Another specific support we have been able to give in a professional sense is with regard to our bibliography project. As you know, the Federation is best known to the nation and the world for its published monograph—The Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard. Alfred K. Guthe has taken on this big job. John Withoff put a lot of work into this for several years and last year Schuyler Miller was helpful in getting it further along the way. For their efforts and willingness to work these two men deserve much credit. Without more substantial support, however, their jobs were almost hopeless. Now with final funding and funds to actually publish, we are well on our way to successful accomplishment.

I feel we must continue to stress quality and careful planning in our annual programs. We must ever be aware of the changing needs of our member societies and be sure that we are responsive to them, and especially we must earn and keep the strong support of the professionals working in the East. I am particularly gratified to see the name of Edward V. McMichael on our program this year as the first State Archeologist for West Virginia. Ed started his work in eastern archeology as a high-school boy working with our Upper Ohio Valley Archeological Survey Program at Carnegie Museum ten years ago. Now as a brand-new Ph.D., he is but one example of the "new blood" we hope will take a responsible interest in the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

I have not mentioned all staff members and officers by name, but I want you each to know that I appreciate your support during my administration. I feel you can be proud of our work for the Federation and I hope you will all continue your interest in any way you can.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 1960 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Registration for members and guests began at 9:00 A.M., Saturday, in the foyer of the Theatre, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park.

William J. Mayer-Oakes, President, presided at the Opening Session, which convened at 9:40 A.M. in the Museum Theatre. Dr. Mayer-Oakes introduced Frank B. Mee, President of the Ontario Archeological Society, who gave the opening address. Mr. Mee mentioned that this was the first time the Federation met outside of the United States, which lends emphasis to the international aspect of our common interest. He said that this was the tenth anniversary of the Ontario Society, that it was an honor to welcome back Dr. Mayer-Oakes, who had once served as its Vice-President, and that he hoped all would enjoy the Toronto visit.

Dr. Mayer-Oakes then introduced A. D. Tushingham, Head, Division of Art and Archeology, Royal Ontario Museum, who welcomed the delegates, members and guests and gave a special welcome to Dr. Mayer-Oakes. He reviewed the work the Federation is doing, praised the program, and called attention to the new Indian exhibits at the Museum, the special display cases in the Theatre, and the photographs in the rotunda.


A Symposium on projectile points, organized by Louis A. Brennan, was presented Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 4:00, with Alfred K. Guthe, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, presiding. Four papers were presented: "Projectile Point Classification and Nomenclature," by Herbert L. Taylor, Archeological Society of New Jersey; "The Basis of Sorting and Plane Form Classification of Projectile Points," by Sigfus Olafson, West Virginia Archeological Society; "Toward a Projectile Point Phylogeny," by Louis A. Brennan, New York State Archeological Association; "Three Pennsylvania Projectile Point Types of Contrasting Technology" (illustrated), by John Withoff, Pennsylvania State Museum.
Two contributed papers were presented from 4:00 to 5:00 P.M., with Kenneth E. Kidd, Royal Ontario Museum, presiding. These were: "Archaeological Research in the Rouge" (illustrated), by William S. Donaldson, Ontario Archaeological Society; "The Orringh Stone Tavern: an Historic Site in Western New York" (illustrated), by Charles F. Hayes, III, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Claude T. Bissett, President of the University of Toronto, gave a dinner at his home from 5:30 to 6:30 P.M., for the members and guests of the Federation.

Following an informal dinner in the Territories Room, Royal York Hotel, Dr. Mayer-Oakes introduced Dr. T. F. McIver, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, and called him the "Dean of Canadian Anthropology." Dr. McIver commented upon the increase in interest in archeology over the years, and contrasted the first lecture he attended in Toronto when fifteen people were there, to the one hundred fifty plus in attendance at the meeting today. He then introduced James E. Anderson, Department of Anatomy, University of Toronto, who delivered the illustrated dinner address on "Blood and the Archeologist."

After the address, the Ontario Society entertained informally in its suite at the Royal York Hotel.

The Business Meeting was opened by William J. Mayer-Oakes, President, at 11:15 A.M., Sunday, October 30, in the Debates Room, Hart House, University of Toronto.

The minutes of the Albany meeting, November 7 and 8, 1959, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 19.

For the Executive Board, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported the Board recommended that the 1961 membership dues of the Federation be continued at $10.00 for societies of 100 or less members, and $7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, plus $1.00 for each chapter which belongs to that organization, that the registration fee for the 1961 Annual Meeting be continued at $2.50, that the Directory of the Federation be mimeographed and distributed in January, 1961, that the Federation set aside $25.00 for the Exhibit Committee to be used for colored slides which could be lent to member societies and chapters or sold to them, and that the 1961 Annual Meeting be held at Williamsburg, Virginia, with the Archeological Society of Virginia as host, on November 11 and 12. (At a later date it was decided to hold the 1961 Annual Meeting on October 28 and 29.)

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that she had directed the mimeographing or printing of Federation announcements and correspondence to Secretaries and Presidents of the member societies and to the Executive Board, handled the correspondence for the Annual Meeting arrangements, and follow-up correspondence, and took care of general Federation inquiries and correspondence. Arrangements for the 1961 Annual Meeting were made by the Secretary to be distributed over to the Treasurer. A detailed report of Research Series No. 1, published in 1947, was prepared for the President. The Federation Directory was revised and distributed and subsequent changes were reported to the Executive Board and Secretaries of the member societies. The membership of the Federation according to current records is 4,657.

Don W. Dragoon, Treasurer, reported a cash balance on hand of $354.73 as of October 25, 1960, which does not include payment for Bulletin No. 19. Receipts during the year included $415.00 dues from member societies; $130.00 from sale of Bibliographies; $7.00 from sale of Bulletins; $0.50 for a foreign check premium; $153.00 for cash collection balance from the 1959 Annual Meeting; $3.50 as surplus from the Banquet ticket sales; $242.15 from the book sales at the 1959 Annual Meeting; $55.25 from donations at the 1959 meeting. Disbursements included $845.25 for printing of stationery, Annual Meeting announcements and programs; $14.64 for identification badges; $19.57 for expenses of Program Chairman; $18.11 for expenses of Public Relations Chairman; $640.76 for printing and shipping Bulletin No. 18; $198.61, cost of books sold at the 1959 Annual Meeting; $3.30, bank service charge.

P. Schuyler Miller, Editorial Chairman, reported that the good graces of Mrs. Greywacz have again made it possible for us to publish the Federation Bulletin for a price within our income, and the usual hard preliminary work by Dr. Cross has again made the Editor's job a successful one. He reported that since we must find a way to print more copies of a larger Bulletin for less money, or find a reliable way of increasing our income. In the long run we believe we are going to have to lower our sights as to format. Offset lithography will be less expensive for printing directly from type. Offset can save us money if the text is set in some way, below a lower or without cost. Copy could be typed on an I B M Executive typewriter, or it could be Varityped at a somewhat higher cost, since this has to be done professionally, though at a lower rate than union linotyping. In either case, the typed copy is pasted up in pages, photographed, and the final publication printed by lithography. If the secretarial labor of preparing the type-up copy, and the editorial paste-up, can be done without cost to the Federation, the actual printing cost would be halved. Mr. Miller added that a great reduction in the amount of copy in the Bulletin could not be done by sheer editorial genius. A small reduction could be obtained if only bibliographic reference were made to a paper published or accepted for publication before it was presented at the Annual Meeting.

Alfred K. Guthe, Special Editor for the Bibliography Supplement, reported that the Federation has received a National Science Foundation grant of $12,800 to assist in the revision of the "Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard." This grant is being administered by the University of Oklahoma Research Institute. He will be assisted by Miss Patricia B. Kelly. Principal attention will be directed toward the publication of references to material published since 1959, prior to the present Bulletin No. 19. (The RESAP Research Publication No. 1) was published in 1949 and includes references to publications in 1946. The terminal date of 1959 was selected since the Society for American Archaeology is publishing a new series entitled Abstracts of New World Archaeology, the first issue of which will deal with the publications in 1959. It is believed that continuity between the first and second bibliographies is advisable. We will therefore employ the same classification system as the first volume: i.e., Archeology, Ethnology and Indian History. The subdivisions of the ethnology section will be tribal, rather than political units as in the other two sections. The area of coverage will be expanded to include the states of Alabama and Michigan and all of Ontario. References under these units will have a greater time depth than those of the other units. It is believed that the principal work of the editor and assistant editor will be to compile, classify, and prepare copy. While they may find it necessary to check some of the sources, each member society has been asked to name an interested, willing and capable person, who will serve as associate editor. These will be expected to provide and verify references dealing with their areas. Corrections and additions to Volume I will be incorporated, but no concerted effort will be made to check all references published in Volume I. We will not check references to manuscripts, "public" newspaper articles, recordings and book catalogs. The title of the new bibliography will be Research Publication No. 2. It will be a supplement, or an up-dated revision.

Marian E. White, Research Chairman, reported that she, along with Kenneth E. Kidd, Royal Ontario Museum, organized a Symposium on Iroquois archeology which was included in the program of the 1960 Annual Meeting of the Federation. Dr. White also organized an Iroquois Archeology workshop which was held on Friday, October 28, in the Royal Ontario Museum with sixteen persons in attendance. In the morning the participants examined materials from Ontario Iroquois sites, and a discussion was held in the afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Emerson. No action was taken by the Research Committee on a suggestion made last year as to what role the Federation might play in helping to standardize type descriptions, because it was not known whether the national organization had plans along these lines.

H. Geiger Omwake, Public Relations Chairman, reported that the major activity of his committee was the annual revision of the Speakers List. Each person whose name appeared on the 1960 list was asked for permission to include his name in the 1961 listing, with the privilege of deleting or adding lecture titles. Fifty persons accepted, three requested that their names be removed from the list, and nineteen persons listed the same titles as in 1960. Of the 250 contacted, twenty-five of these accepted, seventeen declined, forty-eight failed to reply, and four letters were returned as undeliverable. Thus the 1960 Speakers List contains the names of seventy-five prospective speakers, including those accepted and four titles of which seventy-nine titles are new. Since the request for speakers was somewhat late this year, a supplement will be issued in March, 1961.
During the last part of September, Mr. Omwake distributed to the secretaries of each of the nineteen member societies, for use as they saw fit, two copies of a suggested news release which briefly stated the purposes and functions of the Federation, the essential information about the 1960 Annual Meeting, and local use of names of the delegates and other officers attending the meeting. Similar releases were sent to each of the sixty-four subsidiary chapters.

The report of W. Fred Kinsey, Membership Chairman, was read by Dorothy Cross. Mr. Kinsey contacted the non-affiliated archeological societies in the Federation area, and none was yet ready to join the Federation. The South Carolina Society had contemplated this affiliation, but no action was taken.

Irving Rouse, Program Chairman, reported that at the beginning of the year he polled the rest of the Committee concerning plans for the Toronto meeting. The main question was whether to continue the two principal innovations at the Albany meeting: (1) a central symposium and (2) concurrent sessions. The Program Committee overwhelmingly approved of both of these. The majority of the Committee favored Iroquois archeology as the symposium topic, but, since there was also some sentiment for continuing the Albany discussion of projectile points, it was decided to hold a second symposium on that subject. A committee consisting of J. Norman Emerson, Kenneth Kidd, and Martine E. Auringer-Seelye was appointed for the Iroquois symposium, and the projectile point symposium was drawn up by Louis A. Brennan. These people deserve most credit for the success of the two symposia at Toronto. Thanks to Dr. White, Federation Director, the Iroquois symposium was planned in conjunction with an Iroquois workshop, held the day before the Toronto meetings began. It has been suggested that there should have been some parallel discussion with the Federation Exhibits Chairman. At future meetings, this problem will be well planned.

The Chairman has been able to turn over the Recording Secretary copies of all abstracts except those for the symposia, the organizers of which did not require submission of abstracts.

Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Exhibits Chairman, reported that there are now three photograph albums in circulation, the latest being on projectile-point forms, prepared by Alfred K. Guth. The albums have continued to be well received and some groups have requested that they be held for another year. An additional second meeting of the older albums has been circulated to most of the societies and are now being circulated to chapters. The Committee has been granted $25.00 for the purpose of having copies made of the photographs so that a slide library can be started. It is hoped that societies will become interested in purchasing copies for their own use and thus in time return a profit to the Federation. Miss G. Ruth Marshall of the Ontario Archaeological Society arranged the exhibits in the Royal Ontario Museum. Cases for artifact display were set up in the back of the Theatre of the Museum. A successful photographic display was hung in the Rotunda of the Theatrical, Black and white prints were received from the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Archaeological Association of Quebec, the Auringer-Seelye Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association, the Archaeological Society of Maryland, A. W. Beimisch of the Alabama Archaeological Society, and the Archaeological Society of Delaware. In addition, the Allegheny Chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and the Ontario Archaeological Society had a very effective display of color prints. The prints depicted various activities, significant artifacts, and temporal sequences in the area of the societies exhibiting. Because of the success of the first Photographic Exhibit, it is hoped that this can become an annual affair. It is also hoped that future exhibits will develop to the point where there will be no blank black and white copies of their exhibits so that the Exhibits Committee can bind an album for circulation to the societies.

All of the above reports were accepted.

Charles E. Gillette, Nominating Committee Chairman, submitted the following slate which was unanomously elected.

JOFFRE L. COS ........................................ President
SIGFUS OLAFSSON .................................... Vice-President
DOROTHY CROSS ..................................... Recording Secretary
KATHRYN B. GREYWARZ .............................. Corresponding Secretary
DON W. DRAGO ........................................ Treasurer
WILLIAM J. MAYER-OAKES ........................ Retiring President

President Cos appointed the following Staff Chairmen:

J. ALDEN MASON ...................................... Editorial
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
ELWOOD S. WILKINS, Jr. .......................... Exhibits
Archaeological Society of Delaware
ARTHUR R. KELLY .................................... Membership
Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History
T. LATIMORE FORD .................................... Program
Archaeological Society of Maryland
H. GERBER O'MWAKE .................................. Public Relations
Archaeological Society of Delaware
MARIAN E. WHITE ..................................... Research
New York State Archeological Association

The reports of the member societies were then presented by their representatives. These are published separately, following these minutes.

Dr. Guth explained that the National Park Service in Region Five had received an appropriation of less than ten per cent of the amount requested. He read a resolution which, if adopted, would be sent to the Federal Government asking for additional money. Mrs. Greywarz said that each state should contact its senators and congressmen, and George M. Reynolds suggested that each state society should be better informed about such situations. Sigfus Olafsson proposed an amendment which would add areas in need of archeological salvage work, other than those contained in the resolution. The resolution was adopted as amended, and it was voted to send copies to each state society in Region Five for local action.

The Business Meeting was brought to a close at 10:55 A.M., following a vote of thanks and appreciation to the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the University of Toronto for their cooperation and hospitality. Over seventy persons attended the Business Meeting.

Then three illustrated contributed papers were presented with James B. Griffin presiding. These were: "An Adena Burial Site in Delaware," by Don W. Dragoo, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; "Progress Report on the West Virginia Stratified Site," by Richard G. Slattery, Archeological Society of Maryland; "Test Excavations of "Our Sites on the Upper Delaware River in New Jersey," by Charles W. Ward, New Jersey State Museum.


During the two-day meeting the Publications Board was in operation in the Rotunda of the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre. This was under the direction of Marrianna Akerman, assisted by Marie Wilkins. Member societies placed their publications on sale with the Federation receiving a percentage of the receipts.

A total of 148 persons registered from the following societies: Alabama—1, Connecticut—3, Delaware—5, Maine—1, Maryland—9, Massachusetts—2, Michigan—1, New Hampshire—1, New Jersey—14, New York—26, Ontario, Canada—67, Pennsylvania—14, Virginia—4, West Virginia—3.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS
Recording Secretary
REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—Robert W. Work reported that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership of about 200. There are four chapters: Birmingham Anthropological Society, and the Madison-Huntsville, Morgan-Limestone, and Muscle Shoals chapters. Each chapter holds approximately ten meetings per year at monthly intervals except during midsummer.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Decatur on December 13, 1959. It consisted of a business session, a presentation of papers and a comprehensive exhibit of artifacts. Papers included: "Birdseye Conglomerate," by A. W. Beulich; "Pint Creek Rock Shelter," by George W. Cameron; "Pottery Restoration," by J. P. and Betty Ann Krudsen; "Interesting Ventures of Indian Languages," by Dr. Albert M. Gessmann.

The Society publishes a monthly newsletter called Stones and Bones, which is sent to all members. Under D. W. Josselyn, Editor, and Elizabeth Cline, Assistant Editor, it has grown from a one-page publication in 1958 to its present size of eight to ten pages. This newsletter not only lets the members know what is going on within their own chapters, but also contains considerable information on archaeology from all over the world.

The Journal of Alabama Archaeology has resolutely clung to its program in spite of difficulties. Some of the 1959 issues did not get out until 1960. Eleven contributions were published, totaling 82 pages and plates. Two issues will be released before the end of 1960. The Alabama Society was represented by two articles accepted by the Tennessee Archaeologist, these being by Cambron and Waters in 1959 and Cambron and Hulse in 1960.

An innovation in 1960 was a summer conference at Mound State Monument in Moundville, Alabama, on June 4. This is the only archeological site of any scope in the state which has been systematically worked upon and converted into a museum. After a tour of the museum, a group of archaeologists, conducted by David L. DeJarnette, a typical Southern barbecue followed. Three papers were presented in the afternoon: "The Story of Moundville," by Walter B. Jones; "Indian Pottery of Moundville," by S. B. Simberly; and "Relationship of Moundville to other Southeastern Mississippi Sites," by D. L. DeJarnette. After this a visit was made to the Erskine Raymo Laboratory. Attendance was about 100 members of the Society and guests from throughout the state.

Another innovation was the start of a systematic excavation of a site, all of the support being derived from private sources. There is no direct State or Federal financial support of archeology in Alabama. Thus, when D. H. Worley reported an unusually attractive dry rock-shelter, and a test pit made in it by S. B. Wimberly looked promising, Messrs. James H. McCary, H. L. and his son, James H. McCary, Jr., joined in the project. With W. Simberly, W. J. Brittain, J. P. and Betty Ann Krudsen formed the "Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc." A total of over $1,500 was raised among the membership of the Archaeological Society and its friends, and work was started in late June under the director of DeJarnette. It is too early to report details of progress, but a test trench went down through the usual sequence to a sterile layer below the Archaic. Below eight inches of this there were uncovered several Dalton, an unfluted Cumberland and Big Sandy side-notched projectile points, and typical Paleo-Indian scrapers with graver spurs. Members of the Society look forward to a systematic sequence excavation in 1961 and have high hopes for unusual findings that will include Indian-Indian items, and datable Paleo-Indian materials.

The television program, "Stones and Bones," initiated on June 6, 1957, in cooperation with the Birmingham Anthropological Society, has been continued by popular demand through its fourth consecutive year, having drawn more mail than any other program on the University of Alabama Educational Television Station. Brittain Josselyn, former president of the Alabama Archaeological Society, is in charge of the program. The program has attracted nationally known speakers, as well as our own Society members. Those responding to the program have been given the Stones and Bones Archaeology primer, a 30-page brochure of The Archaeological Society of Alabama Indians. "What Makes an Amateur Archaeologist?" "The Wonder World of Archaeology" and, of course, instructions on how to join the Alabama Archaeological Society. The program has played an important part in developing interest in archeology in the state and contributed to the securing of 84 new memberships last year.

Contracting—Irving Rouse reported for Frank Glynn that the Archaeological Society of Delaware has 138 members. There are two chapters, both active in field work.

Meetings are held five times a year. The first meeting of the season is a banquet in September with an after-dinner speaker; this has been very successful. The other four meetings are, as in the past, divided into two parts, with the main speaker being presented first and then a late feature, following refreshments. The following speakers and topics were presented during the year: Bert Salwen, "The Stricker Site and Northern Great Plains Archaeology;" Dr. and Mrs. Allen Schieff, "Mexico Today;" W. Fred Kinsey, III, "The Sheep Rock Shelter: A Dry Site in Central Pennsylvania;" Charles F. Kier, Jr., "Archaeological Ramblings;" Dr. Joseph Schenfeld, "Primitive Tool Use: A Problem in American Archaeology;" Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., "The Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry;" Charles F. Holzinger, "Language, Thought and Personality;" Dr. Frederick A. Keidel, "The Indian's Local Mineral Environment;" Charles F. Holzinger spoke at the Dinner Meeting on Anthropological Linguistics. Five numbers of Inkersheds have been distributed.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award was made to Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., principally for his excavation of the Mioquinam site and for locating lithic sources.

Members of the Society are active in presenting talks before various groups. Some members assisted the Delaware Archaeological Board and the Delaware Archives Commission in the early part of the excavation of the St. Jones River site, the easternmost extension of the Adena culture now known. Fifty-two burial pits were excavated with the recovery of the greatest amount of Adena material which has been found in an eastern site. Copper beads and gorgets; stone tubes, gorgets, and over 200 blades were recovered. Dr. Don W. Dragoo will give a preliminary report on the site at the ESAF meeting in Toronto this year. The University of Michigan and the Smithsonian Institution are also aiding in the study of the recovered materials.

MAINE—Eva L. Butler reported that the Maine Archaeological Society has 68 members.

The Annual Meeting of the Robert Allm Museum of Stone Age Antiquities and the Maine Archaeological Society was held at the museum, Bar Harbor, July 13, 1960.

Wendell S. Hadlock has given fifteen lectures on the pre-Columbian Indians to various groups throughout Maine. Mrs. Eva L. Butler has spoken 31 times on pre-settlement "Coastwise Traders, and Their Effect on Early New England Indians," "Indian Contributions to Colonial Medicine," and various other topics.
There have been no publications issued during the past year but a Bulletin on the "Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Allagash and Aroostook Drainage Systems" is ready for the press. Work on Bulletin IX, "Notes on Maple Sugar in the Northeast," is continuing.

The most important activity of the joint organizations is the excavation of a Red Paint Burial site at Warren, Maine. Mr. Hadlock, who had charge of the work, is awaiting a carbon 14 dating on bones found in the site.

MARYLAND—Richard G. Slattery reported that the Archeological Society of Maryland has a membership of 174. There are three chapters which hold monthly meetings with a few exceptions.

The Society held two meetings during the year, the Annual Meeting in October and a Spring Meeting in May. At the Spring Meeting, held in Chesapeake City on May 14, seven members presented papers on their work during the year, followed by a round-table discussion of "Archaeological Field Methods." The round-table was moderated by John Wiltsoth, who was also the guest speaker at the luncheon. The Annual Meeting was held in Timonium on October 15. Three papers were presented by members on the work they had done since the last meeting, and three on point typology, followed by a round-table discussion on the latter subject. The luncheon speaker was Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts.


Twelve issues of the Newsletter were published by the Society and two issues of Miscellaneous Papers containing papers presented by members at meetings of the Society.

The Society has created the T. Latimer Ford Senior Award for Archeological Achievement. The award is to be presented for outstanding contributions to the study of Indian Archeology in Maryland; the first presentation was made to Richard G. Slattery for his work on the Winslow site.

The Northeastern Chapter continued field work on several sites in its area, including a "Mystery site" at which no interpretation has yet been suggested for a series of apparent pits. The Southwestern Chapter continued extensive work on the Winslow site and on other nearby sites. The Central Chapter started a detailed survey of sites in the Baltimore area and carried out excavation work at the Blue Mount Paint Quarry and a nearby rock shelter. All of these projects will be continued.

Members continued their educational work in talks given at schools, Scout meetings, and other organizations.

MASSACHUSETTS—Viggo C. Peterson reported that the Massachusetts Archeological Society now consists of ten active chapters together with unaffiliated membership totaling 674, of whom 590 receive publications.

Two state-wide meetings were held during the past year, the Semiannual Meeting on April 30, 1969 at the Museum of Science, Boston, and the Annual Meeting on October 8, 1960, at the Bronson Museum, Attleboro. These are one-day meetings consisting of a business session in the morning, a research session in the afternoon at which papers are presented by members and the work of the several chapters is discussed. After a dinner a guest speaker is presented. In April, Dr. John P. Miller, Department of Geology, Harvard University, was the guest speaker, and on October 8 we heard Tatiana Proskouriakoff, Research Fellow in Maya Art, Peabody Museum, Cambridge.

The several chapters have reported holding monthly meetings during the winter months and a number of chapters sponsor formal excavations during the proper season.

The usual four Bulletins have been published by the Society during the year containing papers and reports by members as well as articles of archeological interest from non-members. In March the long-awaited report of the Wapunquet #6 site, a late Archaic village in Middleboro, Mass., was published by the Cohannet Chapter.

The society-operated museum has been open three days per week during the year and it is estimated that approximately 2,000 persons have visited it. A number of classes of school children have been given conducted tours by the Curator, William S. Fowler. Our museum collections continue to expand. A collection of representative material from Wapunquet #6 has been donated by members of the Cohannet Chapter and is now on display with the diorama in which that village is portrayed. Several new ceramic vessels have been donated and, after restoration by Dr. Fowler, have been placed on display. During the coming winter a series of Sunday afternoon lectures on "Ancient Man in North America" will be given for members and guests as a museum service.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Herbert L. Taylor reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a total membership of 87.

Only one meeting is held annually. This year it was at the Dartmouth College Museum, Hanover, on October 22. Speakers and topics were: Dr. Gordon Day, Dartmouth College, "Ethnohistory of the Penacooks"; Professor Elmer Harper, Jr., a recounting of his 1958 expedition to the Keewatin Barren Grounds; Dr. Eugene D. Finch, Phillips Exeter Academy, a report on this season's work and some observations he made on several archeological sites and museums in France and in other parts of Europe.

One issue of the New Hampshire Archeologist, No. 10, and one Newsletter were published during the year. Additional publications are in preparation.

The field work carried on by the Society included five "digs" and one field trip. The first four "digs" were at a new site in the town of Kingston, which has been named the Tucker site in recognition of its owner. The fifth was at the Great Bay site in Greenland, New Hampshire, where previous work has been done. At the Tucker site a large village was anticipated, but so far only two hearths and a large quantity of artifacts have been recovered. The site has been backfilled, but excavation may resume next season. The Great Bay site has been open for the past three years, and is now partially backfilled; one hearth and many stone artifacts and potsherds have been found. The field trip was conducted July 24 to Center Ossipee, to inspect the site of an alleged Indian mound and an early Colonial fort, Lovewell's Fort.

NEW JERSEY—Leon C. Robbins reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has 431 members.

Quarterly meetings were held during the year. The Annual Meeting was held at the New Jersey State Museum and the Trenton State College on January 16. Topics and speakers were: "Excavations at the Sheep Rock Shelter: A Dry Site in Central Pennsylvania," by W. Fred Kinsey, III; "The Genesis and Development of Iroquois Cultures According to Recent Data," by Dr. William A. Ritchie. Members had the opportunity of viewing two special exhibitions at the Museum. One consisted of American Indian paintings and the other a selection of archeological and ethnological material presented to the Museum during the past fifteen years. At the other meetings subjects and speakers were: "Recent Work in Great Plains Archeology," by Bert Salwen; "Historical Archeology," by Dr. John L. Cote; "Eastern Aboriginal Quarries and Workshops," by Charles F. Kier, Jr.; "Preliminary Excavation of Two Sites on the Upper Delaware River," by Charles W. Ward; "Preliminary Report of a Village Site on the Susquehanna River," by Dr. Jacob W. Gruber.

Newsletters 50-53 and Bulletins 17 were published.

Field work consisted of a ten-week season in the Tocks Island Reservoir area along the upper Delaware River. Under the direction of Charles W. Ward, assisted by Bert Salwen, the Hartwick site at Dingmans Ferry and the Bevis site near Walpack Center were test-excavated. The former produced interesting sites, some of which were enclosed by postmolds of circular structures, and the latter had a productive midden area below the pellivine, containing Late Woodland material. The work was financed by the National Park Service, the New Jersey State Museum, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey.

Society members loaned material for exhibits at the State Fair and at four County fairs. These exhibits stimulated interest in local archeology, increased the sale of publications and produced new members.
New York—Louis A. Brennan reported that the New York State Archeological Association has a membership of 397, an increase of 34 over last year. It now consists of eight chapters, the Archeological Society of Western New York having been accepted at the 1960 Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting was held on April 2, in the historic Beebe House on Rhinebeck, the oldest hotel in America in continuous use as a hostelry, with the Mid-Hudson Chapter as host. Papers read at the archeological session were regionally focused on the Hudson Valley. They were: "Chronology of Lower Mid-Hudson Riparian Culture," by Louis A. Brennan; "Vosburg Camp Site, Barren Island," by R. Arthur Johnson; "The Chamber Site," by Alvin Wanzer; "Bannerstones in the Lower Mid-Hudson," by Sigsur Olson; "Steubenville Type Points in the Hudson Valley," by Edward B. Robinson; "An Outline of Hudson Valley Prehistory," by William A. Ritchie. The banquet speaker was John A. Cotter of the National Park Service, who gave an illustrated talk on "Historic Site Archeology."

The three regular issues of the Bulletin were published during the year. The Chenango Chapter published irregularly a series of dottod site reports of which three appeared during the year.

Selected for Fellowship status for submitted work meeting high standards of competence were Marian E. White and Donald Lenig. Dr. White's work was done on the Niagara Frontier Iroquois, Mr. Lenig's on a proto-Iroquois phase established by him as the Oak Hill Horizon. The annual Achievement Award was bestowed on Louis A. Brennan for his book-length work on American prehistory, "No Stone Unturned."

Chapters engaged in the following works: Auringer-Seyluy-arrangement of a permanent exhibit of Indian materials at the restored Fort William Henry; exploratory "digs" of the Harris site in Queensbury; survey of Washington County sites; test digging at a site on Lake George; investigation of possible precontact stone works on Fish Creek, Saratoga County, Chenango-a plumage; testing for patterns on an Oswego site near Norwich; a "dig" at an early-contact Oneida site near Munnsville. The chapter has had considerable success working over dug-out Iroquois sites with a metal detector. Long Island—"a dig" near Northport; surface survey of Long Island beaches. Mid-Hudson—five group field-digs at Cornwall, Bear Trap Spring rock shelter, and Sangerties, all in the Rhinebeck area; excavation of a preceramic high-level shell midden at Parham Ridge in the Croton River area by Brammer, Brennan and Olsaf. Orange County—excavation of the Swarthout site; began excavation of a bluff site overlooking the Drowned Lands, an ancient lake bottom, which yields abundant Archaic materials. VanEpps-Hartley—excavation of an Iroquois site at Chenango Island, with Harrisburg materials and Steubenville point types in association with pottery.

North Carolina—Joffre L. Coe reported by letter that during the past year the membership of the Archeological Society of North Carolina has increased to a total of 278. This represents an increase of 50 members over last year's total.

On May 7, 1960, the Society met jointly with the Archeological Society of Virginia at Clarksville, Virginia. Dr. Herbert Pashal, Jr., Professor of History at the East Carolina College in Greenville, gave a talk on "The Tuscarora and Their Relations with the Whites and Other Indian Tribes Prior to the Tuscarora War." This was followed by a talk on "The Battle of Oconeechee," by Dr. Wilcomb Washburn, Curator of Political History at the Smithsonian Institution. He traced the events which led to the battle and concluded that Nathaniel Bacon's attack on the Oconeechee tribe, which was left unattended by the colonists, led to the battle. After lunch Dr. Joffre L. Coe, University of North Carolina, discussed "The Development of Prehistoric Cultures in the Clarksdale Area." The final talk of the day was by Dr. Ben McCurry of William and Mary College, who illustrated his talk with color slides showing the variation in the forms of projectile points found in the tidewater area of Virginia.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Catawba College in Salisbury on October 22, 1960, A very full and interesting program was presented at this meeting, including the presentation of the following papers: "Location of the Cherokee 'Early Southeastern Maps," by Edward Dolan, University of North Carolina; "Development of Geometric Stamped Designs on Certain Early Pottery in the Southeast," by Miss Bettye Broyles, University of Georgia; "The Historic Tuscarora in Eastern North Carolina," by Conway Rose, Goldsboro; "Archeology, Indians, and the Small Museum," by Mrs. Mae Bell, Rocky Mount Children's Museum. The feature talk was "Archaeological Field Work in Japan," by Col. Howard MacCord, Fort Bragg. All talks were illustrated by maps, drawings, or color slides.

At the Annual Meeting the Society presented a special Merit Award to Dr. James B. Bullitt, Professor Emeritus of the University of North Carolina. The Award was given in recognition of the strong support Dr. Bullitt has given to the Society and of his many other contributions to the field of archeology.

During the past year Volume II of the Southern Indian Studies has been published as well as Nos. 37-40 of the Newsletter.

Ontario—William S. Donaldson reported that the Ontario Archaeological Society has a total membership of 68.

Open meetings were held once a month except during the summer. Subjects and speakers included: "Tikal, the Mayan Metropolis" (illustrated), by Peter Harrison; "A Visit to the People's Republic of China" (illustrated), by Paul W. Seeman; "Stone Age and Reconnaissance in Hawaii and Kauai" (illustrated), by Richard Pearson; "The Blackfeet Indians" by Murray Corbett; "A Summary of Fieldwork in the Rouge" (illustrated), by Miss G. Ruth Marshall, assisted by W. E. Renison; "Gezi and Zimbabwe—Two Iron-Age Centers in Africa" (illustrated), by Dr. Rufus Churcher; "Dead Men Tell Tales," by Dr. James E. Anderson; "Verulamium" (illustrated), by Miss Phyllis Bowland.

A revised constitution, which provided for branch membership, was adopted at a special business meeting in February.

Outside activities included illustrated talks and an educational display for the Etockake Historical Society, and an expanded exhibit in the Boyd Conservation Area. Spring and fall "digs" were held at the Elliot site, an early-Iroquois Occupancy near Agincourt, Ontario.

Among the special projects this year was a course in bone recognition conducted by Dr. James E. Anderson of the University of Toronto, and pottery "labs" under the direction of Dr. J. Norman Emerson of the same institution.

At the routine "lab" sessions in Oshawa, the backlog of untreated specimens has been virtually eliminated and analysis of the material from the Robb and Elliot sites is well advanced. Several of the pottery vessels from these sites have been restored for display purposes and photographed for inclusion in the color slide record.

Present and future projects include publication of the Society's field work and further research in the Rouge watershed.

Pennsylvania—Vincent R. Mrzoznak reported for John A. Zakacia that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a membership of 966.

The 1960 Annual Meeting was held on May 27 and 28, 1960, in the Historical Society of York County building, with the banquet in the local Y.W.C.A. During the Morning Program on "Surveys of the Archeic Epoch in Western Pennsylvania," under the chairmanship of Arthur George Smith, the following papers were presented: William Robinson, President, Erie Chapter, "The Erie Region"; John A. Zakacia, President, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, "The Beaver Valley"; W. C. Reeves, Allegheny Chapter, "The Lower Allegheny Valley"; Dr. Don W. Drago, Associate Curator, Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, "An Aerial Survey of Western Pennsylvania Archea." The Afternoon Program opened with an organ recital on the Tannenhurg Organ of 1804, Miss Evelyn Schsaile, organist. "Surveys of the Archeic Epoch in Eastern Pennsylvania," under the chairmanship of Charles Holzinger, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, had the following papers presented: W. Fred Kinsey, Curator of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State Museum, "The Lower Susquehanna Valley"; Edwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Southeastern Chapter, "The Lower Delaware Valley"; John G. Winniff, Chief Curator, "An Area Survey of Eastern Pennsylvania Archea." Dr. William S. Webb, Chairman Emeritus, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, was the guest dinner speaker for the second year. His subject was "The Development of the Spear-Thrown by Archaic Man of the Shell Middens" (illustrated). Despite the rains, nearly 150 members from eight states attended.
In the past year, one double number (Volume XXIX, Nos. 3-4, pp. 108-169, December, 1959), and two single numbers (Volume XXX, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 1-33 and 36-74, April and August, 1960) of The Pennsylvania Archaeologist have been published. These combined contained 14 articles with 6 book reviews, and 22 pages of plates and figures. The Annual Meeting and Chapter Reports for 1958 and 1959 were included. Two 8-page Archaeological Newsletters, Nos. 15 and 16, were received by all members of our fast-growing organization, through the courtesy of the Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Our four pages of Society news keeps the membership abreast in archeological circles.

The Society has sponsored no fieldwork, but local chapters, of which we have twelve, the latest, the Cusseywago Chapter No. 13 of Meadville, have excavation programs of their own. The Francis Dorance Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, has directed the Cusseywago Chapter of Meadville conducted a “dig” in their area. Members of the Beaver Valley, Allegheny, and Erie Chapters conducted a “Winter Dig” on Site 36BY9 at Ohioview below Vamporn in Beaver County during the winter and under the direction of Emile A. Alain and Charles Coles. During the year, the Hopewellian mound on the Chambers Farm in Edinburg was excavated under the direction of John A. Zakosia. This yielded three rock tombs and plenty of artifacts of the Hopewell culture.

During the summer, the Pennsylvania State Museum continued excavation of the Sheep Rock Shelter in Huntingdon County, under the direction of John G. Witthoff and W. Fred Kinyon.

QUEBEC—J. D. McColl reported by letter that the Archaeological Association of Quebec has 45 active members.

Meetings were held on a monthly basis during the winter months. At these meetings a series of illustrated lectures comprising a course on Basic Archeological Techniques were presented by Dr. J. D. McColl. These lectures, concerned with all phases of archeological fieldwork, were concluded with a presentation of artifacts found in Quebec to date by the Association since its inception five years ago. The Association continued its survey of sites along the Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers and recorded the location of several unreported sites. At the request of the British Museum Canada, the section assisted in the excavation of a Point Peninsula site on the Richelieu River.

No publications were issued by the Association during 1960.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported by letter that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has a total of about 60 paid-up members.

Meetings have been held monthly, except for the summer months, with programs of considerable interest. On one of these occasions we visited the Bronson Museum of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society in Attleboro. Here we viewed our latest fifteen-foot diorama of an Archaic village on Assawompsett Lake. It presents a scene of primitive life among a group of Stone-Bowl Makers, dated about 4,200 years ago by carbon-14 analysis. Displayed are seven wigwams of from 35 to 62 feet in diameter built to scale. These are based on foundation evidence excavated by the Cohasset Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. They are striking reminders of the spacious lives of those prehistoric peoples, a period of architectural decline which took place between these and Colonial days. The realistic natural properties and descriptive mural background, together with twenty figures engaged in different activities make this an outstanding display worthy of thoughtful study.

In the field, we have continued to excavate the Locust Point site with satisfactory results. During the three seasons we have spent at this site, nearly 1,000 artifacts have been recovered, which appear to have an important bearing upon the life of its primitive occupants. Since the most productive area has now been excavated, it is probable that a final report will be written this winter and published some time next year.

In the meantime, another report is being prepared with complete illustrations of artifacts and the site of the Society's excavation of the Rainbow Rock Shelter, West Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1940. Over 400 artifacts were recovered for study, and these add much to our understanding of the past. Both this and the Locust Point report, as now planned, will appear under the same cover.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. G. Alexander Robertson reported by letter for Gilbert W. Yarum that the Archeological Society of Virginia has 172 members.

Seven meetings were held during the year with the following programs: October 10, 1959—A talk on the Rattlesnake Rock shelter at Leesburg, where specimens of the late Iowa Phase were acquired during the summer. The Rev. J. Rowan McAllister of Dinwiddie, Virginia, narrated some of his many archeological experiences. November 14, 1959—An illustrated talk on “Tikal, Guatemala” was given by Dr. A. C. Loyd, Jr., of Waynesboro, Virginia. December 5, 1959—A talk on “Virginia Silversmiths and Their Silver” was presented by G. Alexander Robertson. Mr. Robertson has done considerable research on Virginia silver, and probably has the most extensive collection in existence. January 30, 1960—A talk on “Rock and Mineral Materials Used by the Early Virginia Indians” was given by Fred H. Morgan, Jr. A display of Virginia Indian artifacts of different materials accompanied the talk.

February 27, 1960—A talk on “Free Excavations for the Amateur Archeologist,” by Randolph M. Owen, Jr., was presented. Mr. Owen explained where, when and how to take advantage of these free excavations, illustrated with graphs. A detailed report of sites investigated by this method was given with an actual display of many artifacts recovered. March 25, 1960—The newly restored Indian Gallery on the third floor of the Valentine Museum, Richmond, was opened. The Museum’s outstanding collection has been completely revised by the Museum staff, aided by Dr. Ben C. McCary. May 7, 1960—A joint meeting of the Archeological Societies of Virginia and North Carolina was held in Clintonville, Virginia. Four papers were presented: Dr. R. H. Paschal, Jr., “The Tuscarora and Their Relations with the Whites and Other Indian Tribes prior to the Tuscarora War of 1711”; Dr. Wilcomb E. Washburn’s “The Early Virginia Indians”; Dr. Joseph E. Coe, “The Development of Prehistoric Cultures in the Clarkeville Area”; Dr. Ben C. McCary, “Projectile Points of the Coastal Area of Virginia.”

Dr. Coe’s and Dr. McCary’s lectures were illustrated with colored slides. A delightful luncheon was served at the Grace Hotel in Clarville.

Thirty-three members of the Virginia Society attended the joint meeting. Credit is due William B. Hill for originating the idea of the Joint Meeting, which was held on Ocateechee Day.

The Society continued the issuance of the Quarterly Bulletin, as it has since 1947.

The Chesapeake Chapter, with a membership of 24, held meetings at the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences on the second Friday of each month except from June to August. September 11, 1959—An organization meeting with a round-table discussion of individual finds during the summer. October 9, 1959—Capt. A. F. Johnson, USN, gave an illustrated talk on his finds during his summer trip to North Dakota. November 13, 1959—Col. H. D. Woodruff, USAF, described his last visit to New Mexico, where he made a preliminary survey of a small, newly discovered cliff dwelling. January 8, 1960—The Society’s President, Elva Painton, discussed the Fall Exhibition of February 12, 1960—Fred H. Morgan, Jr., repeated the talk given in Richmond on January 30: “Rocks and Minerals Used by the Early Virginia Indians.” March 11, 1960—A general discussion of work done by members of the Chapter at the Waratan site on the Chowan River was given. It was deemed important that we pool and record what information we have obtained jointly and individually, because this site is being developed as a residential section. April 8, 1960—H. P. Gavan discussed the common minerals available to the local Indians and held a question-and-answer period. May 13, 1960—The Chapter President, G. W. Yarum, made a report on the joint Virginia-North Carolina Meeting at Clarksville, May 7.

The principal field work was done by small groups of members during week ends at the Waratan site on the Chowan River, a continuation of work performed for the past three years. Three members have made spring and fall trips to Smith and Russell counties in the western part of the state where they worked with local members there on several rich village sites. An effort is being made to organize a chapter in that area. As work must be abandoned on the Waratan site, excavation of a shell site on the opposite side of the Chowan River is planned.

WEST VIRGINIA—Sigfus Olofson reported for E. W. Hyde that the West Virginia Archeological Society has 136 members, a new high in membership. Its three chapters, Panhandle Chapter at Weirton, Kanawha Chapter at Charleston, and Blennerhassett Chapter at Parkersburg, are all active and hold monthly meetings.

The Society’s Annual Meeting, its only one during the current year, was held at Morgantown on October 15, 1960. Speakers and
ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

IROQUOIS PHYSICAL TYPES
By James E. Anderson

This is a report of progress at the University of Toronto on a study of the Iroquois skeleton. The objective is to provide morphological data for the archeologist as supportive evidence concerning the origin and development of the Iroquois.

Outline of the Study—(1) Documentation: A survey of museum files, old records, and the literature has been done to secure all available data on Ontario Indian burials. (2) Material: Certain key burial sites have been excavated, notably Fainy, Tabor's Hill, Brantford, Essex, Ossosane, Cahiague, and Boosenyouth. Royal Ontario Museum collections of the last sixty years have been removed from storage for reassessment. (3) Study: Work has begun on the analysis of all this skeletal material. Attention is given to cranometry, qualitative observation of variations, the incidence of anomalies, and the estimation of stature, build, and proportion. Statistical correlation is initiated by a punch card (Keysort) system.

General Observation—(1) Critical evaluation of Knowles' work in 1937 suggests many errors in archeological context and in his concept of the Iroquois physical type. There is frequent misleading information given in the literature by the misuse of averages or mean values in cranial reports done on heterogeneous populations. Because of this, morphological typing is being done on individuals rather than on pooled data. "Lumping" may be done after this preliminary "splitting" phase of the investigation. (3) The most frequently occurring line motif, horizontal line motif, was represented by a line, rugose skull with marked V-shaped brow ridges, a pronounced occipital mound, and a high palate. (4) There is considerable variation in homogeneity of cranial type between sites. (5) On all sites studied, there is greater variation among the female skulls of a population than among the male.

EASTERN IROQUOIS ORIGINS AND BROAD DEVELOPMENTAL PATTERNS
By Don Lens

Round-bottomed, elongate or nearly globular-bodied vessels with proportionately long, constricted neck surfaces and incipient, low collars decorated with horizontal line motifs and bearing low, pointed or slightly rounded castellations are found throughout New York, southern Ontario, northwestern New Jersey, and north-central Pennsylvania. In southern Ontario and western New York, the horizontal-line motifs were executed in dentate-stamped, linear-stamped, and interrupted linear techniques (Early Ontario Iroquois). In central and eastern New York, northeastern New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania they were executed in cord-wrapped-padle edge impression (Early Eastern Iroquois). Therefore, Early Iroquois is divided into two large areas bound together by common concepts of vessel form and decorative motif, and differentiated by regional specialization of the techniques used to execute these decorative motifs.

Early Ontario Iroquois seems to have at least two variant expressions, one in southwestern Ontario represented by the Goessens-Stanford-Uren components, the other in the Toronto-Lake Simcoe area represented by the Bogert-Barrie components. Early Eastern Iroquois has two variant expressions, the Oak Hill horizon centered in the Middle Mohawk and the Upper Susquehanna Valleys and covering much of eastern New York State, and the Hummel-Kelsoe cluster of components centered in Cayuga County and the Bristol Hills and covering much of the area between Syracuse and the Genesee River.
Any hypothesis for the genesis of the Iroquoian tribal units developed on the basis of current data involves much speculative interpretation. When the historic artifact complexes appear to converge into a common base in prehistoric times, there is no way of determining when linguistic and ethnic differentiation occurs. Although ethnic terms are applied to the artifact complexes it must be remembered that they remain only artifact complexes. With these stipulations and reservations the following hypotheses are suggested: (1) Early Iroquois arose from the interchange of ideas between the Castle Creek focus of eastern New York and the elaborated Point Peninsula of southern Ontario. The following identifications are assumed. The Oak Hill horizon is the shared artifact complex of Mohawk-Oneida-Onondaga as well as the non-Iroquoian Esopus-Munsee. The Hummel-Kelsoe variant may be equated with Cayuga-Susquehannock. The Goessens-Stafford-Uren variant of Early Ontario Iroquois is the shared artifact complex of Neutral-Erie-Seneca. The Boys-Barrie variant may be identified with Huron-Petun. (2) Onondaga differentiated from Mohawk-Oneida in Jefferson County and the St. Lawrence Valley through the interchange of ideas with the Boys-Barrie variant of Early Ontario Iroquois. (3) Seneca differentiated from Neutral-Erie through contacts with Cayuga-Susquehannock. (4) Erie separated from Neutral in southeastern New York through diffused influences from Cayuga-Susquehannock, Monongahela, and probably Whitley. (5) The Esopus-Munsee became isolated from developing Iroquois during the Chance horizon and retained these ceramic concepts with very little alteration long after they were being discarded locally at their point of origin. (6) Mohawk-Oneida exhibits extreme conservatism, apparently ignoring the surrounding developments and elaborating the ceramic concepts of the Chance horizon. Mohawk-Oneida ceramics remain strikingly similar throughout their development. (7) With the shift southwestward of the Onondaga to the Syracuse area, the Cayuga-Susquehannock also were forced southwestward and it was, apparently, at this time that Susquehannock split from Cayuga and migrated to Lancaster County. The Onondaga and Susquehannock shifts are the only massive population migrations involved in developing Iroquois.

PROJECTION POINT CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE

By HERBERT I. TAYLOR

In the early days of archeology, projectile points were given names based on shape, such as “fishtail,” “dovetail,” “serpent head,” etc. As the application of these names was usually indefinite, certain leaders sought to set up a system of numbered types based on a system of logical classification of forms. This might have solved many difficulties if there had been agreement on the system, but there was no agreement; hence one man’s type 7 might be another’s type 11 and still another’s type 20.

In an effort to simplify and to correlate certain forms with associated periods, a classification consisting of nine types was later adopted. Most of those now actively engaged in research have grown up with this system and are thoroughly conversant with it. However, as it has become constantly more obvious that modern research requires a more sensitive system, several attempts have been made to produce a new, more efficient classification, again without any agreement or cohesive thought, with the result that we now have pure confusion.

As it is now apparent that many minor varieties of form as well as type of workmanship, form of chipping, and other characteristics are of great importance in determining sequences and cultural assemblages, naming of types appears to be the most logical solution, but if it is not done with extreme care, or under some sort of control, we shall soon have utter chaos. The same type will have different names in different localities and it will be necessary to cross index many (perhaps hundreds) names in order to study distribution of given types.

The only control that would seem to be practical would be some sort of loose-leaf service sending to its subscribers a complete description of each new type as it is published, so that at least the subscribers would be able to check readily to determine if a given type had already been described elsewhere and to arrive at some idea of its distribution.

THE BASIS OF SORTING AND PLANE FORM CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTILE POINTS

By SIGFUSD OLAFSON

One of the causes for the present confusion in the study and typology of projectile points is the neglect of a primary process in their study, the analysis and description of the naked tool itself. For a long time projectile points were not thought of as significant cultural indicators because pottery and other traits were considered more sensitive to change, but when the existence of a long preceramic horizon became widely established, projectile points became very often the only diagnostic trait present at a site. Even so, archeology has concerned itself with the racial characteristics and locale of projectile points and not with their anatomy.

Various systems of classification have been devised using silhouettes and meaningful index letters and numbers. These have an inherent weakness in that they are indefinitely extensible and multiply types instead of classifying them. The same weakness exists in a binary or trinomial system which does not relate the name of a site variety to its physical appearance.

A basic analytic system of recognizing and sorting projectile points must begin with the assumption that their tool function has already been determined and that technological and material features are extraneous. The content of such a system is not only the identification of the plane forms or outlines in an effort to find the least common denominator of what a projectile point is, this being the same objectives as systems of classification in other fields of science. A projectile point, by definition, consists of a blade or missile part, and a part or method of joining the blade to the shaft. Nothing else is required in the way of shape alone, and these are the essentials of a basic sorting system. In many forms the hafting feature is identical with or is in the blade, fluted, lanced, and triangular units being examples. But in most forms the hafting feature is extrusive of the blade, as in stemmed points or forms where the same effect is produced by notching. The presence or absence of an extrusive hafting feature gives an analytic system its beginning point and its only necessary subdivisions.

Using these principles we can sort nearly all American projectile points so far discovered into the following categories: A. Unstemmed, unnotched points, in essence the naked undamaged blade without extrusive stem or intrusive notches. B. Mono-shouldered points, actually stemmed but with one indentation at the shoulder instead of two. C. Stemmed points. These may be subdivided further into broad, narrow, long, short, tapered or expanding stem forms. D. Notched points. These may be side, corner or basally notched. E. Shouldered, yoke-base or bifurcated-base points.

The silhouette under each class, subclass or variety serves to illustrate the description rather than cover the whole range of projectile points. Only in the unstemmed, unnotched types is the blade used as the determinative of class or subclass; in forms where stemming, notching or other means were used to facilitate hafting the determinative shifts to the hafting feature. This seems to be in accord with the logic of the technology, for in unstemmed, unnotched forms blade shape appears to have been of prime importance to the maker; in other forms this too shifts to the hafting feature.

This analytic sorting system is not and does not attempt to be a true taxonomy since it does not provide any clues to relationships. It does, however, provide the fundamentals of a taxonomy by analyzing and recognizing the basics of projectile point outline formation, and is suggested as a foundation upon which can be built a logical and practical system of classification.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ROUGE

By WILLIAM S. DONALDSON

From its sources in the high land north of Richmond Hill, the Rouge River cuts its way southeasterly through York County to empty its waters into Lake Ontario just west of Frenchman’s Bay.

Early historical accounts indicate that this area served as an important junction in the passage of men and materials through the Great Lakes system during the 17th Century, but the recovery of numerous artifacts by 19th Century settlers suggested an importance that did not begin with the arrival of Europeans.
Since 1956, a major project of the Ontario Archaeological Society has been a systematic survey of the Rouge watershed to determine the extent and nature of this prehistoric occupation. Numerous sites have been recorded and surface samples collected. These indicate that, with few exceptions, most cultural levels from late Archaic to Historic are represented. Four sites have been excavated and sufficient study carried out on the recovered material to fit these sites fairly accurately into the archeological picture.

The Elliott site, just east of Agincourt, and the Robb site, three miles to the north, both produced the distinctive cone-shaped pipes of the Middleport stage of Iroquoian development, with pottery types such as "Middleport Oblique" and "Ontario Horizontal" forming the bulk of the diagnostic material on the latter. A greater incidence of "Iroquoian Linear" vessels on the Elliott site suggests a temporal precedence. Both of these sites supported a mixed farming and hunting economy in which fishing played an important role.

Just east of the Robb site lay the Faitly ossuary. This bowl-shaped burial pit, eleven feet in diameter and six feet deep, yielded over 300 skeletons. Though it had been partially disturbed before excavation, sufficient cultural material was recovered to place it in the Black Creek-Laloode stage of Iroquoian development.

The Draper site, nine miles farther north, falls into the latter part of this stage. Here eastern Iroquoian types such as "Onondaga Triangular" are mixed with the local neck-decorated, high-collared, and "Erie-type" vessels. This site has been excavated and a variety of artifacts have been recovered, including arrowheads, ulus, and potsherds. The site is believed to have been occupied during the middle to late 17th century.

The other feature discovered so far indicates three major occupations of the site. These are: (1) mid-nineteenth century occupation; (2) a late Mesolithic phase; and (3) a late Archaic phase. The mid-nineteenth century occupation consists of pits which formed the base for a tripod derrick or similar construction mechanism, a refuse pit containing glass, pottery, and hunting and fishing equipment.

THE ORRIN OH STONE TAVERN: AN HISTORIC SITE IN WESTERN NEW YORK
By Charles F. Hayes, III

During the 1959 field season the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association conducted excavations at an early 19th Century tavern site in the Town of Brighton, Monroe County, New York.

The Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York requested archeological aid in order to ascertain the positions of various outbuildings adjacent to the tavern which now remains as part of a private home. In the search two significant unexpected features were uncovered.

The first discovery was a row of stones initially believed to have been the foundation of a barn which burned in 1870 but which eventually turned out to be an area where the barn may have stood and over which crossed a board fence at least 65 feet long. Great quantities of nails, glass and iron fragments and stones were evidently thrown along this fence line from the adjacent area which had been later cultivated. It is believed that the barn foundation of rock slabs was removed during the construction of the succeeding barn in 1870.

The other feature discovered was a well, tentatively dated at anywhere from 1790 to 1830. Due to bedrock at 7 feet this well may have been used as a cistern for a while, but eventually was filled in with china, bone, metal, and other tavern refuse. At one point in time it was also believed that the upper portions of the well were enlarged and covered with timbers in order to form a root cellar. Then it burned and was filled in completely, thus leaving a feature without subsequent intrusive material.

On the basis of archeological evidence the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York hopes to restore the site. The Rochester Museum plans an accretionary study of the artifact assemblage from the well. Material from an Iroquois village near Rochester of the 1800 period will be compared with the Tavern artifacts.

AN ADENA BURIAL SITE IN DELAWARE
By Don W. Dragoon

Another important burial site further documenting the eastern movement of Adena from the Ohio Valley has been discovered along the St. Jones River adjacent to the Dover Air Force Base near the small community of Lebanon, Delaware.

The site, designated the St. Jones River site, was accidentally discovered by the commercial removal of gravel from the second terrace bordering the east side of the St. Jones River. During the gravel removal operations, bones and artifacts were found protruding from the face of the excavation. Although artifacts previously had been found on the surface of the terrace, no burials or artifacts belonging to Adena had been reported. Hearing of the discovery, members of the Archeological Society of Delaware notified the Delaware State Museum where Leon de Valinger, Jr., Director, took immediate steps to salvage the site. Under Mr. de Valinger's direction, controlled excavations were started May 11 and stopped August 20, 1960, when the area containing the Adena burials seemed to have been thoroughly explored. Dr. Don W. Dragoon of Carnegie Museum participated in the project as a technical advisor and Dr. T. Dale Stewart of the Smithsonian Institution will make a study of the skeletal remains.

During the excavation the remains of about forty-two individuals were found in a series of what appeared to be shallow, wide pits. The sandy soil made the taphonomy of the buried site nearly impossible but the confinement of the skeletal remains to definite areas and the tendency for materials in these areas to slope downward from the margins to the center indicated pits. Although poorly preserved, most of the bones recovered had been articulated skeletons. Some, however, were partially buried while a few small heaps of burned human bones indicated that total cremation had been practiced. Red ochre had been sprinkled over some of the bones and a reddening of the earth by heat was noted near some of them.

Two hundred and sixty-seven artifacts were found in association with the burials. Among the major items found were stemmed axe blades, a bi-concave, rectangular, two-hole copper gorget, a rectangular copper strip, an expanded center bar gorget of slate, four rectangular slate gorgets with slightly concave sides, a trapezoidal two-hole gorget or pendant, three block-ended tubular pipes, rolled copper beads, and *spinchilla* shell beads.

All of the major Adena artifacts found with the burials were made from materials native to the Ohio Valley such as Flint Ridge, Ohio, and Harrison County, Indiana, flint, and Ohio fireclays. Like two Adena sites recently reported in Maryland, the St. Jones River site represents a very late Adena complex that had been influenced by Hopewellian culture. At the St. Jones River site, was accidently discovered by a group of migrant Adena peoples who had been forced to leave the Ohio Valley with their prized possessions because of Hopewellian pressure. The findings at the St. Jones River site lend further support to this thesis and increase our knowledge of the wanderings of the Adena people.

A detailed report of the findings at the St. Jones River site is now being prepared by Mr. de Valinger and associates. It will soon be published by the Delaware State Museum.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WINSLOW SITE
By Richard G. Slattery

Since our initial report on the Winslow site in Montgomery County, Maryland, given at the Federation meeting in Albany in 1959, work has progressed steadily, and members of the Southwestern Chapter, Archeological Society of Maryland, have now completed approximately 3,000 square feet of excavation. The material and features discovered so far indicate three major occupations of the site. These are: (1) mid-nineteenth century occupation probably associated with the construction of the neighboring C & O Canal; (2) Late Woodland period occupation by a culture similar to that found at the neighboring Sherpa site reported in *Bulletin* No. 1 of the Archeological Society of Maryland (1957); (3) A Transitional-Early Woodland culture of the Mareye Creek type.

The evidence relating to the nineteenth century occupation consists of pits which formed the base for a tripod derrick or similar construction mechanism, a refuse pit containing glass, pottery, and
metal artifacts, and a considerable scattering of nails, horseshoes, broken pottery, etc., in the top 12 inches of the site.

The main feature of the Woodland period occupation is a semicircle of connected refuse pits approximately 120 feet in diameter. Unfortunately, because of the construction of the C & O Canal, we do not know whether these pits originally extended to form a full circle. The portion of the site enclosed by the pits appears to be relatively barren. The portion of the site enclosed in five-foot squares. Here, also, the toposil was sifted, and a number of projectile points, scrapers, pottery sherds, and waste flakes were recovered. The surface of the yellow subsol was scraped, and evidences of Indian occupation could be made out on this level. Seven firespots were located and excavated by troweling. These contained charcoal, chips, pottery sherds, and a small quantity of animal bone. Other subsol face features noted and mapped were a number of possible postholes. Two groups of these seemed to have been located in patterns that would indicate some sort of circular house structure. It was noted that most of the pits discovered were located within these circles.

At the Beisler site, near Walpack, excavation was also carried out in five-foot squares. Here, also, the toposil was sifted and yielded pottery sherds and artifacts. Below the plow zone, five firespots were located and cleaned out. These pits contained artifacts, sherds, char-
and problem solution. The archeological survey initiated by the West Virginia Archeological Society will be continued by the Section of Archeology with emphasis upon little-known areas.

Reporting of information will be of several sorts. Occasional technical reports of excavated sites, surveys, and studies will be issued primarily through Geological and Economic Survey Publications outlets, but in professional journals as well.

Full support of, and cooperation with the West Virginia Archeological Society is anticipated, and the writer intends to do everything possible to stimulate the amateur archeologist's interest and provide him assistance. In turn, it is hoped that the author will receive assistance from the amateur archeologist, particularly in its recording.

Finally, the general public is to be informed of researches through museum displays, accounts of archeological work in newspapers, radio, and television, popular publications on archeology, and archeological talks to local groups. The already extant Montgomery Museum will be encouraged and assisted, and there is hope for a similar Museum at South Charleston.

Thus, with a large number of archeological sites already known, and no doubt many more to be discovered, careful selection of sites to be excavated should be possible. Then, information garnered from survey and excavation will be disseminated to professional, amateur, and laymen, so that West Virginia prehistory will be better known and understood in the future.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 36BV9, A STRATIFIED SITE AT OHIOVIEW, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

By Vincent R. Mrozowski

The Ohioview site (36BV9) is in central Beaver County on the north bank of the Ohio River about one mile upstream from the Montgomery Dam, in the small community of Ohioview. It covers about one and one-quarter miles of bottomland where there is 5 to 10 feet below the present water level at the eastern or upstream section and about 12 to 15 feet at the western section. The village area is not high enough to escape periodic floods and as a result, 12 to 14 inches of sand and silt cover most of the site. Floods and erosion have washed away at least 100 feet of the bank, leaving large amounts of cultural debris at the water's edge.

Seasonal flooding and the washing away of the bank exposed a number of burials which necessitated immediate salvage excavation. Of seven burials excavated after the flood in the spring of 1958, only a few contained associated artifacts. One, a child, had a small Monongahela cord-marked, shell-tempered, globular pot resting at the left side of the skull. Another, a large adult, had a piece of river pebble discs of various sizes suggest possible use as pottery washers. No other artifacts were found along with the pottery.

As of the date of this abstract, September 8, 1960, four sites have been visited, studied, and recorded.
Five methods of recording were used: (1) sketching; (2) photographing in black and white; (3) photographing in color; (4) overprinting; (5) casting.

Of these five methods, casting, preferably in latex, provided the only absolutely reliable record. Latex is quite expensive and it proved financially impossible to record entire sites although every effort was made to record all figures on a site.

When carefully done, the other methods gave high incidence of reliability. Comparative use of sketches, photographs, and overprints proved nearly as reliable as casts. None of these methods alone, however, can be relied upon as casting alone can be. In some instances, proper understanding of casts depended on having results of one of the other methods at hand for comparison.

The lesson of recording work so far is that when one is at a site, he should record it by every means possible since each method has its own unique advantages.

SOME UNIQUE BONE TOOLS FROM RUSSELL CAVE, NORTHERN ALABAMA

By Carl F. Miller

Russell Cave is a large cave in the Piedmont section of northern Alabama in almost the northeasternmost corner of Jackson County. It is one of several large caves of northern Alabama but it is unique in that it has been occupied over a long period of time.

The cave has two entrances. The lower one admits the flow of water from Dry Creek which flows under Montague Mountain for a distance of three miles to emerge again as Widows Creek. The upper entrance is some twenty-three feet higher than the lower and opens into a wide room measuring 225 feet long, varying from 107 feet at its widest part, and whose ceiling is on the average about 26 feet above the present floor.

The archeological potentials of the cave were discovered by members of the Tennessee Archeological Society in 1955. They, in turn, brought the cave to the attention of the Smithsonian Institution in the early part of 1956. Federal money not forthcoming, the National Geographic Society supplied the necessary funds for subsequent excavations and investigations. They also furnished an able staff of photographers and reported our finds in their widely distributed National Geographic Magazine. It is through their intervention that the property surrounding the cave was purchased and presented to the people of the United States, through the Department of the Interior, as the newest of the United States National Monuments.

During three seasons’ work in the cave we recovered about five tons of material. It was while cataloguing some of this material that several unique tools were discovered in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland horizons. These tools consist of small splinters of bone of irregular shapes, varying as to size and color, and all displaying unmistakable signs of having been used as tools. The edges are well rounded and smoothed and all bear a high gloss. Most are a rich brown while a few are a buff color.

Presumably, these tools, due to the characteristics of the material from which they were made, could only have been used in the preparation of hides into leather objects or in the manufacture of basketry and other textile arts.

The uniqueness of these tools is particularly evident from the standpoint of their size and delicacy. Some are smaller than the ordinary wooden kitchen match. The larger is no longer than an average man’s small finger. Whether the size can be attributed to accumulative attrition from usage over the years cannot be verified, for it would seem highly unlikely that the present size represents the original form as conceived by their makers.

From a physical examination of the bony structure, these splinters or fragments were derived from various bones of deer and a few from the long bones of wild turkeys. Why such a preference for these two animals over and above those of other animals present is not known. Among the larger animals were elk and bear while the fox, skunk, weasel, and even dog are represented in the smaller class. Perhaps this can be accounted for in that there were more bones of deer and turkey lying around to be easily had while those of the other animals were not always readily available. This is not necessarily true of the bear, for this animal is well represented in the deposits inside the cave.

Whether these same forms of bone tools will persist into the upper strata of the deposits investigated in Russell Cave is not known at the present time for all of the material has not been studied. There is no reason to believe that these specialized tools are confined solely to these particular horizons and were not extended into the later ones.

During the summer of 1958 the area of exploration within the cave was taken down to the natural bedrock which lay between 42 and 43 feet beneath the present cave floor. In penetrating this distance, in the restricted area, portions of the Late and Early Woodland cultural horizons were gone through, with the excavations being carried through the Late and Early Archaic cultural horizons and into Early Man deposits. These early deposits, while comparatively lean artificially, are of sufficient quantity to demonstrate, beyond a doubt, their presence.

Upon the completion of the study of the myriad forms recovered from Russell Cave many additional cultural traits will be demonstrated which are not known at the present time as belonging to the various cultural manifestations of this section of the Southeastern United States.