pipes, and beads together with native pipes of clay and stone, clay vessels, and triangular arrowpoints of stone. All pottery is within the known range of historic Susquehannock shell-tempered ware. The minority pottery type is Washington Boro Incised.

The stone artifacts, other than pipes, include a long pestle that shows it served both as a whetstone and as a milling tool; a gorget showing signs of wear and use as a whetstone or sharpening tool; 8 mortars (one particularly attractive granite mortar was found inside a brass kettle); numerous ovoid-shaped whetstones; and 7 small quartz and flint triangular arrowpoints.

Materials associated with pipes include ochre, kaolin and graphite. A rattle made from the shell of a box turtle was found containing 29 small water-worn quartz pebbles. Five holes had been drilled through the bottom shell and six through the top shell. Stain made by the rawhide lacing is still visible around the perforations on the bottom side.

The Strickler site contains more varied trade material than any other known site in Lancaster County. Items range from brass pins to guns and armor plate. The muskets (about half of them dog-locks), of which 8 were removed along with 9 flint locks and 3 flint boxes, are of a type made as early as 1625. A complete armor breast plate was found in an upright position at the head end of one grave, along with other personal effects of the deceased. The armor plate is apparently English and of a style prevalent during the first half of the 17th Century.

The most outstanding artifact recovered was an electrum pendant in the likeness of a cicada or harvest fly, apparently cast by the "lost wax" process. It is a matter for conjecture how this pendant was in the possession of a Susquehannock; however, its technique is American and represents an insect indigenous to this hemisphere.

The impressive amount of European trade goods in proportion to the somewhat meager assemblage of native manufactured materials indicates that a great deal of acculturation had taken place. At the Strickler site the Indian was far more dependent upon the White Man's artifacts than he was upon his own tools. The old Indian culture was rapidly undergoing tremendous changes. The trade materials suggest that the Strickler site dates from 1650-1675.

WHAT MAN HATH WROUGHT
By W. M. KROGMAN

Man has traversed a long road on the way to his present state: a highly evolved vertebrate with a specialized central nervous system that has seen mind added to brain. Because of this Man has culture. He has two things the high development of which are his and his alone: speech, and a common pool of group-organized experience.

With all this Man, though still subservient to the basic rules of natural selection, has taken over a part of his own evolutionary path. Man, as Childe said, makes himself. He does more—he makes his own future direction, he plans and envisions part of his own destiny. Now organic evolution gives way, in part, to supra-organic progress. In the foreseeable future Man will not really get a better brain, but he will get a more highly developed and sensitized mind. Man's evolutionary direction, guided by him, will be in a mental and spiritual direction, rather than a purely physical one.

But now? today?

Man has wrought what today plagues him: population; food; longevity. In the Paleolithic there may have been 10 million people. By the time of Egypt's greatness (1300 B.C.), 100 million. By the time of Christ, 350 million. By A.D. 1650 (the "Industrial Revolution"), 470-1000 million. Today, 2.5 billion. The future? At present rates China, alone, may have 2 billion by A.D. 2000; the United States, alone, could have 1 billion by A.D. 2050. The world could have anywhere from 6 to 13 billion by A.D. 2080. A runaway population cycle is Man's number one problem: a far greater threat than nuclear fission.

Today—every night—66 to 75% of the peoples of the world go to bed hungry. If all human beings are to be properly fed we must double our food production in a single generation. There are two major avenues of achievement here: better land use, and more equitable world-wide living standard (which probably means raise the Oriental standard, lower that of the Occident).

In late Roman times the average life expectancy was about 25 years. By A.D. 1800 it reached 35 years. By A.D. 1950 it reached 70 years, a doubling. In the last 350 years Man's life-span has gained more than in all recorded history! The real crux of the problem of longevity is at the upper end of the age-spectrum. Man now must cope with the problem of old-age, with what is politely termed the "senior citizens" of his social structure. This problem is, of course, more acute in the "advanced" cultures of the Occident. In the United States it is at crisis level, on the medical front, on the economic front, on the psycho-social front. The science of Geriatrics has arisen and is being developed in response to our 65+ age-group.

This, then, is the trilogy that man has wrought: too many people; not enough food; and old-age population profile. And the answer?

Man's own spirit, Man's resilient nature, holds the answer. This evolved mind, rooted in the raw-stuff of the cortex, holds by its very nature the faith, the belief, the power, to achieve oneness with the infinite. Man, made but a "little lower than the angels," is on the way to realizing all the divinity latent within him.

Through his culture, Man has freedom of choice. The highest potentials of mental and spiritual advance are his, does he but grasp the vision of his mind's-eye: inspired faith in God, and belief in Man.
SOME EARLY ALLEGHENY VALLEY EXCAVATIONS
By William J. Mayer-Oakes

During the course of the Carnegie Museum's Upper Ohio Valley Archeological Survey (1958-59), two short manuscripts were given to me by J. L. Swauger. Both of these papers referred to the early Carnegie Museum excavations in the lower Allegheny Valley near Pittsburgh. E. S. Carpenter examined these reports in 1947 and mentioned them in his summary compilation on Pennsylvania mounds. Because of the limitations of both information and material remains, these manuscripts (Darlington and Oakmont Mounds) should receive further attention. On the basis of the 1955 excavations at the Varner site in Greene County, Pennsylvania, I have begun a re-examination of stone structures at a variety of sites, including the early Allegheny Valley ones.

The Oakmont Mound (50 feet in diameter by 5 1/2 feet high) contained a slab stone structure without cultural or skeletal remains, plus portions of two human skeletons. The Darlington Mound had been excavated in a grid of some 35 squares; finds were concentrated in 5 of these. This mound included two areas of flagstone "pavement," at least 6 human burials, and a number of artifacts (flakes, point, hatchet, cut bone).

Excavations at the Varner site produced data on an early Monongahela occupation. In addition, some indications for an earlier component were seen in 2 flexed burials with associated stone slabs, 3 stone slab features, and 3 burn pits. All stone middens containing Middle Woodland potsherds. From highland areas of the northern West Virginia "panhandle" have come additional evidences for Middle Woodland stone slab burials. From the same area, but in the lowland, is parallel evidence as reported from the Watson site.

All of these comparative data (Varner site, northern West Virginia panhandle, Allegheny Valley), plus the possible Adena affiliation from the Linn Mound (Washington County, Pennsylvania), imply a long life-span for the characteristic use of stone slabs. We suggest that it persisted from Early Woodland times through Middle Woodland, when it was an important marker for certain peripheral Hopewell units, up to the earliest part of the Monongahela or Late Prehistoric period.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE CRESAP MOUND, MARSHALL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
By Don W. Dragoo

During the summer of 1958 the Cresap Mound, nine miles southwest of Moundsville, West Virginia, was excavated by the Carnegie Museum in cooperation with the Hanna Coal Company and the West Virginia Archeological Society. The greatest burden of the expense in the project was borne by Hanna Coal Company, whose plans call for the erection of a new industrial plant on the area where the mound was located.

The Cresap Mound was one of the few undisturbed Adena mounds remaining in the upper Ohio Valley. This large burial mound (70 feet in diameter by 15 feet high) was built by the Adena peoples over a long period of time, as evidenced by several layers of earth clearly separated by lenses of humus-laden soil. The differences in the form of the objects placed with the dead from these various layers indicate that important cultural and chronological changes had taken place within Adena during the time-span of the mound's use. The Cresap Mound is the only mound excavated in the upper Ohio Valley which has so clearly shown these changes in Adena.

Remains of at least 54 persons were buried in the mound: extended flesh burials, disarticulated flesh burials, burials of bundled dry bones, total cremations, and partial cremations.

At the base of the mound, three tombs covered with logs and bark each contained an extended burial. A tall adult male in the deepest and most elaborate of these tombs appears to have been the most important individual buried in the mound. Strings of sea-shell beads were around his neck, arms, and waist. Several large flint points and blades and other tools of bone and stone were placed near the body. Three containers made from turtle shells probably contained food when placed in the grave. The presence of large quantities of decomposed organic material in the tomb indicated that robes of skin and fabric once covered the body.

Near the base of the mound one large crematory basin contained the skulls of six individuals. Except for the dismembered portions of one body, no other parts of these individuals were present. Several tools, including flint blades, drills, bone awls, and celts, were placed with these skulls.

Fire was an important element in the ceremonial life of the Adena who built the Cresap Mound. Special pottery basins of clay were prepared for the burning of human bodies were found scattered throughout the mound. Often the tools of the deceased were thrown into the funeral pyre. Near the top of the mound had been a large fire. Within the ashes of this fire were found several rectangular tablets used for the preparation of red ochre paint. One of these tablets is in the effigy of a turtle and is the only one of its kind known for Adena.

Among some of the other outstanding objects found with or near burials in the mound were a large copper gorget, several reed-shaped gorgets, blocked-end tubular pipes, copper beads, shell beads of various types, stemmed and leaf-shaped blades, hematite hemispheres, celts, and a headdress of elk antlers. All of these traits are typical of Adena.

The Cresap Mound appears to have been built over the site of a house structure. All early burials and features in the mound were within the limits of a shallow circular ditch 40 feet in diameter. Faint traces of post molds were found in a portion of this ditch but the low grave subsoil made the tracing of the complete pattern impossible.

The building of the Cresap Mound appears to have been begun during Middle Adena times and several additions were added during that period. The last addition was made during Late Adena and at a time when Hopewellian influences are evident in Adena culture.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON BARE ISLAND: THE KENT-HALLY SITE
By W. Fred Kinsey

Bare Island is situated in the lower Susquehanna River between the dams at Holtwood, Pennsylvania and Conowingo, Maryland. The present artificial water level has inundated a low rocky strip of land, causing the island to be divided into two parts, referred to as Upper and Lower Bare. This report deals only with Upper Bare Island, which is in Martic Township, Lancaster County.

Discovery of the major known site on the island is credited to Barry Kent and David Hally of York. Intensive excavations were conducted by the Pennsylvania State Museum from July 14, to 31, 1958. The field crew consisted of Robert Dilchorn, Donald Kauffman, William Long, Warren Lindgren and myself. Special thanks are due to Frank Stoezinger of Mt. Holly Springs who provided us with assistance and generously permitted us to use his cabin while we camped near the site.

The Kent-Hally site lies in a sheltered area at the confluence of two ancient abandoned river channels. A unique feature is the seemingly reversed soil profile. The top soil is a normal forest dust, below lies a zone of orange, pebbly sand; underlying this is a black layer of sandy organic soil and last is another orange zone which grades into a clayey loam. This assemblage resembles a flood plain type environment.

Artifacts unearthed in this excavation are largely of finely chipped stone; they comprise 71% of the total stone industry, exclusive of stone bowl sherds. Projectile points are grouped into four broad types: straight-stemmed, 53%; large corner-notched, 7.8%; tapered or lobate-stemmed, 20%; semi-lunate, 8.7%; and others, 10.5%. Other artifacts are drills, pieces of worked slate, and one stub-nosed notched scraper. In the ground and polished stone category are twenty tools, embracing 6% of the total stone industry exclusive of stone bowl sherds. Included are five hammerstone fragments, three of which are bipennate and one winged. There are also three hammerstone blanks, two of them four and a small one.

The rough stone category (22%) includes three milling stones, mulls, hammerstones, anvil-stones, pestles, choppers, chipped mica-schist...
disks, and whetstones. Thirty-four steatite bowl fragments were found, with their presence noted in all levels, but an obvious concentration of 17 sherds was observed in the second level and 8 sherds were from the third level. These two levels yielded the most artifacts of all types.

Only 61 small pottery sherds were recorded and all except two were in the first level. Almost all resemble Vinette I or modified Vinette I.

In the light of our present knowledge, I look upon the Kent-Hally site as representative of one major stage of the Susquehanna Archaic. Its dominant characteristic is a quartz industry of straight-stemmed points. I also include the use of steatite bowls as part of this complex. Because of the intimate association of the stemmed family of projectile points with steatite sherds, and the high proportion of these sherds in contrast to the scarcity of semi-lozenge types, this inclusion appears valid.

Unfortunately, the Kent-Hally site was less instructive than our original expectation and hope that a stratification of cultural deposits according to the orange and black soil zones would be present. Instead, the cultural remains were distributed somewhat evenly through a shallow soil profile. No differences of cultural materials were observed for the two distinctive soils. However, investigations indicate that a stratigraphy based upon the analysis of the materials was obtained. Of significance is the fact that practically all pottery was found in the first level. Beyond this there is a statistical stratigraphy indicated by the frequency of certain projectile point types and the preferred lithic material at a particular level. These percentages suggest different lithic industries and possibly reflect sub-divisions for the Susquehanna Archaic.

THE EAST TOWANDA FAIRGROUNDS SITE, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

By Catherine McCann

This site is located on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, in the southern part of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Surface collections indicated the presence of several cultural components in this area. Salvage excavation was undertaken at a point where the river was rapidly washing away a part of the site. Here two cultural levels were revealed. The upper level, represented principally by pits, was early historic or very late prehistoric Andaste (northern Susquehannock). Pottery was shell-tempered, but otherwise similar in most respects to prehistoric Andaste ware. Dentate stamping and occasional everted rims, however, are features not found in the earlier grit-tempered Andaste pottery.

The lower level, a thin layer found at a depth of about 34 inches, was transitional between Archaic and Woodland, and was characterized by the use of both steatite bowls and steatite-tempered pottery. No sherds of other types were found.