The 1961 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, October 28 and 29, at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Registration for members and guests began at 8:45 A.M., Saturday, near the Main Lounge of The Motor House.

Joffre L. Coe, President, presided at the Opening Session, which convened at 9:45 A.M. in the Main Lounge. Dr. Coe introduced G. Alexander Robertson, President of the Archeological Society of Virginia, who gave the opening address. Mr. Robertson briefly described the historic archeological sites in the area including Jamestown, Yorktown, and Williamsburg, calling the last-mentioned the finest example of the living past. Colonial Williamsburg, who welcomed the delegates, members, and guests to Williamsburg and its historic area.

Dr. Coe then introduced A. E. Kendrew, Senior Vice-President, Colonial Williamsburg, who welcomed the delegates, members, and guests to Williamsburg and its historic area. He described the wonderful Williamsburg program and called attention to the role of archeology in the historic reconstruction. He mentioned that a Conference Center, now on the drafting board, would be ready in a couple of years and one of its rooms would seat 500 persons.

A session of contributed papers followed with G. Alexander Robertson presiding. The following papers were presented: "A Sand Mound in Eastern North Carolina" (illustrated), by Howard A. MacCord, Archeological Society of Virginia; "Investigations of the Moyseneck Site, New Kent County, Virginia" (illustrated), by Don W. Dragoo, Carnegie Museum; "History and Prehistory at Tottenville, New York" (illustrated), by Jerome Jacobson, Columbia University; "Vermont Archeology" (illustrated), by John C. Hudon, University of Vermont; "Connecticut Indian Origins in the Light of Marine Archeology" (illustrated), by Frank Gunn, Archeological Society of Connecticut; "Paleo and Archaic: A Realignment," by Louis A. Brennan, New York State Archeological Association. P. Schuyler Miller added to Dr. Hudon's paper by describing what he saw in a recent visit to Vermont.

A Symposium entitled "Pleasures and Problems of Historic Site Archeology" was presented Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 4:00. This was organized and chaired by John L. Cotter, National Park Service. The panel consisted of: Ivor Noel-Ilume, Staff Archeologist, Colonial Williamsburg; John Griffin, Regional Archeologist, Region One, National Park Service; Joseph B. Mahan, Director, Columbus Georgia Museum of Arts and Crafts; Conway J. Rose, President, Archeological Society of North Carolina; Paul Hudson, Curator-at-Large for Region One, National Park Service, Jamestown; H. Geiger Onwuke, Archeological Society of Delaware; Stanley South, Archeologist, Brunswick Town State Historic Site, North Carolina.

From 3:30 to 4:30 P.M. there were guided tours through the Williamsburg Archeological Laboratories and Workshops, conducted by Ivor Noel-Ilume and associates. Material from the past season's excavations was shown, and methods of restoration and preservation explained.

Following a dinner in the Ballroom, The Williamsburg Lodge, Mendel L. Peterson, Head Curator, Department of Armed Forces History, Smithsonian Institution, gave an illustrated address entitled "Underwater Exploration of Historic Sites."

The Business Meeting was opened by Joffre L. Coe, President, at 9:25 A.M. Sunday, October 29, in the Main Lounge, The Motor House.

The minutes of the Toronto meeting, October 29 and 30, 1960, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 20.

For the Executive Board, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported that it was recommended that the 1962 membership dues of the Federation be the same as last year, $10.00 for societies of 10 or less members, and $15.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, plus $1.00 for each 1,000 members for chapters, with a maximum of $100.00. This would make a total recommended for society dues for 1962 of $1,000.00, plus $1,000.00 for chapters, plus $1,000.00 for University Museum, plus $1,000.00 for Pennsylvania Archaeology as host. Dr. Coe explained that the reason for the extra dues for chapters was necessitated by the fact that each one receives the correspondence, notices, Speakers Lists, etc. that the state organization does.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that she took care of general Federation inquiries and correspondence, directed the mimeographing or printing and mailing of Federation announcements and correspondence to Secretaries, Presidents, Chapters, and Executive Board; handled the correspondence for Annual Meeting arrangements, and follow-up correspondence. Arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of Federation Bulletin No. 20. Copy for preliminary announcements for the Annual Meeting was prepared for printing, and sent in bulk to Secretaries and Executive Board members for distribution. Sales of Bibliography and the Handbook were handled, and all receipts were turned over to the Treasurer. The Directory was revised twice, and changes were reported at intervals to the Executive Board and Secretaries of member societies. A revised Directory was approved at the first meeting of the year. The membership of the Federation totals 4,737, in accordance with figures submitted in the spring.

Don W. Dragoo, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of $38,682 as of October 1, 1961. Receipts during the year included $504.00 from affiliated societies, $13.50 from sale of "Triangles," $201.95 as registration balance from the 1960 Annual Meeting, $118.51 from donations at the 1960 meeting, $38.00 from donations, $71.95 from sales at the 1960 meeting, $0.73 premium on Canadian subscriptions, $32.73 refund from University of Vermont. Disbursements included $466.10 for printing Bulletin 19, $482.75 for printing Bulletin 20, $102.00 for printing program for the 1960 meeting, $11.25 for printing stationery, $31.15 for Program Chairman's expenses, $9.96 for Public Relations Chairman's expenses, $50.00 for meeting rooms at the 1960 Toronto meeting, $32.73 for University of Toronto guards (later refunded), $58.14 for cost of banquet held at the Toronto meeting, $6.45 for bank service charges.

Marian E. White, Research Chairman, reported that she served as an ex-officio member of the Program Committee and participated in that phase of the planning for this meeting. The special opportunity to focus on historic archeology this year seemed too valuable to pass up for more continuous research-related topics like projectile-point terminology. The Carnegie Conference on Archeology, first held in 1959, met again on September 6 and 7, 1961, as the result of a suggestion by this group for more conferences. Carnegie Museum was again sponsor and host to 17 archeologists who discussed "Problems in Ohio Valley Archeology." The Iroquois Archeological Workshop, which was also a product of our recognizing the need for more specialized conferences, could not be held this fall because of special problems of scheduling, but is hopefully planned for next spring.

J. Alden Mason, Editorial Chairman, reported that his regular job consists merely in editing the annual Bulletin. Since copy for this is sent to him in almost perfect condition by the Recording Secretary the work entails little more than proofreading.

The printing and distribution of the Bulletin consumes practically the entire income of the Federation. It has been the fruitless effort of the Program Committee to again sponsor and host to 17 archeologists who discussed "Problems in Ohio Valley Archeology." The Iroquois Archeological Workshop, which was also a product of our recognizing the need for more specialized conferences, could not be held this fall because of special problems of scheduling, but is hopefully planned for next spring.

The printing of Bulletin No. 20 cost $473.85; my printer gave me an estimate of $50 to duplicate it in 5,000 copies. Little money can be saved by any Phó and my printer's estimate, say $40 to $60 a page unjustified, or $60 a page justified, that is, with the right margin uneven. Printing cost was estimated at $316, making about $456 to
reproduce the last number justified, about $400 unjustified. Any slight saving in the latter is not worth making in view of the poor appearance of unjustified printing. Any great saving over our present cost can be brought about only by the elimination of some expense, or by the willingness to underwrite the cost of typing by varitype or the IBM Executive typewriter. Two suggestions have been received by the Editor. One was that the Federation might select from time to time some outstanding article, to reprint in one of our constituent societies, and reprint and distribute it. This is indeed a desideratum, but it cannot be financed without an outside subvention for this purpose.

Recently the Editor of a proposed newsletter of one of our chapters requested information regarding newsletters issued by chapters of the various state societies so that he might obtain examples of them. This information cannot be found in the Federation's files. It would be well to publicize—or at least to assemble—a list of such newsletters or other publications issued by chapters of state societies. The journal and other publications of the state society are generally mentioned in the annual reports of these societies, but probably seldom the publications of the chapters. Such a file, with names and addresses of editors, would be very helpful to other chapters.

Alfred K. Guthe, Special Editor for the Bibliography Supplement, reported that during the past year Miss Patricia B. Kelly, Assistant Editor, has persued bibliographies, indexes, and a number of foreign journals. Two bibliographies were reported and a model bibliography supplement, cards were made for them in triplicate. This makes it possible to maintain an alphabetical file of authors and a subject file. The third file serves as a working file for the editor. Some 35 files have been received. Two instructions have been prepared and circulated to the Associate Editors, persons selected to represent their state society in the project. One instruction sheet outlined the procedure to be followed; the second repeated the stage of working on files received and requested their aid. It is now time to compare Miss Kelly's cards with those compiled by the Associate Editors. The latter have been asked to verify or correct references. They should also determine the reliability of a reference and make any additions they find in the files. Many files of the membership are not known to the Editor. It is hoped that they have received the instructions which were mailed to the President or State Representative of their society. Those with whom contact has been established have been much more cooperative. It is now time to compare Miss Kelly's cards with those compiled by the Associate Editors. The latter have been asked to verify or correct references. They should also determine the reliability of a reference and make any additions they find in the files. Many files of the membership are not known to the Editor. It is hoped that they have received the instructions which were mailed to the President or State Representative of their society. Those with whom contact has been established have been much more cooperative. If the work is not completed by January 1, 1962, it is to be expected that the National Science Foundation will express its dissatisfaction with the progress made during the first year.

H. Geiger Omwake, Public Relations Chairman, reported that immediately following the 1960 Annual Meeting he began again the compilation of addresses of all Associate Editors. Thirty-five invitations were mailed to all editors known to the Editor, the names of which were not previously known to the Editor. These invitations were written in a model bibliographic supplement, cards were made for them in triplicate. This makes it possible to maintain an alphabetical file of authors and a subject file. The third file serves as a working file for the editor. Thirty-five files have been received. Two instructions have been prepared and circulated to the Associate Editors, persons selected to represent their state society in the project. One instruction sheet outlined the procedure to be followed; the second repeated the stage of working on files received and requested their aid. It is now time to compare Miss Kelly's cards with those compiled by the Associate Editors. The latter have been asked to verify or correct references. They should also determine the reliability of a reference and make any additions they find in the files. Many files of the membership are not known to the Editor. It is hoped that they have received the instructions which were mailed to the President or State Representative of their society. Those with whom contact has been established have been much more cooperative. If the work is not completed by January 1, 1962, it is to be expected that the National Science Foundation will express its dissatisfaction with the progress made during the first year.

T. Latimer Ford, Program Chairman, reported that the members of the Program Committee, G. Alexander Robertson, Sigfus Olafson, Marian E. White, Dorothy Cross, and Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., have sent a questionnaire which requested their opinions and suggestions with regard to the organization and selection of the committees of the organization. This necessitated an urgent plea to numerous professional and non-professional archeologists urging them to present papers at this meeting. The Committee made many constructive suggestions as to prospective speakers and other matters which will aid in planning the program. The final program consists of papers from eight non-professional and twelve professional archeologists.

Since the Eastern States Archeological Federation is composed of 19 non-professional societies located together for the primary purpose of exchanging information about the people they are studying, it was quite disturbing to the Chairman that, by the deadline of September 11, only four papers from non-professional archeologists had been received. This necessitated an urgent plea to numerous professional and non-professional archeologists urging them to present papers at this meeting. The Committee made many constructive suggestions as to prospective speakers and other matters which will aid in planning the program. The final program consists of papers from eight non-professional and twelve professional archeologists.

Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Exhibits Chairman, reported that his job has changed over the years. Originally it dealt only with exhibits for the Annual Meeting, but now it entails year-round activity with the circulation of the photographs and the planning for a complete exhibit at each meeting, called attention to the state societies and offered an opportunity for publishing the names of official delegates and other members who might attend the Williamsburg meeting. Similar newspaper releases, tailored to fit different circumstances, were mailed, in duplicate, to the Secretaries of the 66 subsidiary chapters. It is hoped that if each Secretary were able to use the duplicate releases, notice of the 1961 meeting might have appeared in 176 newspapers. This project is not only a potential resource, particularly the local and regional and national newspapers, but it also assists in the planning of the program. The final program consists of papers from eight non-professional and twelve professional archeologists.

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Dr. Coe announced that invitations had been received from New Jersey to have the Federation meet there in 1966. Future Executive Boards will consider acceptances.

All of the above reports were accepted.

The Publication Bureau was omitted this year and it was hoped that it would be reinstated next year. Colonel MacCord suggested that, if it were reinstated, membership forms from which society should be available, so that an individual could have the opportunity to join various societies and to receive their publications.

The Business Meeting was closed at 11:10 A.M., after Sigfus Olafson, Vice-President, proposed a rising vote of thanks to the Archeological Society of Virginia for its co-operation in providing a pleasant and convenient place for this meeting.

Then two illustrated papers were presented with A. R. Kelly presiding. These were: "The Archaic Sequence of the Carolina Piedmont," by Joffre L. Cox, University of North Carolina; and "Stanfield-Worley Shelter Excavation—Preliminary Report," by David L. DeJarnette, University of Alabama.

Sigfus Olafson proposed a motion which was unanimously passed to thank Dan W. Josselyn for raising the money which made the excavation of the Stanfield-Worley Rock Shelter possible and thus for his great contribution to archeological studies.

The Sunday afternoon session of four contributed papers was held from 2:15 to 4:15. The papers were: "Archaeological and Transitional Woodland Cultures in Northeast Georgia," by A. R. Kelly, University of Georgia; "The Nursery Site—A Prehistoric Iroquois Village," by Marian E. White, Buffalo Museum of Science; "Archaeological Problems in Central West Virginia," by Edward V. McMichael, Archeologist, West Virginia Geological Survey; and "An Explanation for Flexed Burials," by Arthur A. Puter, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.


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 316, an over-all gain of 97. Two new chapters were added, bringing the total to thirty.

The Society held two regular meetings and a joint meeting with the Florida Anthropological Society. At these meetings Miss Bettye J. Brouly talked on "Indians of the Southwest," Professor David L. DeJarnette gave a preliminary report on the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter site, and Dr. Paul Neshitt talked on jungle survival. An inspection of the Moundville Museum and Laboratory, with appropriate discussion and explanation, was also included at a meeting held there. The chapters each held several meetings during the year.

The Journal of Alabama Archaeology fell behind in 1960 but two issues for 1968 were printed in 1961, and it is expected that two for 1961 will be out before the end of this year. This publication has been shifted to the auspices of the University of Alabama.

The Stones and Bones Newsletter was released monthly, with a couple of extra editions, due to the importance of the Stanfield-Worley operation and the need to raise funds for it. With great reluctance the Society accepted the resignation of Dan W. Josselyn, Editor of the Newsletter, due to ill health, after he had almost single-handedly successfully raised enough money to support a full twelve-week dig at this site.

Under the leadership of Brittain Thompson, President, the "Stones and Bones" TV program has been presented over the University of Alabama educational station at weekly intervals.

Without question the biggest thing that has happened in the archeological field in Alabama in recent years was the "dig" at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter site. An exploratory trench was cut in 1950, which showed a stratified formation with Dalton-type projectile points located beneath a sterile layer. The presence of flecks of carbon in this same layer, the dryness of the shelter, as well as other factors, led to considerable interest from archeological parties that there was an archeological opportunity too good to be missed. Accordingly, a decision was reached to attempt to finance a "dig" by voluntary local contributions. The Archaeological Research Association of Alabama was incorporated as a non-profit corporation to receive and administer the tax deductible funds secured to finance this project.

With the solid backing of the officers and members of the Society and some far-seeing Birmingham businessmen, Dan W. Josselyn, based on the work which had already been done, launched on a money-raising campaign which made history—which sounds like a cliché, but is not. Not only was the official newsletter "Stones and Bones" used, but about 800 personal and individual letters of solicitation were composed by the Editor, for a total output of over a quarter of a million words. Month after month the requests and publicity went out and the contributions were individually acknowledged. It became apparent that it would be possible to make a full twelve-week "dig," with the sponsorship of the University of Alabama acting as contractor, and Professor David L. DeJarnette supervising. When the season was finished, the "dig" was complete. Slightly less than $9,000 had been raised from 280 donors (many of which were archeologists and, therefore, represented more than one interested person) from 18 states and Washington, D. C. Equally important, 460 volunteer days of effort had been spent at the "dig" itself by about 75 persons, often working as family groups. The entire operation was carried out without appeal for State or Federal funds or contributions from any foundation.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glyn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut membership roll stands at 380. There are active chapters in the Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, and Middlesex areas, with summer field programs and winter meetings.

The Annual Meeting in May was held at the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. The program was devoted to regional topics, including "An Archaic Campsite at Southington, Connecticut," by members of the Bridgeport Chapter; "Sea Levels and Long Island Sound Archeology," by Bert Salwen; "Smoking Customs of the Western New England Indians," by Eva L. Butler; and "The New England Ten Years in Connecticut Archeology," by Frank Glyn. The fall 1960 meeting was held at the University of Bridgeport. John Witthoff of the Pennsylvania State Museum presented a splendid report on the excavations at the Sleep Rock Shelter.

During the year Bulletin No. 30 was published. It contained a single paper, "A Re-examination of the Guida Farm," by Douglas Byers and Irving Rouse. Newsletter 70 was also issued.

More than 50 slides were added to the Society's slide collection. This file continues to be actively used by speakers.

Chapter excavations continued at the sites in Southbury and on Griswold Island, New Haven. Summer field programs were continued by members of the Hartford and Middlesex chapters. Small field parties from the Geology Departaments of Columbia and Cornell Universities carried on summer field work on problems relating to the historic and prehistoric Indian sites in the area. These may ultimately aid in the dating of archeological remains.

DELAWARE—Edwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archaeological Society of Delaware now has a membership of 124. There are two chapters, both active in field work.

The usual five meetings were held this year. Again, the first meeting of the year was a banquet with an after-dinner speaker and was very well attended. The other four meetings featured a main speaker followed by a refreshment break which twice was followed by a feature. Each meeting, other than the banquet meeting, had a planned exhibit. The main speakers and topics were presented during the year: Carl F. Miller, "The Houses Cave of Alabama; Elmer A. Jones, "Selatite Occurrences in Northeastern Maryland; Allen and Elizabeth Schiek, "An Archeological Jaunt into Old Mexico; Leon de Grange, "Interim Report or Resume of the Exploration at the St. Joseph River Site; and Dorothy Cross spoke at the banquet meeting on the "Excavations in the Tocks Island Reservoir Area, Upper Delaware River Valley."

Five numbers of Inksheds have been distributed and two issues of the Bulletin are planned.

The Archibald Crozier Memorial Award was made to H. Geiger Omahm, for contributions to the archeology of Delaware and his work in behalf of the Delaware Archeology Board.

Members of the Society continue to be active in educational work in schools, clubs, Scouts, and similar groups. Three members lectured
at the Summer Course in Archaeology given at the Alexis I. duPont High School.

The Tancopanican Chapter has completed its mapping of an Indian trail and is now engaged in the excavation of a rock shelter located along it. The Minguanan Chapter has been excavating again at the Harlin Mill site and has found a quarrying method quite unlike that reported by Holmes.

**Florida—William C. Lazarus reported by letter for William H. Sears that the Florida Anthropological Society has 201 members.**

The full Society has an Annual Meeting and the Executive Committee meets quarterly. The latter amount to regional meetings within the state. The June quarterly meeting was held with the Indian River Chapter and Ripley P. Bull was speaker on "Florida Indians." The September quarterly meeting was held jointly with the Georgia Society at Ft. Walton Beach when David L. DeJarnette discussed the "Stanfield-Worley Cliff Shelter Excavations 1960-1961," and William H. Sarris presented a paper on "The Cultures of the Gulf Coastal Plain."


*Florida Indian project is to secure a professional salvage operation on a submerged site in the lower Florida Gulf Coast. A third and current project is an effort to secure a professional mapping operation at the Tiquesta burial near Boca Raton, Florida. The Indian River Chapter provided labor and assisted the Florida State Museum in an excavation at the Jungerman site on Merritt Island, Florida. Special projects included introduction of legislation in the 1961 State Legislature which led to the establishment of a position of 'State Archeologist' under the new Department of Conservation. A second project sponsored by the Society led to the acquisition by the State Park Board of the Mound Key, a major archeological site on the lower Florida Gulf Coast. A third and current project is an effort to secure a professional mapping and survey to assist in the identification of archeological sites in Tiquesta burial near Boca Raton, Florida. The Indian River Chapter provided labor and assisted the Florida State Museum in an excavation at the Jungerman site on Merritt Island, Florida. Special projects included introduction of legislation in the 1961 State Legislature which led to the establishment of a position of 'State Archeologist' under the new Department of Conservation. A second project sponsored by the Society led to the acquisition by the State Park Board of the Mound Key, a major archeological site on the lower Florida Gulf Coast. A third and current project is an effort to secure a professional mapping and survey to assist in the identification of archeological sites in Tiquesta burial near Boca Raton, Florida. The Indian River Chapter provided labor and assisted the Florida State Museum in an excavation at the Jungerman site on Merritt Island, Florida.*

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the Tree-Ring Laboratory. The afternoon speaker was Robert E.
the Possible Identification of Lithic
In the morning Miss
439. Quarterly meetings were held during the year. The Annual
the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a total membership of
Strait".
During the past year three Newsletters and other notices were
sent out to our members. A publication of our Archaeologist will be
issued shortly by the Society.
Field work of the Society consisted of three "digs" in various
parts of the state and a survey of Cartageena Island in the Merrimack
River Basin. Further work was done at the Brackett's Point site at
Greenland, and the reopening of the Litchfield site where more arti-
facts were recovered which should prove to be very interesting
for a definite Archaic site; the third dig was on Clark's Island,
Lochmere, where the Society had found stratified evidence of three
different occupations. Cartageena Island, if proven to be of arche-
ological value, will be given to the Society for a permanent site by
the State of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire—Herbert L. Taylor reported that the New
Hampshire Archeological Society has a total membership of 86.

The Annual Meeting was held at Keene Teachers College on
October 21 with the biggest attendance present since our inception.
Five papers were presented: "History of the Calumet and of the
Dance," by Prof. J. P. Burtt; "Summer Falls Site," by H. R.
Sargent; "Further Excavations at the Mystery Caves, North Salem," by
R. Sanfier; "Evidence in an Old Map of Pre-Columbian Voyages
to America," by C. P. Hapgood; "Society Projects at Great Bay,
Powwow River and the Litchfield Sites" (illustrated), by E. D.
Finch.

The Society added a meeting to the agenda when a Semiannual
Meeting was held at Exeter, New Hampshire, in May. The main
lecture was given by William Elmore, discoverer of the paleo site
at the Bull Brook Reserve in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

The Society sponsored its third Annual Indian Day at Intervale,
at which time dances, tribal ritual, and ceremonies of the Saint
Francis-Abenaki tribes were a part of the program. Gordon Day
spoke on the "Ethnobotany of the Abenaki." Attendance has
averaged over three hundred people who attend to hear more about
the original inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants. Chief S.
Laurent spoke on the Woodland people and Solon Colby gave excerpts
from his forthcoming book on Indians of New Hampshire.

New Jersey—Margaret Carter reported for Leon C. Robbins that
the Archeological Society of New Jersey has a total membership of
439. Quarterly meetings were held during the year. The Annual
Meeting was held January 21, at Trenton, at which time the member
spokesman was Edward W. Millville, who spoke on "The Post-
Process Identification of Lithic Sources" (illustrated). The March
18 meeting was in Philadelphia, at the University Museum.
In the morning Miss Elizabeth Ralph spoke on "Carbon 14 and
Tree-Ring Dating" (illustrated), and this was followed by a tour
of the Thomas Jefferson Laboratory. The afternoon speaker was
E. Ackerman, whose topic was "Prehistory and the Eskimos of Bering
Strait" (illustrated). The May 20-21 meeting was held at Batsto,
Charles F. Kier, Jr., member speaker, talked about "Sand Roads and
Ghost Towns," a pictorial tour of the Wharton Tract "sinkerlands," and
James A. Starkey, guest speaker, reported on "The Batsto Excava-
tions" (Illustrated). This was followed by a tour of the Batsto
Mansion and other buildings of the village. On May 21, four
concurrent tours of the Wharton Tract were made. The October 21
meeting was at the Museum of the American Indian, New York. A
guided tour of the recently opened Williams Memorial Hall of Middle
America material was taken under the direction of Dr. Frederick J.
Dockstader.

News Letters 54-57 and Bulletin 18-19 were published.

Field work consisted of a ten-week season in the Tocks Island
Reservoir area along the upper Delaware River, under the super-
vision of Charles W. Ward. Minisink Island was surveyed and three
sites were test-excavated: The Beisler site near Wallpack Center, the Brace
site at Montague, and the Miller site at Calho. The midler area at the
Beisler site, found last year, was traced. Material showed a Late
Woodland horizon. The Brace site produced many large, stemmed
and side-notched points, mostly of argillite, probably dating from
Early to Middle Woodland. The Miller site produced many pottersheds
and triangular arrowpoints, including one of copper, attributed to a
time period from Oswaco to Historic. The work was financed by the
National Park Service, the New Jersey State Museum, and the
Archeological Society of New Jersey. An innovation was the
co-operation of the Roxbury High School, Succasunna, Morris
County. The School Board set up and subsidized a summer science
project in archeology. Two groups of 24 students worked with us
for three weeks each, with 12 students on alternate days in the field.
The project was under the supervision of Mrs. Bennett Sats
and Kari Brechenson, and the Board provided a bus for transportation.
On the days the students came to the Archeological Laboratory in
Trenton to learn something about cataloging, restoration, etc.

The Society's circulating libraries of books and colored slides
continue to grow.

Both the Unalachtigo and Shongum chapters held meetings and
the latter assembled an exhibition for the Morris County Fair,
Morristown, and is currently making a state-wide survey of bumer-
stones. The Society had a synoptic exhibit at the Somers-County
Teachers' Institute for one day and at the Vandervoir School,
Somerville, for a month. A third exhibit was placed in the Drake
House Museum, Plainfield. These were arranged by Mr. and Mrs.
Herbert L. Taylor.

New York—Luis A. Brennan reported that the New York State
Archeological Association consists of eight chapters with 394 members.

The Annual Meeting was held on April 8 at Cooperstown, New
York, with President Ralph Solecki in the chair. Dr. Solecki gave
the principal address on "The Archeology of Shinnadu "Care," con-
cerning his excavations of a Neanderthal site in Iraq. Other papers
presented included: "Three Mile Harbor Sites," by Roy Latium;
"Archaeology of Two Kinds," by P. A. Wales; "Acculturation of the
York," by William A. Ritchie; "Sea Levels and Archeology in the
Long Island Sound Area," by Bert Salwen; "A New Archeological
Complex in the Mohawk Valley-Symposium on the Bent Site," by Ritchie,
Johnson, Funk, Christian and Glannan, "The Q Tradition and the

The Association's Bulletin appeared three times, with a total of
54 pages, the largest annual volume to date. Regular publications
are also issued by the Morgan, Orange County, and Chenango chapters.
All chapters held exhibits and educational meetings during the year.

The Long Island Chapter reported that it received from a member
a tract of land at Cossacke, New York, on which is located the
famous Cossacke flint quarry.

One of the most promising developments of the year was an
organization meeting on October 12 at Fairweather Hall, Columbia
University, of a metropolitan New York archeological group which
has the intent of seeking membership in the American Archeological
Association. Dr. Solecki was named President pro tem of the group. He announced that its
objective will be to draw together students of the several disciplines
that can be of assistance to archeological research in an effort to
examine such knowledge as a possible of the prehistory of the
environs of the City before continuing occupation erases all remaining evidence.

The following excavations have been reported: Van Epps-Hartley
Chapter—the Menands site where burials were recovered, and the Bent

site, where a new Archaic manifestation has been discovered; Mid-Hudson Chapter—The Sarrigett's Rock Shelter and a shell midden at Croton Point on the Hudson; Orange County Chapter—a site on the banks of the Drowned Lands; Chenango Chapter—the Owasco culture Whites Mead Site; and the Waterford-Schaghticoke—Uncovering of the Old Fort at Schaghticoke, the Moses Kill and Harris sites, the Fort Ann flint mine and the South Bay site.

North Carolina—Joffre L. Coe reported that the Archeological Society of North Carolina membership increased to a new high of 363 members, this increase of 85 is largely due to the activation or reactivation of seven regional chapters of the Society.

On May 6, 1961, the Society met jointly with the Archeological Society of Virginia at Clarksville, Virginia. Judge John Tisdale spoke of Occoneechee Day and its significance. Carl F. Miller, Smithsonian Institution Archeologist, reviewed informally his work at the Tisdale site near Clarksville. Floyd Painter, Past President of the Virginia Society, reported on work done by the Chesapeake Chapter (Norton) on the Waratan site during the past five years. Conway J. Rose, President of the North Carolina Society, presented "A New Light on the Old Tuscarora," based on his research into old maps of the Tuscarora country. Edward M. Dolan then described "Map Making and the Cherokees" and pointed out the general unreliability of early maps for identifying archeological sites.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Goldsboro on October 7 with the Neuse River Chapter as host. Two papers presented were "The Excavation of an Indian Mound in Cumberland County," by A. T. Cotter; and "The Contentnea Creek Network of Tuscarora Villages," by Conway J. Rose. J. C. Harrington was the feature speaker who spoke on the roles and relationships of professional and nonprofessional archeologists. The afternoon session was given to a symposium on "The Current Archaeological Salvage Program in the River Basins of North Carolina." Participants were David Phelps, Marlin Wysong, and Bettye Broyles, moderated by Dr. Coe. These discussions centered on the areas to be flooded such as the Clinchton, Cowan Ford, and Wilkesboro Reservoirs.

At the Annual Meeting, the Society presented its annual Merit Award to Conway J. Rose in recognition of his unstinting efforts during the past few years to enlarge and improve the work of the Society.

During the current year, the North Carolina Legislature voted $42,500 to build a museum at Town Creek Indian Mound. Construction is scheduled to start in the spring of 1962.

During the past year three issues of the Newsletter were published, Nos. 41-45.

Ontario—Phyllis M. Bowland reported that the Ontario Archeological Society has a membership of 70.

Monthly meetings were held except during the summer. Topics and speakers were: "Visits to Roman Sites in Spain and Italy," by Phyllis M. Bowland; "Archaeological Sites in the Deep River Area," by Clyde Kennedy; "The Serpent Mound at Rice Lake," by Richard Johnson; "Creek and Ocmulgee Archeology," by Paul Karrow; "Techniques in Digging," by William Remison. All the above talks were illustrated with movies or coloured slides.

Among the publications planned are: Dr. Anderson's analysis of the Serpent Mound bone material, and "Cahilague 1961," a series of public lectures delivered this summer by members of the staff of the University of Toronto's Field School held at this Huron village site in Simcoe County.

Spring and fall "digs" were held at the Short site near Bowmanville, Ontario. A return visit was made to the Elliott site near Agincourt, Ontario, to obtain a larger sampling of material to be used in a museum display. The survey of the Rouge Valley was continued.

At the monthly laboratory sessions in Oshawa, material from both the above-mentioned sites was prepared and arranged for display in the Oshawa Historical Museum and the Agincourt High School respectively. Bone laboratory sessions were again held twice monthly under the direction of James A. Anderson. Staff members of the University of Toronto. At these, material from the Serpent Mound was prepared for analysis.

A talk entitled "The Archaeology of Scarborough Township" was prepared and given by Past President Frank Mee to the Scarborough Historical Society.

Pennsylvania—Vincent R. Mrozowski reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology has a total membership of 897.

The 1961 Annual Meeting was held on May 12 and 13, 1961, in the Community Room of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, with the luncheon meeting at the Ellis' Club. The following papers were presented at the morning session: "The Chambers Mound, Middle Woodland "Timunum,"" by John A. Zaleski; "The Beaver Valley Chapter; "The Ten Commandments, Phylogeny and Potsherds," by James L. Swauger, Carnegie Museum; and "The Paleo-Indian in Pennsylvania," by John Carter, North-Central Chapter. The Annual Dinner speaker was J. W. Mrozowski, noted explorer and lecturer. Mr. Stowell showed a colored film, "The Eskimo and His Changing World." The Gerald B. Fens ermaker "Archeology Awards" were presented to the following members for outstanding service to American archeology: Emil A. Allan, Beaver Valley Chapter; Frank Stoerzinger, Susquehannock Chapter; Frank Ridley, Ontario Archeological Society; Julius Lopez, Fishing, Long Island, New York; Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Southeastern Chapter; Charles F. Wray, Morgan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association.

Lloyd E. Wurster, North-Central Chapter, the first speaker in the afternoon session, described the survey program carried on by their members in Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton counties, and urged the involvement of all members of the Society in all archeological activities. John G. Withoft, Pennsylvania State Anthropologist, spoke on "Stages in the Development of Pottery Types in Pennsylvania and Surrounding Areas," followed by Vincent R. Mrozowski, Allegheny Chapter, who gave an illustrated talk on "Preliminary Report on 36BrV9, a Stratified Site at Ohiowow, Beaver County, Pennsylvania." J. Alden Mason, one of our Society founders, was given a Life Membership.

In the past year, one double number (Volume XXX, Nos. 3-4, pp. 75-121, December, 1960), and two single numbers (Volume XXXI, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 1-60 and 61-118, April and August, 1961) of The Pennsylvania Archeologist have been published. These combined contained the "Index of The Pennsylvania Archeologist from Volume 26, No. 1, to Volume 30, Nos. 3-4, inclusive, by authors, titles of articles, and titles containing names of counties of Pennsylvania, a total of 17 articles and 65 pages of plates and figures. The Annual Meeting and Chapter Reports for 1960 and 1961 were included in our eight-page Archeological Newsletter which is sent to all members through the courtesy of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; four of these, Nos. 17-20, were received. Here our four pages of Society news keeps the membership of our fast-growing organization up to date in archeological circles.

The Society does not sponsor any field work, but the 12 local chapters have excavation programs of their own. To mention some—the Allegheny Chapter of Pittsburgh has conducted salvage work in Washington and Westmoreland counties that was destroyed in a few days by modern equipment; the Andaste Chapter No. 5 began work on an Indian village; the Eriez Chapter No. 6 has been excavating on an Indian site for several years; the Beaver Valley Chapter has continued the third straight year of its "Winter Dig" on 36BrV9, a stratified site at Ohiowow, in Beaver County; the Frances Dorance Chapter of Wilkes-Barre is helping Jacob Gruber of Temple University on the Schacht site; and the Cargawago Chapter of Meadville continues its "dig" which began last year. Considerable interest is being shown in Altoona for the start of a new chapter. Our local chapters have numbered hundreds of sites that were unknown before. During May and June, Doe W. Drakego of the Carnegie Museum led a field party into the Shenango River Reservoir in Western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, with the aid of society members.

Rhode Island—William S. Fowler reported that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has a membership of 65.

Monthly meetings were held except in July and August, when we were actively engaged in field work at the Greenwood site; work here continues from May through October.Speakers for our meetings were an illuminating from local sources. At our dinner meeting we had as guest speaker Roland Robbins, who told about his archeological work at Saugus in reconstructing the seventeenth-century Saugus Iron Works for the Steel and Iron Institute of America.

We are closing our excavation this season at the Locust Spring site near Saugus, Rhode Island. For the last five seasons, members of the Society have been carrying on research here under the direction of Dr. Fowler, and many interesting features have been exposed. These will be described at length with appropriate illustrations in a report of the "dig" to be undertaken this winter, with publication
sometime next year. In connection with this report, we hope to be able to include a carbon-14 measure of a charcoal sample obtained from the central workings of the nearby Oaklawn steatite quarry. This date has been promised in time for our use, and, when received, it should go a long way in clearing up the position of stone bowl and stone pipe making in central New England.

Yarus, recently deceased, that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a stone pipe making in central New England.

The latter was organized in January of this year. Both chapters report holding regular meetings.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Richmond on November 12, 1960. After a short business session, a most interesting lecture titled “An Archeological Tour of Europe” was presented by Col. Howard MacCord, a member of this Society, recently returned from a three-year tour of duty in Europe with the Army Engineers. Again, this year, on May 6, 1961, a joint meeting of the societies of Virginia and North Carolina was held in Clarksville, Virginia. Four papers were presented as follows: “The Excavation of the Tisdale Site at Clarksville,” by Carl F. Miller, Archeologist, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; “New Light on the Old Tuscaraora,” by Conway J. Rose, President of the Archeological Society of North Carolina; “The MusseL-Eaters of Waratan,” by Floyd E. Painter, Past President of the Virginia Archeological Society; “Map Making and the Indians,” by Edward F. Parker, Research Assistant, Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina. Luncheon was served at the Grace Hotel. Fifty members of the Virginia Society attended.

The Society continued the issuance of the quarterly Bulletin, and members continued their educational work in talks given at schools, Scout meetings, and to other organizations.

WEST VIRGINIA—Edward V. McMichael reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society presently has a membership of 114, with two active chapters.

The Annual Meeting was held in Charleston, West Virginia, on October 21, 1961. Speakers and topics included: Delil Norena, Acting President, “The Student and the Museum”; E. V. McMichael, “Archeological Problems in Central West Virginia”; Sigfus Olafson, “The Ice Age and the Paleo-Indian.” Olaf Prufier, Case Institute of Technology, was guest speaker, with a paper on “The Ice Age in the Ohio Valley.”

During 1961, the Society issued two numbers of the West Virginia Archeologist. Three Newsletters have also been published, including the first of the Section of Archeology, West Virginia Geological Survey. Another issue of the West Virginia Archeologist is in preparation.

The Blennerhassett Chapter of the Society, centered in Parkersburg, participated in a week-end “dig” during the spring. The State Archeologist directed work the first week-end and the chapter continued the work on subsequent week-ends. An Early Fort Ancient site is involved which was being disturbed by heavy trucks running over it. A double-post palisade line and parts of several circular house patterns were found. Other projects of the Blennerhassett Chapter included a survey of a section of Interstate 77 around Parkersburg, and a continuing photography project in which members are trying to record large documented collections of the area, especially that of Heolly Kelly. The Kanawha Chapter of Charleston has continued to assemble information gathered over the years on the Orchard site (Ms-61) where tremendous numbers of artifacts and sites are found. Numerous sites have been recovered in the past. A possible new chapter at West Virginia Institute of Technology has assisted the State Archeologist in test excavations at the Mount Carbon village site (Fa-7), as well as providing much assistance for later full-scale excavations.

Society-wide activities have included continued recording of sites as found, and these site records have now been duplicated for the Section of Archeology and provide an invaluable base from which to work in the future. As an educational project, in the spring of 1961 the State Archeologist sponsored a series of three sources by the State Archeologist in three different cities of the State in order to stimulate local interest and broaden the archeological knowledge of Society members. This was organized by Patrice C. M. Lewis, S. J., and included: Charleston—“Late Prehistoric Culture of the Charleston Townsite,” “The Archeology of the Monongahela Valley”; Parkersburg, “The Prehistory of the Mid-Ohio Valley.” Also, many individual members have assisted the State Archeologist in becoming familiar with sites and collections over the State, and have given unselfishly of their time.

The Society continues to maintain the Moundsville Museum, under the Directorship of Delil Norena, and this project finances many of the Society’s activities. During the past year some of the exhibits have been revised, with a panel on the Cresap Mound prepared by Carnegie Museum, and another on the Archaic, prepared by the State Archeologist.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

A SAND MOUND IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

By H. A. MacCord

A sand mound recently found near Fayetteville, North Carolina, is currently being excavated by H. A. MacCord. The mound, in a swamp on a sandy ridge, is two feet high, and is now 45-50 feet across. Burials are concentrated in a 10-foot radius around the center of the mound. A few burials are under the original sod line, but most are at various heights above it and in the body of the mound. At several places burials are directly superimposed.

Burials are almost exclusively secondary, bundle burials of incomplete skeletons, sometimes with more than one individual represented in the bundle. Most crania are crushed, and most long bones are broken, with ends badly decomposed or gnawed. Few of the smaller bones (phalanges, ribs, vertebrae, etc.) are present. Those burials not of the bundle type are cremations. In these burials a double handful of burned bones is deposited on or near a bundle burial, or the bones are scattered through the mound fill in a limited area. Few burials (less than 20%) contain artifacts or non-skeletal remains. Artifacts found thus far include: antler tip and triangular stone projectile points, celts, a conical clay pipe, fragments of chloritic schist stone pipes, shell disk and marginella beads, sandstone abrasives, fragments of graphite and hematite—obviously used as paints, and a small (3" diameter) cord-marked cup of poorly fired clay. Chips, sherds, charcoal, and a few animal bones scattered through the mound fill appear to be accidental inclusions. No materials of European origin have been found.

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MOYSENECK SITE, NEW KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By Don W. Dragg

The Moyseneck site first came to our attention several years ago when Neil D. Richmond, son of the owner and a member of the Carnegie Museum staff, began collecting at a site on the west side of the Chickahominy River, about 10 feet above the water level at the south end to a high terrace more than 100 feet above the water level at its northern extremity. Cultural materials have been found over this entire area, but the largest components, however, are on the lower elevations.

One of the largest and most important components at the Moyseneck site is one belonging to the Archaic. This component first became evident from the general surface collections, and during the 1961 field work we were able to pinpoint it to a specific area on the lower terrace where it was separated from later pottery-bearing components by a slough representing an old channel of the Chickahominy River. The Archaic component was found on a small knoll behind the slough while most of the later materials were between the slough and the present river channel.
An intensive search was made of the knoll in the hope that there would be post-mold patterns, but none were found. All objects were concentrated in the plow zone which reached a depth of 8-12 inches in the sandy soil. Many concentrations of fire-burned stones denoting the former presence of fires were found scattered throughout the village area. Objects were more concentrated around these old fire places.

Among the major items of the Archaic component were the following: notched or grooved axes crudely chipped from river pebbles; long, wide blades with ovate-based stems; large, wide blades with distinct shoulders and small tapered stems; slender blades with stems flaring parallel sides and concave bases; a variety of side scrapers based upon large blades or flakes; crude core-chopping tools; crude drills with expanded bases; pieces of hematite; and fragments of soapstone vessels. Nearly all the blades, scrapers, and drills were made of quartz as the raw material and the tools were fashioned from large river pebbles; it would appear that this was also the source for the raw material for the blades.

The general configuration of the Moyseneck Archaic assemblage indicates that it was a local manifestation in Virginia of a late Eastern Archaic similar to that described by With broth as the Transitional Culture in Pennsylvania. Many of the items of this Virginia complex also resemble the Savannah River Culture farther to the south. I suspect that as our knowledge increases we will find that all these various local Archaic manifestations along the Eastern Coast that hold many traits in common were part of a widespread Eastern Archaic Tradition quite separate from those of the Ohio and Tennessee valleys.

HISTORY AND PREHISTORY AT TOTTENVILLE, NEW YORK

By Jerome Jacobson

Occupied—apparently with little interruption—since preceramic times, the Burial Ridge area of the town of Tottenville, on Staten Island, New York City, recently has provided new clues to the prehistoric and early historic peoples who dwelt there. Overlooking the Narrows of the island, the site is one of sandy bluffs, same which once overlooked the village of Aquehonga and the Raritan Bay. Since its discovery in 1870, it has been the object of intermittent searching by professional, amateur, and pot-hunter—waited more than a century for the site report. This was compiled by the author in 1960 as a Master's Essay in the Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, from materials in museums and private collections and from library sources. Completion of this paper was followed by excavation of a small part of the site during the summer of 1960 under an honorarium from the New York State Museum and Science Service, as well as by brief investigations by groups from Columbia University and an amateur club on Staten Island.

The site is an outstanding one for coastal New York. It is one of the largest in extent, covering at least 10 acres along the island's southwestern shore. More interments have been found on and around Burial Ridge—upwards of 80 individuals, including a half dozen found within the past three years—than at any other site in the metropolitan area; this figure is more impressive in light of the estimated population of 100 Indians of all of Staten Island at the time of contact. Some 60 pits and hearths have been recorded, another figure seldom surpassed among sites in tidewater New York.

Qualitatively, the site is noteworthy for the presence of pottery styles considered the hallmark of the culture center on the Delaware at Trenton, New Jersey, marked by the Abbott Farm site described by Dorothy Cross. With Abbott influence something of an unknown quantity in coastal New York until the recent research center into the Tottenville material, it becomes apparent that Abbott had important prehistoric cultural effects—symbolized by pottery designs—on Staten Island and probably beyond. Its influence on areas further removed from Abbott Farm than Tottenville was recently noted by Julius Lopez. Just when this radiation of influence began remains to be discovered, but it must have started before the advent of the Late Woodland East River Aspect of coastal New York.

Indeed, Tottenville's key location and its accessibility by water travel from almost every direction made it especially attractive as a settlement location. The high, sandy bluffs that gave the Raritan village of Aquehonga its name, the area has been known to the Raritan for thousands of years. This is witnessed, besides the Abbott Farm pottery, by examples of Point Peninsula pottery from upper New York State and a remarkable burial of a child of about six years, the richest Indian grave found in New York City. Interred with a polished stone platform pipe, a necklace of marginella and olivella shells from the Gulf of Mexico, a copper gorget, with its skull protected by a circle of large Jasper cache blades, the burial presents one of the most striking examples of Hopewellian influence to reach the Atlantic coast of northeastern North America.

Stratification of the section of the site excavated in 1960 shows a surface deposit of some three inches of black humus overlying a disturbed layer of brown earth about a foot in depth, apparently an old plow zone. Below this lay an inch or two of undisturbed midden material, from which refuse pits dipped down into a yellow sand substratum. Late Woodland and recent (19th century) remains were found throughout the humus and plow zones, Late Woodland pottery in the undisturbed midden and in the pits, and preceramic artifacts in the upper zone of yellow sand, which seemed sterile below 30 inches from the surface.

Vermont Archeology

By John C. Hueniken

Vermont is a rich field archeologically, underground and under water.

Prehistoric rock carvings have been found in Brattleboro and Bellows Falls. Unmistakable evidences of Pre-Algonkian and Old Algonkian cultures have come to light in many parts of Vermont, but only the Champlain Valley has been scientifically worked. (If time permitted I would give further, well-deserved attention to the late Dean George H. Perkins of the University of Vermont.)

Recent Algonkian traces, often mingled with Iroquian goods, now rest in museums at New York, Ticonderoga, and Burlington.

The Champlain Valley is labelled "Irocoisa" on old maps. Champlain (1609) reported few or no inhabitants, due to wars, probably extended struggles of the Mohawk against Mahican, Huron, and Abenaki. Vermont was a buffer strip from about 1550 (?) until 1761 when English settled began to colonize in earnest.

Errant artifacts witness northward retreat of Algonkians from New England and New York, beginning in 1637 with the Pequot war. Besides Paleo-Indian, Algonkian and Iroquian sites, Vermont provides opportunities for those who would investigate Revolutionary forts and battles. Practically nothing has been done at Isle La Motte (Fort St. Anne, 1666), Newbury (1750-1781), or Hubbardton (1777), all of which are known to have been the homes (temporary at least) of Indian groups as well as White pioneers.

In recent years the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has conducted "digs" at Orwell (1934), the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society (defunct since 1941) at Vergennes, and the Vermont Historical Society at another Champlain Valley sites, 1931-1934.

William Ross of St. Albans is still going strong, aided and abetted by New York's archeologist, William A. Ritchie who has noted Highgate findings in several bulletins: "Vermont has long been the most neglected (archeologically) section of New England despite a growing body of evidence that its western portion, at least, has supported aboriginal populations since Paleo-Indian times."

A comparatively recent development in marine archeology, skin diving (sometimes followed by suction pumping) has resulted in the rediscovery of Revolutionary naval wrecks in Lake Champlain. Warships, cannon balls, uniform buttons, shoe buckles, and coins are among the more valuable finds.

Vermont is a rich field. It deserves professional attention.

Paleo and Archaic: A Realignment

By L. A. Brennan

The first full decade of the use of the C14 dating method has produced an impressive body of evidence that the way of life which, with its associated artifacts, we have been calling "Archaic" co-existed over several millennia with the way of life which, with its associated artifacts, we have been calling "Paleo-Indian or Paleo-Hunter."
The unavoidable implication of the data is that what we have been calling Archaic and Paleo, and one example of it, are non-related ways of life or subsistence patterns. They do not have the progenitor-offspring, or antecedent-consequence relationship that we have, up to now, been assuming.

The CI4 dates published on such sites as the Radatz Rock Shelter, Wisconsin (about 11,000 B.P.); Modoc Rock Shelter, Illinois (about 11,000 B.P.); Folsom site, New Mexico (about 9,700 B.P.); Danger Cave, Utah (about 11,000 B.P.); Fishbone Cave, Utah (about 11,000 B.P.); Fort Rock Cave, Oregon (about 11,000 B.P.); Naco, Arizona (about 9,200 B.P.); and the Lehner Ranch site (about 7,000 B.P.), show that the variations of the generalized forager or hunter-collector way of life are everywhere at least contemporary with the specialized way of life of the hunters of the big-game herd animals, especially bison and mammoth, as these hunters have so far been dated at Bull Brook, Massachusetts (about 9,000 B.P.), in the East; at Lindenmeyer, Colorado (about 11,000 B.P.), in the West; at the Lehner Ranch (about 11,500 B.P.) and Naco, Arizona (about 9,200 B.P.), in the South; and at the Ten Mile site (about 10,850 B.P.), and the Allen site (about 8,000 B.P.), all in Wyoming, in the North.

In addition there is more positive evidence of the association of artifacts and/or the way of life heretofore labelled Archaic with artifacts and/or the way of life heretofore labelled Paleo-Indian. Among the data here to be reported is the acceptance of the term "Archaic" by the authors to the preceramic Logan Creek site, Nebraska (about 11,000 B.P.), in the West; at the Horner site (about 11,000 B.P.), and the Allen site (about 8,000 B.P.), both in Wyoming, in the North.

The Symposium opened with a barrage of challenge from Ivor Noel-Hume who questioned the concept of seeking anything but "true" in the pleasurable pursuit of archeology. The burden of his argument was that the sober facts of serious archeological achievement require the archeologist to put purpose before pleasure and competence before the compensating enjoyment of digging and finding. A sum of similar data, this, the Symposium went on, presented to the archeologist a choice of two broad courses of action. The first is the archeologist's, as observer, who amasses artifacts without any clearly defined purpose. The other, the second, is the archeologist's who places research as the ultimate objective of the exploration of cultural remains. He, Geiger Onwake, Archeological Society of Delaware; and Stanley South, Archeologist of Brunswick Town State Historic Site, North Carolina.

The 1961 Annual Meeting of the ESAF at Williamsburg, Virginia, witnessed a significant step toward enlisting the interest and influence of non-professional archeologists in the cause of conservation of historical sites and in their archeological value. Both those who do and those who do not make a living from archeology talked for two hours, buff tickled with professional, definitions of purpose were aired and challenged, and the whole group arose—in sections—to inspect the archeological laboratory of Colonial Williamsburg and the remarkable achievements of Ivor Noel-Hume and his capable archeologist wife, Audrey, and their assistants. Result: The problems of historical sites archeology balanced neatly with the pleasures, and the resolution augurs well for the future of historical sites in the Eastern States.
John Griffin cautioned the archeologist who is primarily an anthropologist, as most professional archeologists are in the U.S., to keep in view consistently his obligation to see living people in their cultural setting as he investigates historical sites. Benny Keel, archeologist at Town Creek Indian Mounds, North Carolina, observed that there is more to archeology than technique. The archeologist must see the significance of the data and interpret it to the utmost capability of his anthropological training. There is no use kidding the avid archeologist that he can—as he is sometimes misleadingly informed by the flanks of the great Spanish treasure ships—assume a scientific responsibility singlehanded when he simply lacks the training to do so.

Finally, the panel and floor discussion grew warm over the need for training opportunities for the non-professional which would render his contributions to archeology more competent and controlled. The suggestion was made that the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and leading universities open training courses to qualified laymen who represent organizations devoted to archeological investigations and conservation, namely, state and local archeological societies. It was observed that some societies might even find the means to contribute financially to the expenses of such a course for one of their membership. John Corbett, ranking Government archeologist present, mentioned efforts by the National Park Service to indoctrinate its field and technical personnel in the aims and responsibilities of archeological conservation.

Another thought was expressed that training films and lectures could be made available to archeological societies. Taped talks and filmed programs—the latter, for example, demonstrated at Colonial Williamsburg by Iror Noel-Hume—could serve to inform laymen on conservation techniques. Latimer Ford rose to cite the example of John Witthoff, whose seminar course in archeology was sponsored for its members by the Archeological Society of Maryland and drew enthusiastic response.

In sum, the Symposium evoked for the Eastern States Archeological Federation a genuine awareness of the need for historical site conservation and investigation, and of the part state and local archeological societies can take in such programs which are competently sponsored. The chairman observed, in closing, the fine service done by the Archeological Society of Maryland and drew enthusiastic response.

UNDERWATER EXPLORATION OF HISTORIC SITES

By Mendel L. Peterson

Until World War II the shallow waters lying around continents and islands of the world were pretty much lost to investigation by archeologists and historians. For thousands and thousands of years men have designated these areas as lost only in the 19th century did the advent of successful diving suits develop. Even these, however, did not offer the freedom and safety necessary to penetrate the reef areas of the tropics. The Second World War saw the invention of two types of light diving gear which gives to the diver the freedom of a fish and enables him to penetrate areas not practical for the diver in heavy gear. These areas are strewn with the wreckage of lost ships and sunken land sites and offer a potentially great treasure to the archeologist and historian.

Sites of wrecked ships are especially valuable. A shipwreck occurs in a very short period. In that time a complex of cultural material is dumped into the sea and soon covered over to await discovery by the underwater explorer. It is, in effect, an accidental "time capsule" containing the gear of the ship, her cargo, and the personal effects of the crew and passengers. Once the site is identified, all of the objects take on an added value, for they may then be precisely dated. Thus they form a valuable reference for students wishing to establish the period of similar objects found in land sites where occupation may have extended over a long period of time, and where the precise periods of materials found on them may be difficult to establish.

Perhaps the richest areas in the New World are those lying along the flanks of the great Spanish treasure route which for three centuries supplied the bullion to sustain Spain as a world power. This route ran from Cartagena and Vera Cruz to Havana, through the Florida Straits to Bermuda and on to Europe. Large fleets and individual "ships of register" sailed this route annually. The lure of the wealth of the Americas to Europe and the efforts of all her enemies to take that treasure from her.

Of the hundreds of ships sailing these waters, many were lost on the shoals and reefs flanking the route. Hunter and uncharted alike became victims and added their bones to the deposits which increased as decades passed. Today areas such as headlands along the route, Cape San Antonio on the western end of Cuba, the Yucatan Peninsula, the Florida Keys and Bahama, the Bahamas, and Bermuda contain hundreds of wreck sites awaiting the explorer.

With the progress in diving techniques and the increase of diving activity have come major problems. These sites which were protected from amateur diver and professional archeologist and historian alike now lie open to exploitation by divers untrained in the proper techniques of exploration and preservation. As a consequence, thousands of historically important specimens are being recovered only to be allowed to disintegrate through indiscrernion or ignorance of proper preservation methods. The development of proper exploration methods leads also to loss of many specimens and reduces the chances that many sites will be properly identified.

These difficult problems are not all the result of exploitation by unskilled divers. The professional archeologist and historian as well face great difficulties in perfecting underwater exploration techniques and in properly protecting the materials they have recovered. The wrecks have created these problems. In the first place, a wreck site under water is like no site on dry land or even in wet soil. Being in a fluid medium the methods of exploring it must differ greatly from those used ashore. This is not to say that the most precise methods available should not be used. They should, but the underwater explorer will never be able to approach the exacting methods used in land archeology. All shipwrecks are closed sites. After any surface contamination has been recognized and removed, all of the materials in the site are of a period. Thus stratigraphic methods are not of the prime importance which they are in land sites. It would be ideal, of course, to analyze an underwater site, layer by layer if this were possible, but usually it is not. At best such analysis, in certain rare instances, could tell how a ship was laden. Usually, however, it would tell us very little since objects on most sites are heavily shifted about during the period when the ship was sinking, and as it moved about while the hull was disintegrating through the action of wave and worm. In reef areas, such as Bermuda, ships will often sink in sand holes between coral heads. Here the timbers lie flat while the momentum of the wreckers breaks down the timbers to the turn of the bilges after they have been weakened by rot and the worm. The timbers which fall free are quickly destroyed and the sand which early covered the site completes the camouflage. It is very difficult to disintegrate the site, and the action of its rising and falling with the movement of the water literally sucks the objects which have fallen from the rotting hull under thebottom. Thus most of the objects have moved far from their original positions. *

The other problem, that of charting the site, is similar to that of laying out a grid on land. This is accomplished under water by the use of a surveying device developed at the Smithsonian Institution and designed to perform the function of the Brunton transit. It consists of an azimuth circle mounted on a brass rod which becomes a datum point when driven into the bottom in the approximate center of the wreck site. This circle is oriented to magnetic north by the use of an underwater compass and locked on the rod. A sweep of the entire area is then made with an electronic detector and at each "hot" spot a buoy is set on a two-foot line is dropped. When the "hot" spots have been completely marked, a measuring chain is hooked to a swivel atop the rod, and two divers take readings of bearings and distance of the buoys in a clockwise order. These are plotted to a chart and thus provide a working drawing of the site. This same method may be used to lay out a grid with buoys anchored to metal rods marked in inches at 10-foot intervals. In this manner a reasonable record of the depth of excavation in each square may be kept. Much remains to be done in perfecting these techniques but substantial progress has been made.

*A notable exception is the Vasa discovered almost intact in the cold, muddy waters of Stockholm Harbor. Here many of the objects are in virtually perfect condition and the site has been preserved between decks by accepted archeological techniques. Other ships in this same condition probably will be discovered in the deep cold waters of the Baltic.
A third problem confronting the underwater explorer is that of preservation. A substantial volume can be written on this subject alone, but it suffices here to say that techniques have been developed to preserve ferrous and non-ferrous metals, ceramic and organic materials. Generally ceramic materials need only to be washed and properly preserved, and our nation will be the richer for it.

In summary it may be said that underwater deposits offer a potential of tremendous value to students of historical archeology and history. The elements of underwater analysis and preservation of objects recovered are being solved. The problem of protection of the sites is one of government and regulation. If these areas can be protected as they are on land, sites of great historical interest will be discovered, scientifically explored, and the collections from them properly preserved, and our nation will be the richer for it.

STANFIELD-WORLEY SHELTER EXCAVATION—PRELIMINARY REPORT

By David L. DeJarnette

The Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter (1CT 125) is located in a sandstone bluff, approximately 100 feet high, about seven miles south of the Tennessee River, in Colbert County, Alabama, near the head of Henson's Creek. The excavation was sponsored and financed by the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., and the Alabama Archaeological Society, and conducted by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Alabama.

Test excavation of the site was started during the end of the 1960 season. Two weeks were spent at that time excavating two trenches, both 45 feet long and 5 feet wide, one parallel to the back wall of the shelter and the other perpendicular to the back wall and crossing the original entrance.

Work at the site was resumed in June of 1961. The first area excavated was the 100-foot trench at the outer margin of the shelter. Two trenches were excavated perpendicular to the 100-foot trench, down the slope away from the mouth of the shelter, in order to determine the composition of the sterile soil below the habitation level. The next step, preparatory to the use of block technique, was the clearing out of the backfill in the 1960 trenches and the excavation of the 115-foot trench.

The procedure outlined above isolated two blocks, each 10 x 40 feet. These areas were labeled Block 1 and Block 2. The later excavation of the 145-foot trench along the back wall of the shelter isolated Block 3. Examination of all the profiles exposed resulted in the recognition of four stratigraphic zones over the sterile sand and gravel underlying the site. These strata were termed Zones A through D.

Archæological Features

Features due to Indian activity in the shelter fell into three classes: fire pits, refuse pits, midden pits, and burials. The total number of fire pits and hearths encountered was 19. Refuse pits of various sizes, both circular and irregular in shape, were more numerous. Sixty-three of these were found. Eleven burials were uncovered at the site. The first four burials were located during the 1960 excavations and contained no burial associations.

Burials 5, 6, 8 and 11, containing associated artifacts and from the 1961 excavations, are described below:

Burial 5. This burial was found covered with rocks in a pit intrusive from a point approximately 3 feet below the surface. The skeletal remains were those of an adult male, found in a tightly flexed position, lying on its right side. Five projectile points were found in association with the interment; two of these were undifferentiated triangular, two were undifferentiated expanded stemmed, and one was a distal end. An antler tine was also found with the points. All of the artifacts were found near the proximal end of the left tibia.

Burial 6. Burial 6 was that of an adult, sex undetermined, lying on its back in a fully flexed position. The pit, dug from a level above the C Zone, was partially lined with rocks. Near the distal end of the right humerus a number of artifacts had been placed. These included 4 Morrow Mountain projectile points, 2 cache blades, 2 un-differentiated triangular projectile points, 1 bifaced knife, and a bone atlantic sickle. A Greenbrier Dalton was also found in two pieces in the pit fill, but was not considered to be a burial association.

Burials 8 and 11. Burial 8 was found in an oval-shaped pit, partly lined with rocks. The pit was originally dug from above the C Zone. In it, lying on its back in a partly flexed position, was the skeleton of a mature male. Around the skull a number of artifacts had been placed. These included 7 Morrow Mountain projectile points, 1 undifferentiated triangular point, 4 bone awls, 1 unfinished end-scrapers, 1 triangular end-scraper, 1 Crawford Creek point, 1 expanded-base drill, 1 distal end of a projectile point, 1 pebble hammer, 1 triangular end-scraper, 1 White Springs projectile point (variant), 1 core, 1 flake knife, and 1 antler flaker. A turtle shell was also found with these artifacts. Near the proximal end of the right humerus of the burial, 6 bone awls, 1 core, and a triangular end-scaper had been placed. Burial 11 was found under Burial 8. Both burials were evidently placed in the same pit. The remains of Burial 11 were those of an adult male, lying in a partly flexed position. Near the skull were 4 Morrow Mountain projectile points and an expanded-base drill.

The large number of artifacts found together with the burials will help in the better definition of this complex.

Tentative Conclusions

The Stanfield-Worley Shelter was occupied intermittently by many Indian groups. The upper levels of the site yielded ceramics manufactured by both Woodland and Mississippian potters. Numerous projectile points identical to the artifacts found in the Archæic shellmounds along the Tennessee River are also found. The upper zones of the site, therefore, are the accumulation of debris left by all of the major, well-known cultures of the Tennessee Valley. Shell Mound Archaic through Mississippian.

The lowest stratum at the site represents an archeological complex transitional between early makers of fluted points and the later Shell Mound Archaic cultures. Further definition of the Dalton complex, as it is found at the site, as well as the detailed study of the later transitional cultures, in evidence just above the Dalton Zone, such as the Morrow Mountain, will be the object of a great deal of further study.

University of Michigan dates on two charcoal samples from the 1960 test excavation for the Dalton Zone give: No. 1151-9,440 ±450, No. 1155-9,390 ±400.

ARCHAIC AND TRANSITIONAL WOODLAND CULTURES IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA

By A. R. Kelly

Our present knowledge of the Archæic and Woodland cultures of northeast Georgia has accrued rapidly during the last ten years as a result of the salvage programs in archeology, in the Clarke Hill and Hartwell Basins, and prior survey made in the Athens area by A. R. Kelly and his students operating from the University of Georgia. The typological series representative of projectile points and other tool classes have been established on the basis of analysis of 30,000 artifacts, a pooled collection in the E. R. Mell collection of the University of Georgia.

Mr. Mell, for over twenty years Superintendent of Schools in Athens, Georgia, had surface collected on sites located in eight counties covering an area of sixty miles around Athens and Clarke County, his major collecting having accumulated in twenty years of persistent, methodical collecting from perceived sites within this large area. Most of the material in the pooled collection studied for this report came from Walton County toward the south of Athens, and from the White and Callaway Valleys and the area covered by the Savannah River and Fishing Creek to the east some fifty miles from Athens. The geographical features are important, as the collections from the eastern sector reflect increasing components of materials assignable to the Savannah River Focus (Stalling's Island) whereas the Walton materials exhibit weathered flint reminiscent of the well-known Macon Plateau Flint Industry, uncovered by A. R. Kelly in the Smithsonian expedition to the Ocmulgee River near Macon in 1938.

A widely prevalent feature of many quarry points in the northeastern Georgia collections, as well as in the flint and chert patinated series,
is the beveled, corner- or side-notched projectile point. Closely allied to these, again occurring in both quartz and flint, are the usual hafted laterally beveled (at an approximate 45 degrees from stem base) side scrapers. These are definitely not projectiles and may be correlated with the equally extensive series of plano-convex end-scrapers, found also in both quartz and flint series, with near beveling of the end portions to support the hypothesis that the beveled points may also not be true projectiles but another variant of hafted scraping or planing tools. These appear to have been resharpened to form almost drill-like types. The large Moll Collection from northeast Georgia thus contrasts with many archaic specimens found by Kelly in 1935-1938 at Macon Plateau, and elsewhere in central and south Georgia coastal plains, to suggest some sort of contemporaneity in stylistic development between the patinated or so-called "flints" of the coastal plains and the complex which Joseph R. Caldwell has tentatively denominated the "Old Quartz Industry" in north and northeast Georgia.

Again, both in flint and contrasting quartz series, the Moll Collection exhibits a variety of plano-convex end-scrapers, which Kelly has divided into three main classes, i.e., keeled scrapers, "finger-nail" tabular end-scrapers, and "turtle back" rounded, convex end-scrapers. Some very large cumbersome "turtle back"s were found at Macon, occur sporadically in the terminal Piedmont of the Walton and Wilkes County poolsed collections, and are duplicated in the quartz.

There is a strong suggestion that the Archaic series in northeast Georgia exhibits many special classes of projectiles, in terms of stem bases and blade forms, reminiscent of the Archaic as described by Joffre Cox for the Ohio series. In this series the determination of this trend is toward increasing size and large-blade categories, with lanceolate types increasing also, toward the important southeastern key site of Stallings Island near Augusta, Georgia. A strong showing of Stallings Island types occur well up the Savannah to the Broad River confluence to the Athens area. Some characteristic metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, and metavolcanic minerals of a tufaceous nature, constitute the prime material from which many of the Stallings Island (Savannah Focus) stone assemblages were made.

Archaeological Project's excavations there in 1935-1938 at Macon Plateau, and elsewhere in central and south Georgia coastal plains, to suggest some sort of contemporaneity in stylistic development between the patinated or so-called "flints" of the coastal plains and the complex which Joseph R. Caldwell has tentatively denominated the "Old Quartz Industry" in north and northeast Georgia.

THE NURSERY SITE—A PREHISTORIC NIAGARA FRONTIER IROQUOIS VILLAGE

By MARSH E. WHITE

The Nursery site (Dep 3-1) is located about eight and one-half miles east of the City of Buffalo in the Town of Lancaster, Erie County, a short distance from Ellicott Creek. The Niagara Frontier Archaeological Project's excavations there in 1960 were planned to investigate the settlement pattern in order to learn whether the site was a village or a camp. The site was reported by Carleton Conklin and Gordon Schmahl, members of the Frederick M. Houghtoil Chapter, New York State Archeological Association, who had previously excavated a number of pits scattered throughout a sandy field which sloped gently to a dry creek bed. It was with the cooperation and assistance of Conklin and Schmahl that excavations were begun to search for traces of palisades or long-houses which would indicate that the occupation was more permanent than that of a temporary campsite. Thanks are also due the property owners, William Mack and Roy Wagner, for their cooperation.

Proof of the permanency of occupation was found in a series of postmolds identified as the remains of a palisade. Two rows of posts intersected to form two overlapping arcs, one of which was traced for about 160 feet. The curvature of this segment, which is insufficient to estimate the total extent or form of the palisade, suggests that this was a sizable enclosure. Future work is planned to trace the remainder and to establish the size of the village.

The burial customs of the Nursery inhabitants were investigated in both 1960 and 1961. Two primary individual burials were flexed, with the head to the east, and were without grave objects. One additional burial showed evidence of the removal of the skull and most of the long bones, while the remaining bones were scattered around the edges of the burial pit. The removal had probably taken place in preparation for multiple secondary burial, one of which had been described in the site several years previously.

Another multiple secondary burial was excavated in 1961 and is currently being studied. This ossuary consisted of 15 to 18 individuals closely packed in a shallow pit. In most instances these bundles had been carefully arranged with the long bones oriented so that their long axes were in an east-west direction. No grave objects were included.

Artifacts recovered from the site were few. The pottery and pipes indicated that this was a prehistoric Niagara Frontier Iroquois village of the Intermediate Period of Iroquois development, probably ca. 1400 A.D.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA

By EDWARD V. McMICHAEL

Recent survey work in Nicholas County and excavations in Fayette County, in central West Virginia, have provided much new information about the archeology of the upper Kanawha Valley.

Paleo-Indian and Archaic cultures are still poorly defined, since pure series are unknown. A few hafted lanceolate points, have been found in Nicholas County, and a degenerate fluting tradition may exist in Nicholas County. Lanceolate and broad-stemmed projectile points may represent Early Archaic. Later Archaic is represented by cultures of mixed Ohio Valley and Montane influences, with some use of non-chert rock for projectile points. Most information comes from shallow or mixed rock-shelter sites, so proper associations are difficult.

This area of West Virginia contains the easternmost Adena material in the Kanawha Valley. A mound dug by J. F. Ha e in 1897 appears to have been Adena (Fa-5). Adena circles exist in Fayette County, and both mounds and circles show much use of stone. Adena stemmed points and sherds of Adena pottery are being recovered at Fa-7 (Mt. Carbon Village) excavations.

Interior cord-marked pottery has been found in Nicholas County, but appears to be a persistent Middle and Late Woodland type, rather than a Vinette I cognate. Middle Woodland is represented by two ceramic series: a limestone-tempered one, with only cord-marked and plain surfaces, and a clay-tempered one with cord-marked, plain, and a little incising. The latter is well-made, thin pottery, and is associated with Flint Ridge flake knives, well-made corner-notched points, rectanguoloid gorgets, copper beads and barb as burial associations, and probably small mounds in Nicholas County. At Fa-7, Middle Wood­land pits are characteristic of oval basin shapes, and are filled with many fire-cracked rock.

On the Late Prehistoric time level, two cultures are present: a Late Woodland peripheral group, the Buck Garden Complex, and Mississippian-influenced Fort Ancient. In Nicholas County rock shelters and the middle levels of Fa-7, a grit-tempered (Kanawha black flint or local sandstone) pottery series occurs. It is very dominantly cord-marked with the only decoration being paddle-edge impressions on folded-over rim strips. Projectile points are vaguely corner-notched, but triangular points have increasing popularity. Camel coal pendants and bone gorgets probably belong with the complex, and a number of burials have been found in rock shelters occupied by the Buck Garden people in Nicholas County.

Finally, as a result of excavations now in progress at Fa-7, on the south bank of the Kanawha River, much information is available about Fort Ancient. A large stockaded village is indicated, with rectangular house patterns. Pottery found in fa-7 has both small and large forms, with some punctated, roughened, and simple stamped occur. A high similarity with "late" Madisonville pottery is apparent, and the main Fort Ancient occupation is probably quite late.
AN EXPLANATION FOR FLEXED BURIALS

By Arthur A. Futer

The Strickler site (LA-3), situated one mile south of Washington Boro in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was the location for my most recent archeological discovery. Prior to 1931, when Donald A. Cadzow made extensive excavations in Susquehannock sites which included the Strickler site (LA-3), no data were recorded relative to the possible methods employed for the transportation of dead from the village to the burial ground. (This applies to Cadzow's report and that of others since 1931.)

Many paragraphs have been devoted to types and descriptions of burials—such as extended and flexed—with some reference to bundle and placed-bone types. These descriptions of burials were based entirely on the skeletal remains found during archeological excavations. Apparently, prior to my recent burial excavation, nothing had been excavated or noted that would suggest a possible means for the carrying of the corpse to the grave.

This new discovery was made while excavating my ninety-eighth burial in the Strickler site (LA-3), cataloged as GFI-33161. Three feet, eight inches in length, bathtub or pear shaped, with a width of 2 ft., 6 in., the grave pit was not unusual. From the top-soil surface to the grave-pit floor, it measured 4 ft. The body was oriented with the long axis placed along a northwest to southeast line, the head positioned to the northwest, and the face directed to the east—a typical Strickler flexed burial.

No unusual native or trade artifacts were removed. The material found consisted of a rum bottle, two clay pots (one Strickler and one Washington Boro type), three iron bracelets, two brass bracelets, a brass snuffbox, scissors, an iron chisel, an iron door-hinge, a quantity of glass tubular beads, a small key, and a very fine copper kettle.

As the excavation progressed, it was noted that the remains of a pole or rod extended the entire length of the grave from a point over the skull to the extreme opposite end of the grave. From the point above the skull, which measured 8 in. above the grave-pit floor, it extended through the upright handle of the copper kettle in a slanting position, 18 in. from the grave-pit floor at the opposite end. Over-all measurements of the rod were 51 in. in length by an average width of 2 in. These measurements do not represent the original length and thickness of the rod at the time it was placed in the grave. Naturally, considerable evidence of decay was noted. Due to this poor state of preservation, it could not be removed in one piece. However, portions were excavated, which were restored at a later date.

The fact that no tool or implement was attached to either end of the rod rules out the possibility of its being a handle. No axes, spears, or hoes were found which would suggest a long handle. Of particular interest was the position of the pole in relation to that of the skeletal remains. Placed above the body, as described in the previous paragraph, and passing through the upright handle of the copper kettle, this rod had obviously a definite purpose.

It is my belief that the pole suggests a carrying stick from which the body, having been fastened to the stick with either cordage or rawhide, was suspended. By this method, the body could have been transported from the village site to the burial ground on the shoulders of two individuals, in the same manner as the present-day hunters carry dead game from the forest.

During the course of excavating other burials, I have found fragments of wood, which I now believe were originally portions of carrying rods. In many cases, iron gun-barrels, 57 in. in length, were removed. These, too, could have served the same purpose. The relative position of the gun barrels to the skeletal remains was similar to that of the pole or rod.

If this method of corpse transportation were used, another possibility can be suggested. The flexing of a body could take place either during the short period after death, before rigor mortis, or after, when the body would begin to decay. Naturally, the Indians, after previous experience with the dead, would transport the corpse to the burial ground at this time. If the carrying rod were employed, the body could have become flexed while suspended and remained in that position when placed in the grave. This could account for the many flexed burials that have been excavated.

Two outstanding facts tend to support my suggestions: the upright kettle handle through which the rod passed, and the position of the rod in relation to the flexed skeletal remains.