MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, 1964, at Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Registration for members and guests began at 9:00 A.M., Saturday, at the Holiday Inn, South Attleboro. Joffre L. Coe, President, opened the meeting at 9:50 A.M. by introducing Harold F. Nye, President of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. Mr. Nye stated that the Federation had met at Attleboro in 1945 with 70 persons from five states attending, a small representation compared to the present meeting. He then introduced Cyril K. Brennan, Mayor of Attleboro, who welcomed the Federation on behalf of the citizens of that city. He said he was proud we had selected this locus for the meeting and pointed out there were many universities and colleges nearby, creating an academic atmosphere.

A session of contributed papers followed, with Maurice Robbins presiding. The following papers were presented: "The Orchard Site Ossuary, Fort Erie, Ontario," by Marian E. White, Buffalo Museum of Science (read by title); "Wooden Bowl Remains at an Archaic Site Associated with Steatite Bowl Sherds, Including Their Recognition, and the Technique Developed for Removing Them from the Ground for Preservation" (illustrated), by Karl S. Dodge, Massachusetts Archaeological Society; "The Hancock Rock-Shelter" (illustrated), by Louis A. Brennan, New York State Archeological Association; "Preliminary Report, Ram Pasture L, a Stratified Site on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts" (illustrated), by Bernard H. Stockley, Massachusetts Archaeological Society; "The Flock Site, Henrico County, Virginia" (illustrated), by Randolph Owen and Howard A. MacCord, Archeological Society of Virginia; "Photography in Archeology" (illustrated), by Robert E. Ashley, Massachusetts Archaeological Society.


After the session a trip was made to the Bromson Museum, Attleboro, with transportation furnished by the host society. The dinner was held at the Holiday Inn, after which a tribute to Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, composed by Louis A. Brennan, was read by Sigfus Olafson. Then Junius Bird, American Museum of Natural History, gave an illustrated address on "The Vikings."

The Business Meeting was opened by Joffre L. Coe, President, Sunday, November 8, at 9:40 A.M. at the Holiday Inn.

The minutes of the Philadelphia meeting, November 9 and 10, 1963, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 23.

Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported the following recommendations of the Executive Board: that the 1965 membership dues of the Federation be the same as last year, $10.00 for societies of 100 or less members, and $7.50 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof, plus $1.00 for each chapter which belongs to that organization; that the Directory list only the name of the President or Chairman of each Chapter; that this meeting recommend the setting-up of a project which may include the Membership Chairman and required for the membership; that this meeting examine and recommend the criteria for membership in the Eastern States Archeological Federation; that the 1965 Annual Meeting be held in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that she handled the follow-up correspondence for the 1963 Annual Meeting; prepared and mailed Federation meeting announcements to the Executive Board and to presidents and secretaries of the member societies, and chapter heads; arranged for shipping in bulk Bulletin 23 to secretaries of the member societies for distribution to their membership; arranged for printing "An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard," Research Series No. 2, and received 4,000 copies from the printer; handled all Federation publications and sent receipts to the Treasurer. The Federation Directory was revised, mimeographed and distributed, and continual revision was kept up through the year and officers notified. In the Directory it was noted if societies published bulletins and/or news letters, in addition to the date of the Annual Meeting. The total membership of the Federation as reported to the Corresponding Secretary as of October 31, 1964, is 6,686.

Don W. Dragoon, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of $749.07 in the general account as of November 2, 1964. Receipts during the year included $247.89 registration balance from the 1963 Annual Meeting, $855.43 dues from affiliated societies, $10.50 from sale of Bibliography No. 1, $1.50 from sale of Bulletin, and the following donations: $20.50 from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, $5.00 from John L. Cotter, and $11.15 collected at the 1963 meeting. Disbursements included $587.90 for printing Bulletin 23, $75.50 for printing in 1964, printing announcements, $62.75 for printing 1963 programs, $0.90 for printing 1963 dinner tickets, $32.75 for printing stationery, $10.50 for expense of Local Arrangements Committee, 1963 meeting, $0.93 discount debit on Canadian check, $4.75 debit on improper check, and $0.94 for bank service charge. Dr. Dragoon also reported a balance in the Bibliography No. 2 Special account (National Science Foundation) totaling $15.30. The disbursements included $15.30 from the University of Pennsylvania to the University of Pennsylvania N.S.F. Fund for distribution of Bibliography No. 2, $50.00 from sale of Bibliography No. 2, $8.90 from handling charges on Bibliography No. 2. Disbursements included $25.00 for typing, $26.90 for 2,000 mailing envelopes, $15.70 for 100 fancy bags, $25.05 for announcements of Bibliography No. 2, $28.51 for New Jersey State Museum postage.

Maurice Robbins, Research Chairman, reported that there was no research program this year.

J. Alden Mason, Editorial Chairman, reported by letter that for the third successive year he regrets his absence from the Annual Meeting, and for the same reason—absence from the country. He enclosed a letter from No. 23 which was distributed to all members. The Bibliography of Archaeological Periodicals" prepared by Edward C. Boss of Allegheny Chapter No. 1, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, has recently been compiled. He notes the experience of a great amount of time and considerable money. Copies have been sent to the secretaries of member societies and chapters of the Federation as well as to its officers and staff chairman. Mr. Boss intends to send copies also to leading archeological museums and libraries. He would be glad to mimeograph more copies for wider distribution if the necessary funds therefor could be found. He also plans to issue supplements as more publications are brought to his attention and made known in ones already noted. The coverage, however, is practically complete. The Bibliography consists of forty pages, with complete data on each of the 122 publications, and an index and several charts. They are divided into Regional and Non-Local, and the Regional publications are listed under seven geographical areas of the United States and adjacent Canada and Mexico. The Non-Local publications are the journals of museums, societies, federations, and other organizations of national scope, and archeological magazines. Mr. Boss deserves the sincere thanks of the Federation and of its members for his accomplishment of this enormous task.

Alfred K. Guthe, Special Editor, reported by letter that the publication of "An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard," Volume I, as Research Publication No. 2 of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, for the year 1962, is completed, and the publication of the Federation for 1963 is prepared. Notice of its publication has been sent to the member state societies. Dr. Guthe is pleased to note that some of the Newsletters of these groups have already included excerpts regarding its availability. The price for Volume I is $1.50, and $2.00 for Volume II. Inquiries for handling this Bibliography Supplement were multiltiplied by Braun and Brumfield of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who also prepared the design and typography of the book. The publication of the Federation, the National Archeological Institute funds, which financed this publication, were administered through
the University of Oklahoma Research Institute. The format and organization of the entries are essentially the same as in the first volume; this was done to facilitate the use of the two volumes as a pair. As with all such publications, they could not be complete. Omissions are known but were made necessary by the inaccuracy of data at hand when the time to submit copy arrived. Errors are believed to be few, but corrections would be gratefully accepted. In closing it should be noted that income from the sales of Volume II during the first three years must be sent to the National Science Foundation. Since the publication date is recorded as March 1, 1964, the third year will end in 1967. Dr. Goffe hopes the sales will be considerable and that the publication will be well received.

Howard A. MacCord, Public Relations Chairman, said that he had sent out news releases for the meeting to towns in which its speakers and officers live. Donald C. Wilder handled the local releases. The Speakers List will be discontinued.

C. G. Holland, Program Chairman, reviewed the present program and thanked Donald C. Wilder for recruiting local papers.

Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Exhibits Chairman, reported that he had not received any slides since the last meeting and thought the project should be abandoned. He also thanked Mr. Wilkins for his reports for the present meeting. Exhibits included displays from Allegheny Chapter No. 1, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, The Elm Hill Plantation, Virginia, and Ram Pasture I, Shawkemo Chapter, Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

All of the above reports were accepted.

The reports of the recent activities and future plans of the archeological societies of the Federation were presented by their representatives.

Maurice Robbins, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate which was unanimously elected:

ELECTED OFFICERS FOR 1965-1966

SIGFUS OLAFSON... President
MARIAN E. WHITE... Vice-President-President Elect
DONALD C. WILKINS... Secretary
W. FRED KINSEY... Treasurer

President Olafson appointed the following Staff Chairmen:

J. ALDEN MASON... Editorial Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
ELWOOD S. WILKINS, Jr... Exhibits Archaeological Society of Delaware
DONALD C. WILKINS... Membership Massachusetts Archaeological Society
C. G. HOLLAND... Program Massachusetts Archaeological Society
HOWARD A. MACCORD... Public Relations Archeological Society of Virginia
MAURICE ROBBINS... Research Massachusetts Archaeological Society

Mr. Olafson took the chair and the Business Meeting was brought to a close after a rising vote of thanks to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and the Bronson Museum for their hospitality and cooperation.

A session of illustrated contributed papers followed: These included "The Elm Hill Site, Mecklenburg County, Virginia," by Howard A. MacCord, Archeological Society of Virginia; "Recent Archeological Work in New Hampshire," by Eugene Finch, Massachusetts Archaeological Society; "The Frederica Site, an Adena Manifestation in Delaware" (read by title); "The Keep of the Castle, a Demonstration of Old World-New World Acculturation," by Harold A. Huscher, Smithsonian Institution (read by title).

At 1:35 p.m., a trip was made to Plymouth Plantation and Plymouth. The "tourists" viewed Plymouth Rock and boarded the ship Mayflower II.

Total of 201 persons registered from the following societies: Alabama-4, Connecticut-10, Delaware-11, Maine-5, Maryland-4, Massachusetts-90, New Hampshire-5, New Jersey-17, New York-28, North Carolina-1, Ontario, Canada-3, Pennsylvania-8, Rhode Island-6, Virginia-6.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS...

Recording Secretary.

KATHRYN B. GREYWACZ

A Tribute

WHEREAS, Kathryn Greywacz has efficiently and devotedly served the Eastern States Archeological Federation for 31 years, incredible as this may seem in view of her unfaded youth and equability of temperament; and

WHEREAS, The work of Mrs. Greywacz as Corresponding Secretary has provided the nerve system for the ESAF, without which it would long since have atrophied and perhaps expired; and

WHEREAS, The present state of vigor of the ESAF must be in good measure attributable to the services of Mrs. Greywacz; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That Mrs. Greywacz be honored and commended for her services by a standing ovation of the assembled membership, by a scroll to be subscribed to by the officers of the ESAF and by a token shortly to be forthcoming.

The ESAF further prays and beseeches that Mrs. Greywacz continue to give us guidance and counsel, and grace our meetings with her presence.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA—David J. DeJarnette reported by letter that the Alabama Archaeological Society has a membership of 516, an over-all increase of 110. Membership is currently distributed over 29 states, Puerto Rico, and Belgium. The state society now has 11 local chapters and it is anticipated that at least one, perhaps two, will be added in the coming year.

Two state-wide meetings were held during the year. James W. Cambron, 1963 president, conducted the Annual Winter Meeting, held in December at Birmingham with the Birmingham Anthropological Society as host. Guest speaker at this meeting was John W. Griffin, Southern Regional Archaeologist for the National Park Service, who presented an illustrated talk on the Service's excavations at Russell Cave National Monument. The Society's 1964 president, Steve B. Wimbly, presided at the Summer Workshop Meeting held in July in Marshall County at the site of the annual Archaeological Research Association of Alabama-Alabama Archaeological Society and University of Alabama summer excavation. David L. DeJarnette, archeologist in charge, spoke at the dinner meeting during the workshop session, giving an illustrated report on the Marshall County bluff shelter excavations with color slides of sites and artifacts. Some 70 participants were taken on a tour of several sites being excavated and were shown excavation procedures.

The Stones and Bones Newsletter was issued monthly throughout the year to Society members and to 50 individuals and organizations on an exchange or complimentary basis. Circulation extends over 34 states and four foreign countries.

"Part I, Point Types" of the Handbook of Alabama Archaeology has been completed by James W. Cambron and David Hulse. A release date for publication is planned for November or early December, 1964. The book will contain descriptions and illustrations of over 100 projectile-point types. Its loose-leaf plastic binding will allow further pages to be inserted as the sections oniface and biface tools and on pottery types are completed. The Handbook represents the culmination of over ten years of work by the authors in bringing together data from investigators all over the Southeast. It will fill an outstanding need for the identification of materials by amateurs and professionals alike.

The Journal of Alabama Archaeology is published semiannually by the Society. The Journal publishes papers in the field of archeology, specializing in the Southeast and Alabama in particular, with emphasis on drawings and photographs which enhance the material. (Several Society members are gifted in art work and volunteer their services.) Most of the Journal articles are the outgrowth of current investigations in the state. During the year the Society placed copies of all past publications on file with the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

The field work at Marshall County during the past summer was another successful venture in cooperative effort between Alabama amateurs and the University of Alabama archeological field school. The Archaeological Research Association again undertook a fund-
raising campaign to finance the program, and, equally important, more than 140 volunteers, many from the state society, donated time and labor. Over the past four years, students, Girl Scouts, and individual volunteer workers from 18 states have participated in these summer projects. It was possible during the past summer to excavate ten bluff shelters within a 25-mile radius of Athens community, an area where more than 60 shelter sites had been located during a previous survey. The excavation of these sites indicated occupations in the area which spanned the complete range from Paleo-Indian to the Historic cultural stages.

No report of the Alabama Archaeological Society would be complete without special mention of its outstanding member, Daniel W. Josselyn. Dan Josselyn has continued to serve as secretary of the Research Association, and in this capacity he has donated many hours of each day to his campaign for funds to finance the summer "dig." Each year, as a result of his direction, the full quota for these "digs" has been realized. In addition to this achievement, he has found time to contribute papers to various anthropological publications and to be always available to anyone for advice and consultation on knotty archeological problems.

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported that the Archeological Society of Connecticut has a membership of about 280. Two general meetings are held yearly. On April 25, 1964, Charles M. Boland spoke on topics connected with his recent book "They All Discovered America," and Louis A. Brennan presented a description of ancient shell middens in the lower Hudson River Valley. The biennial election of officers saw Mrs. A. V. Morgan become the Society's first woman president.

During the sabbatical absence of Irving Rouse, Ned Sinnott produced four Newsletters, Bulletin No. 32, containing 64 pages describing results of 50 years' work in Connecticut archeology, by Claude C. Coffin, also appeared.

Individual members carried out salvage work along new highway rights-of-way. The New Haven Chapter conducted its usual summer "digs" at the Granmo Island site, and had a successful winter program of papers and discussion of artifact types. Renewed activity occurred in the Bridgeport area. The Albert Morgan Chapter classified and arranged four large local collections housed in the South Windsor Library.

DELAWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has a membership of 145. There are two chapters.

Five public meetings were held, one being a banquet meeting; the other four featured a speaker or speakers followed by a social period. Exhibits are featured at most meetings. The following speakers and their respective topics and dates were presented: Edwin C. Dunham, "The Archaeology of Egypt"; Joseph Sommelfeld, "Arctic Stresses as Perceived by Alaskan Natives and Non-Natives"; John N. Pearce, "Archaeological Evidence as a Guide to Historical Restorations"; Allen and Elisabeth Schies, "The Mayas of Guatemala and Honduras." At the banquet meeting John Witholt spoke on "Excavation of Revolutionary Army Hospitals at Ephrata and Valley Forge, Pa."

The Second Annual Seminar in Archeology was held in Wilmington in March and was again conducted by John Witholt. The Seminar, on World Archeology, ran five nights.

Four numbers of "Insider's" were issued. Bulletin No. 3, New Series, has been distributed. This Bulletin contains "The Layman and the Library," by Richard C. Quick, and "Historical Archeology: a Brief," by Allen G. Schieck.

Historic archeology has occupied most of the members' time. Work is continuing at the Caleb Pusey House and at the Cane Mill State Police Office. Field work has been ended at the Buck Tavern, Lea-Derickson House, and the Brandywine Academy sites.

Recently a law was passed in the State Legislature (SB 333) with SA 1) appropriating $22,150 to the Delaware Archaeological Board for expenses, including the salary of an archeologist, staff, and to conduct and develop archeological surveys and excavations; and 2) appropriating $25,000 to the Delaware Historical Society for use in building a new library and museum. This shows a strong occurrence of round-based and incipient shouldered projectile points of the widespread type known as Morrow Mountain in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Georgia—A. R. Kelly reported by letter that the Society for Preservation of Early Georgia History has a membership of about 60. The Society has had no Annual Meeting this year but all of the active members have been in Athens or have communicated monthly concerning their activities and reports on special developments. The Atlanta group, up until their split last spring, have met once a month. The Atlanta group is now centered around Shorter College in Rome, maintain their connections. The amateur collectors have largely gone off to join the Chattahoochee Archeological Society which is nearest them. The Columbus group activity centers in the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, with the Curator of Archeology, Joseph B. Mahan, as local leader. The coastal group centers around Georgia Southern College at Statesboro, Georgia. The membership, largely students and faculty, alumni, and a few faithfuls in the region, meet about once a month. South Georgia has no organized group, with only a few scattered members who are active and have serious pursuit and interest in archeology. The real center, and whatever leadership the state organization has, lies at the University in Athens. We could probably encourage more local organizations, but past experience has demonstrated that these are short-lived and ineffectual unless they have some permanent and responsible leaders who are based institutionally. A serious difficulty in Athens in keeping more direct and personal contact with the outlying sections, is that we have been so hectically preoccupied with river-salvage and highway-salvage archeology that there is precious little time to visit and work with these groups.

Archeological members at Athens and the University last year carried out publication and survey on the following, other than regular archeological professional assignments of the University: 1) 17 stone mounds on Burner Farm, Fowler Mill Road, edge of Jackson and Clarke counties; 2) 25 Indian mounds on the roadway of Interstate Highway 24 under construction around Athens; 3) historic early settler burials near Monticello, Georgia; 4) in collaboration with Archeological Society of South Carolina, reports on buried stone site and stone configuration at Winder, Georgia.

Atlanta group: Mrs. Francis J. Smith continues her studies of petroglyphs and rock carvings in north Georgia. Artist Helen Gregg copies complex petroglyphs in small rock shelter on Lookout Mountain, Valley View Ranch.

Columbus group: Joseph B. Mahan's primary research, and that of the Columbus Museum, centers on ethnology of the Yuchi, along the Chattahoochee and also the Savannah rivers of Savannah County. A few months ago Mahan checked a reported early historical mine in north Georgia above Cartersville. David W. Chase of Columbus, but now Curator of Anthropology and Art Director of the Museum of Southern Archaeology at the University of Georgia, continues his survey of middle Chattahoochee sites begun while he was attached to the Fort Benning Reservation in Columbus. Chase is preparing his notes for a site probably Archaeic from Archiac Woodland to Early Mississippi, to report in the Laboratory Reports of the University of Georgia within the year. Dr. Charles Hudson, new anthropologist at the University of Georgia this fall, will begin studies with J. B. Mahan on Yuchi materials by the winter of 1964-65. Dr. Hudson did his dissertation on Catawba in South Carolina.

North Georgia: Besides the third season of excavations at the complex site at Carter's Dam, Murray County, Georgia, by A. R. Kelly and assistants, completed by the end of September, the most active north Georgia member is John Wear of Fairmount. He called our attention to a fine Archaic site on the Coosaawattie, within the river basin, which is yielding our finest stratified site of an early pottery industry occurring on an old buried occupation and 39 inches of sterile soil. This shows a strong occurrence of round-based and incipient shouldered projectile points of the widespread type known as Morrow Mountain in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Georgia Southern Group, Statesboro: Under faculty supervision, students are carrying on systematic testing of a deep midden accumulation assignable to fibre-tempered and Early Woodland on an old meander of the Ogeechee River, known locally as the "Sweetheart Mound.""
MAINE—Eva L. Butler reported that the Archeological Society, The Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, has a membership of 60.

The annual meeting of the Robert Abbe Museum was held on the third Tuesday in July, at Sieur de Mont Springs, Bar Harbor. Mrs. Bradford Wellman of Bangor is president of the Society. Wendell S. Hadlock reported on the Georges River excavation and discussed plans for the coming season.

The Museum was built in 1929 to speak for itself and tell the archeological and ethnological story of Maine to the travelling public. The travelling public has increased by leaps and bounds, and where in the early days of the Museum hundreds of people stopped, today there are thousands. The one-room museum is being updated to meet modern needs. Two beautiful new dioramas are the most conspicuous changes thus far.

The Museum has reprinted the articles on "Sweat Houses in the Southern New England Area," by Eva L. Butler, and "Dogs of the Northeastern Woodland Indians," by Eva L. Butler and Wendell S. Hadlock. A leaflet on an archeological site at Perry, Maine, by the late Dr. Isaac W. Kingsbury and Wendell S. Hadlock was made available for free distribution. A Bulletin on Indian uses of tobacco is in final stages of editing. An old map unearthed in the Connecticut Archives, locating tribes and sachems throughout Maine, has been photographed and reproduced and an explanatory note is being prepared. Mrs. Wellman is working on a modern pictorial map of Maine showing the distribution of tribes, important historical and physical features, and documented archeological sites. Also ready for distribution is the exceedingly rare pamphlet on "Indian Tobacco Plants" by Nicholas Tones, edited by Joseph Barrett of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1851, entitled "The Indian of New England in the North Eastern Provinces."

The Museum is sponsoring no archeological excavations for the Society this year, but three or four projects are awaiting only trained manpower to proceed.

MARYLAND—Douglas R. Woodward reported by letter that the Archeological Society of Maryland has 150 members. There are now two active chapters, the Northeastern Chapter having withdrawn from the Society.

The Society held two meetings during the year and chapter meetings were held monthly. In addition, special programs were presented, and during the past year the Northeastern Chapter held a special seminar. The major technical programs are presented by the Society at a semiannual meeting in May. This year Dr. Robert L. Stephenson gave an interesting and stimulating description of his work leading to his report on the Accokeek Creek site. This is a classical site along the Potomac River in Maryland.

The Society published a monthly Newsletter during the year, but no special publications were issued; several reports are in process of publication. Field work of the Society included "digs" in several locations, including the Middle Woodland Indian site along the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, a rock shelter in Baltimore County, and an historical site also in Baltimore County. In addition, the Society continues its work on surveys and salvage work as opportunity presented. There were no special projects under way during the year.

MASSACHUSETTS—William B. Brierly reported that the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has a membership of over 900, of whom 780 are entitled to receive the publications of the Society. These are organized into eleven local chapters which meet regularly during the winter.

The Semiannual Meeting of the Society was held in April at Phillips Academy, Andover, where the first meeting of the Society was held just 25 years ago. The evening speaker was Dr. J. L. Gillings who presented an illustrated talk about his work in Alaska. The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in October at the Bronson Museum in Attleboro. Because of the coming Eastern States Archeological Federation meeting in November, the usual research session was omitted and the membership was urged to attend the November meeting.

Four regular numbers of the Bulletin were issued during the year. Several of the chapters were active in the field during the summer season. The Cohasset and Stonehill College Chapters continued their work at the Wauponset #8 site, the Southshore Chapter excavated at its Blue Hill site, the Sippican Chapter worked at its Dicas site, the Shawme Chapter is about to publish a report of the Ram Point site, and the Massasoit Chapter worked at several sites in the Plymouth area. A group of members are excavating at the Oakholm site in Brookfield.

The educational program of the Society continues to expand with exhibits at the Bronson Museum, Sunday afternoon classes during the winter season, and individual lectures by various members before service and educational groups.

MICHIGAN—Harold W. Moll reported that the Michigan Archaeological Society has a membership of 278. There are five chapters, and the State Society has two major meetings a year, the Annual Meeting in April and a fall workshop.

The Annual Meeting held in April brought together over 100 members from all parts of the state. Dr. Richard Flanders presented a paper on Carved Turtle Shell from the Norton Mounds, Dr. James Griffin reviewed Vol. 9 of the Michigan Archaeologist, Dr. Moreau Maxwell discussed the past two years' work at Fort Michilimackinac, Dr. James Fitting and Arnold Filling discussed the analysis, reporting, and significance of surface finds.

The Fall Workshop was held at the Norton Mound site in Grand Rapids, hosted by the Wright L. Coffinberry Chapter. This meeting was a real success and an outstanding site to observe. Robert Hard, James Fitting, Frank Frankforter, Harold Moll, Dick Flanders, Clyde Harrison, and Leonard Griffin collaborated by breaking the group of over 100 into smaller work units and demonstrating the geology, survey methods, recognition of evidence, midden excavation, mound excavation, and site records. The final large central mound of this 12-mound group was excavated during the past summer and the largest log tomb structure ever found was uncovered and recorded. This work was done by the University of Michigan Field Group under Dr. Richard Flanders with a National Science Foundation grant.

The Michigan Archaeologist, Vol. 9, 1963 (78 pages plus index), was issued to the paid membership of 278. The journal included 12 major articles ranging from Paleo to historic archeology. Each member is receiving occasional working associations with the professional archeologists in the several universities and schools of higher education, and promote public recognition of the record and preservation of sites. Each chapter holds monthly winter meetings and summer field trips and issues a news sheet monthly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Howard R. Sargent reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 173. The Semiannual Meeting was held at Rivier College, Nashua, on April 18. Several areas of interest were reflected in the topics: "Exploration of a Kitchen Midden in Alabama," "Long Cove Shell Hemp, Swans Island, Maine," and "New Perspectives in Paleo-Indian Studies."

On May 16 a workshop on excavation and recording techniques was held at Nathaniel Hawthorne College, and an "eastern sites workshop" was held at the Wright L. Coffinberry Chapter site along the Merrimack River. A field school on radiocarbon dating of a statue in West Virginia, colonial site excavations, and a summarization of work at the Garvin's Falls site, Concord, were topics of discussion. This meeting was a real success and an outstanding site to observe. Robert Hard, James Fitting, Frank Frankforter, Harold Moll, Dick Flanders, Clyde Harrison, and Leonard Griffin collaborated by breaking the group of over 100 into smaller work units and demonstrating the geology, survey methods, recognition of evidence, midden excavation, mound excavation, and site records. The final large central mound of this 12-mound group was excavated during the past summer and the largest log tomb structure ever found was uncovered and recorded. This work was done by the University of Michigan Field Group under Dr. Richard Flanders with a National Science Foundation grant.

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New Jersey—Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor reported that the Archaeological Society of New Jersey has a membership of 438. There are three chapters:

Quarterly meetings were held. On January 18, the Annual Meeting was held at the Stacy-Trent Hotel in Trenton. The Unami and Shongum Chapters described the archeological work that had been done by the members. A film entitled "Prehistoric Man," issued by Encyclopaedia Britannica, was shown. Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz was elected President. The March 21 meeting was held in Trenton. Jerome Briggs of Columbia University gave an illustrated lecture on "Teotihuacan—Metropolis or Ceremonial Center." A film, "Egypt, Cradle of Civilization" (Encyclopaedia Britannica), was shown. The May 16 meeting was at Washington Crossing Park, Washington Square, near Calno, Warren County, yielded numerous artifacts. A field season, led by Willard Sloshberg, was financed by the Archeological Society of New Jersey. Two sites, Boehme andJuly 25 and August 15 but were not as well attended as previously, historical site in Summit called "Turtle." The only function or activity sponsored and engaged in by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, "Prehistoric Man," was given a report under the title "The New State Museum and Expanded Research Opportunity." Mrs. Emilun Linton Martin, Curator, Washington Crossing State Park, gave an illustrated talk on "The Washington Crossing Story." Tours of the Washington Crossing State Park, The Memorial Buildings in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were offered, as desired. The October 17 meeting was at Great Swamp Country Club, Bridgeton. An illustrated lecture, given by Bernard Wailes, Lecturer in Anthropology at the University of New Jersey, "Settlement Pattern Change and the Development of Horticulture in the New-York-Ontario Area," The Pennsylvania Archaeologist, July, 1963, and "1963 Excavations on Grand Island East," Science on the March, Buffalo Museum of Science.

New Letters Nos. 66-69 and Bulletin No. 21 were issued. Field work consisted of a continuation of the important reclama­tion of prehistoric artifacts prior to the building of the Tocks Island Dam. A field season, led by Willard Sloshberg, was financed by the National Park Service, the New Jersey State Museum, and Archeological Society of New Jersey. Two sites, Boehme and Pahau­guar­ra Village, near Calno, Warren County, yielded numerous artifacts and upper and lower stratigraphy were noted and photographed. Periods ranged back to the Archaic. Open "dig days" were held on July 25 and August 15 but were not as well attended as previously, due to hot weather and rain.

The three chapters, Unalachtigo, Shongum, and Unami, held regular monthly meetings. The Shongum chapter of North Jersey continued the work at the Miele site in Green Village, and also at an archeological site in Summit. Dr. Joseph Penton, of the National Park Service, gave a talk on the development of Techniques of Mechanized Archeology by the New Jersey State Museum. Mr. D. Whitney, Curator of the Museum, Seton Hall University, "Prehistoric Tool Technology"; Dr. Ethel Bois­sim­vain, Hunter College, "Types and Origins of Neolithic Human Fig­urines in Eastern Europe and the Near East." Dr. Phillip C. Ham­mond, Princeton University, the principal speaker, spoke on "Drama from the Dust—Scientific Archeology in the Near East." In the morning, Jerome Briggs, Columbia University, spoke on "Recent Archeological Developments at Teotihuacan, Mexico." Michael Char­ney, Hackensack Bioc­he­mical Laboratory, reviewed "The Teaching of Anthropology in New Jersey Colleges and Universities." In closing there was a talk by the Robert Early Man in the World, arranged by Herbert Krafl.

New York—Louis A. Brennan reported that the New York State Archeological Association now has 431 paid memberships but 519 members, the discrepancy being accounted for by the husband-wife class of membership. The State membership is divided among nine chapters and many individuals.

The only function or activity sponsored and engaged in by the Association as a whole is the Annual Meeting. In 1964 this was held at the Hotel Thayer, West Point, New York, on April 4 with about 120 persons registered. The main address, at the evening banquet, was given by John Witthoff on excavations at Sheep Rock Shelter. On the afternoon program were the following papers: "Analysis of the Skeletons from Serpent Mounds," by Dr. James E. Anderson;"1963 Work at Grand Island," by Dr. Marian E. White; "Glaciation, Mastodons and Early Man in Orange County," by Sigislaw Olafson and Louis M. Gibbon; "Prehistoric Patterns in New York State," by Dr. William A. Ritchie; "Bones as Important as Sherds and Stones," by Barbara Butler; "Classification of Projectile Points," by Louis A. Brennan.

During the past year the Association's official periodical the Bulletin marked its tenth year of publication with 80 pages of text, 20 pages more than it has ever published before. Two chapters, Lewis H. Morgan and Mid-Hudson, issue Newsletters. The Chenango Chap­ter publishes a Bulletin devoted to original, illustrated articles on archeology. No numbers were published in the Researches and Trans­actions or the Occasional Papers during the year.


Ontario—Phyllis M. Boland reported that The Ontario Archaeological Society has a membership of 77.

Meetings were held as usual in the Anthropology Department of the University of Toronto. Last November we heard one of our younger and most active members tell us about the archeological field work being done that past summer in Alberta. In December we had our traditional annual dinner and our speaker on that occasion was Bruce Drewett of the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology. He gave us a fascinating account of his experiences working on the Mexican site of Teotihuacan. Our January meeting was marred somewhat by the difficulty we had persuading members to take up executive posts in the Society. Everyone wants to turn out to dig, it appears, but very few can take the time to accept more responsibility on behalf of the Society. Our speaker at this meeting was an older friend of the Society, Miss Helen Devereux, and she told us about her summer's work at the historical fort of St. Joseph in North Bay. We had a change of place at our February meeting when we heard Professor R. M. Smith discuss the temple architecture of ancient India. Perhaps one of the most thought-provoking and interesting talks we have heard was given by E. S. Rogers of the Royal Ontario Museum's Department of Ethnology. His talk was entitled "The Use of Ethnological Data to Interpret Archeological Material." In April one of our most longstanding and most valuable members, Bill Donaldson, spoke to us about the Elliot site which lies close to Toronto. Father Russell, another important member of our group, gave us an interesting talk about the Huronia project at Midland, Ontario, to wind up our spring term. Our full term was to have opened this October with a talk by Walter Kenyon on a Point Peninsula burial mound. This talk has been promised for our December meeting.

Our Constitution has now been published and is available at a cost of $0.25. Publication No. 8, after further complications and delays, is at last ready for the printer and should be out before February, 1965. Plans for future publications include a revision of the now out-of-print "Iroquois Pottery Types." Our spring "dig" was again held at the Cleary site near Barrie, Ontario. We had high hopes for some summer work this year but we were not able to organize it successfully. In lieu of a fall "dig" it was decided that individuals in the Society would assist the University of Toronto's dig at the excavation of another long house in this historic Huron village. There has recently come into being the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario, formed primarily to assist the University of Western Ontario's projects in Huronia.

Pennsylvania—Vincent R. Mrozowski reported by letter for John Witthoff that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a total membership of 895. The 1964 Annual Meeting was held May 22 and 23, at the North Museum of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, with Conestoga Chapter No. 4 as host. The following papers were given at the morn-
ing session: “A Late Woodland Village Site in the Lower Susquehanna Valley,” by Professor Charles Holzerling and Henry Heisey; “Late Woodland Ceramics from Two Sites in the Susquehanna Valley,” by Jacob Madgwick, Jr., of Caroline, New York; “An Iroquois Origin: An Ontario Perspective.”

Two new chapters were welcomed into the Society: the Conno­moch Chapter No. 16, Johnstown, and the Amoschake Chapter No. 17, with headquarters at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, making a total of sixteen.

In the past year the following issues of The Pennsylvania Archaeologist were published: Volume 32, Nos. 3-4, a double number; Volume 33, Nos. 1-2, another double number of 126 pages, a well-illustrated all-Iroquois Issue; and Volume 33, No. 3. Volume 33, No. 4 is in press. The Archaeological Newsletter is also sent to all members in between issues, through the courtesy of Carnegie Museum, Pitts­burgh. Three of these, Nos. 27, 28, and 29, were published. In this manner the membership is kept up-to-date on its chapter activities, and the latest on archaeology. Of great interest to us all was the publication of Dr. Donald Drago’s latest book, “Mounds for the Dead,” an analysis of the Adena Culture.

The Society does not sponsor any archeological work, but chap­ters have excavation programs of their own. Allegheny Chapter No. 1, Pittsburgh, held a series of educational meetings for its new members. Chapter survey groups have been very active in recording new sites in the Upper Ohio Valley, and are engaged in excavation of several Late Prehistoric sites and an unusual mound. The Southeastern Chapter No. 2, Philadelphia, visited areas of historical and archeological interest, and helped host the Federation meeting. Conestoga Chapter No. 4, Lancaster, and its members are engaged in rock-shelter excavations. Andaste Chapter No. 5, Towanda, is busy with the excavation of Franktown; Erie Chapter No. 6, Erie, has several excavation programs going with plenty of pottery recovered. Beaver Valley Chapter No. 7, New Wilmington, has no excavation program at this time, but survey work is carried on by its members and an important Paleo-Indian site has been discovered by one of its members. North Central Chapter No. 8, Williamsport, reserves July and August for its excavation program. They have excavated a site near Montoursville which will soon be destroyed by sand operations, have started excavations at the Fort Area, and have started a temporary Lycoming Historical Society Indian Museum until their present building is built. Lower Susquehanna Chapter No. 9, York, con­tinues excavation at Sheep Rock, a Paleo-Indian site in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, with additional excavations on Upper Bare Island, and several rock-shelter excavations on Upper Bare Island. Frances Dorrance Chapter No. 11, Wilkes Barre, participated in a “salvage” dig at Kirby Park which will be made into an athletic field. Many artifacts were recovered of all types, including several bone effigies. Lenape Chapter No. 12, Milford, had for their program a workshop session on excavation techniques, using slides to demonstrate the aspects of excavating a stratified site and the problems encountered, also continuing work on the Zimmerman site (36 Pi 14). Cassawaga Chapter No. 13, Meadville, started test excavations at the site of historic Costalga’s Town, continued the site survey program, and will soon have a report on their dig at 36 Cw 8 upon completion of their pottery analysis. The Forks of the Delaware Chapter No. 14, Easton, continued their dig on the Overpeck site (36 Bu 5) in Bucks County, ended with a site survey of the Tock Island Hugar area, and have a fine film and slide library of their activities. Sheep Rock Chapter No. 15, Altoona, has been active in survey work in the Bald Eagle Valley and has arranged an excavation program. Their Edu­cational Committee is completing a Scientific and Archaeological Terms for the membership. Connochoch Chapter No. 16, Johnstown, started its first excavation program with most of the members participating. The season ended, like our activities, on a brief note. Amoschake Chaper No. 17, Beaver Falls, is doing salvage work on the Shipport site (36 Be 4), and will soon complete five years of excavations on their controlled “dig” at Ohioview (36 Be 9). It might also be mentioned that two of our chapters publish very good Newsletters: Alle­gheny Chapter No. 1 with its SPAAC SPEAKS, and North Central Chapter No. 8 with their well-illustrated publication.

Rhode Island—Edward D. Cook reported by letter that The Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has 2 Life members, 6 Honorary, and 62 active members, or a total of 70 members.

Meetings are held monthly during the fall, winter, and spring months on the evening of the third Wednesday; it is generally voted to omit the meetings for July and August. The June, September, and October annual business meetings are held at the current site on the third Saturday of the month.

The Annual Dinner Meeting will be held on Wednesday, Novem­ber 4 at 6:30 P.M. at the Riverpoint Congregational Church. Follow­ing the harvest dinner, Reino E. Heino will show colored movies and speak to us on “Red Paint Recoveries at Assawompsett Sites.”

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I report that our Research Director, Dr. William S. Fowler, will be presented a citation in recog­nition of his outstanding work in the field of Archeology by the Guild of American Prehistorians, an Association of American Anthropo­logical and Archaeological Organizations. The citation bestows the title of “Master Archaeologist” on Dr. Fowler. We are proud of Dr. Fowler and are happy that he is being recognized for his research in the field of archeology. He has done much research, especially in the identification and naming of stone quarry tools, agricultural implements, and the dating of these tools. His recent publication, “10,000 Years in America,” we believe was the first time that archeological concepts of the American Indian have been treated in a manner making it suitable as a novel.

There have been no publications this year; our next publication will be compiled at the completion of our present site. Field work is centered at our digging site adjacent to the upper portion of Flat River, in the town of Coventry, in Kent County; this is our third season there. Several members dig each Saturday, and a few of them dig on Sunday. The present site, presently excavating is principally Archaic in chronology with ceramic evidence quite sparse. Dr. Fowler, after extremely close examination of material found here, has found a technique followed in the manu­facture of certain types of artifacts that has not been noted before. More will be reported on this when Dr. Fowler has compiled relative material.

Tennessee—LeBaron W. Palmeyer reported that the Tennessee Archaeological Society has a membership of 704.

One state meeting is held each year, during the month of October. It was held October 3-4, 1965, at Lake Rever­voir, Tennessee. At the state meeting the following regular business is taken up: reading of minutes of last meeting, reports of committee meetings, resolutions acted upon, changes in constitution, bylaws made, officers for coming year elected and place for next Annual Meeting selected. The Saturday October 3 meeting was in the National Guard Armory Lobby, and artifacts were exhibited. Speakers and topics were as follow: “Surface Hunting in Middle Tennessee” (illustrated), by Hollis McClanahan, Rutherford County Chapter; “Salvage Archaeology on Watts Bar, a Yuchi Village” (illustrated), by Jack East, Knoxville Chapter; “The Role of Professional and Amateur Archaeologist,” by Dr. Charles H. McNutt, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee; “Dover Flint Mines” (illustrated), by Dan Frisatt, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University; “Axes and Celts” (illustrated), by Ernest L. Griggs, Jr., Chattanooga Chapter; “Archaeological Assumptions,” by Dr. Alfred K. Gute, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee; Director, McClung Museum, University of Tennessee. The annual banquet was held in the River Room of Frank’s Cafe, Highway 70. The guest speaker was Berly Clay, Department of Anthro­pology, University of Kentucky, and his subject was “Burke­ley Reservoir.” The business meeting was held October 4, following a breakfast in the dining room of the Wismer Motel Cafe. All business was transacted, officers elected, and 1965 meeting-site chosen.

The Shades of “The Tennessee Archaeologist” and six Newsletters were published.

There has been no field work by the State Society and no special projects of which they are working. Several individuals and chapters do have projects on which they are working.

Virginia—Howard A. MacCord reported for Ben C. McCary that since the 1963 Fall meeting in Philadelphia, the Archaeo­logical Society of Virginia has more than doubled its size and activities. Membership is 726, most of whom are members of one of the
eleven chapters currently organized. Thirty members reside outside of Virginia, and thirty-nine of the total are subscribers. The Society met once during the year; this was the Annual Dinner Meeting on October 10, 1964, at which officers for 1965 were elected. Dr. Nathan Altschuler of the College of William and Mary was the guest speaker. Local chapters met monthly (as a rule) and conducted their own programs.

Four issues of the quarterly Bulletin totalling ninety-two pages were issued, plus a sixteen-page supplement containing the Index to the first ten volumes of the Bulletin. Four News Letters were issued. A catalog of publications in the Society's Lending Library was published in October, 1964. Library use is limited to Society members, and costs are enough to cover postage and packaging only.

Fifteen excavations were sponsored and carried out as follows:

- Greater Richmond Area Chapter—The Posnik Site, Henrico Co., Va.
- Northern Shenandoah Chapter—The Bowman Site, Shenandoah Co., Va.
- Northern Virginia Chapter—Jeffrey Rockshelter, Loudoun Co., Va.
- Nottoway Chapter—Turner Site, Sussex Co., Va.
- Patrick Henry Chapter—Smith River #1, Henry County, Va.
- Peninsula Chapter—Hicks-Briarfield Site, Hampton, Va.
- Roanoke River Chapter—Elm Hill Site, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
- Southern Shenandoah Chapter—Lewis Creek Mound, Augusta Co., Va.

Eight of the above were sampling-type excavations, and seven were emergency explorations at sites threatened with destruction and loss. Site reports on the above excavations are in process and will be published in the Society's quarterly Bulletin.

Dr. C. G. Holland continued his survey of sites in the southwestern tip of Virginia under a National Science Foundation grant. Dr. Don Dragoo of Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh excavated at a mixed Archaic-Woodland site at Moyseerock in New Kent County, Virginia, in an attempt to isolate Archaic features and deposits. The National Park Service, in the person of John W. Griffin, excavated a site being destroyed at Peaks of Otter in Bedford County and aroused considerable public interest in the work through superb newspaper coverage. Site surveys and testing were done by several individuals. Fourteen members volunteered to keep surveillance over highways and other construction in counties near their homes, to report sites found, and to arrange emergency excavations at sites threatened with destruction.

The excavation at the Elm Hill Site (listed above) was a nine-day affair and was used as a training school for members from all parts of the state to learn digging techniques. An average of fifteen people per day took part in the work, including one couple who camped at the site for eight days. In conjunction with the Virginia State Library, a nine-day exhibit was set up and manned for the Virginia State Fair in Richmond. Members of the Society in the Richmond area did the work, and thousands of Fair visitors saw the exhibit and carried away some of the printed pamphlets provided. Archeological exhibits in the Richmond Public Library, the Walter Cecil Rawls Library-Museum in Courtland, and in the Virginia State Library attracted much favorable attention. Numerous talks on Virginia archeology were given at meetings of civic, fraternal, and historical societies. The Society was incorporated under Virginia law in December, 1963. Work planned for the year 1964-1965 will carry on projects already under way and will continue the pattern set during 1963-1964. To commemorate the Society's 25th anniversary, a special issue of a Popular Indian manifestations in Virginia is planned. Dr. McCay is assembling materials for this work and will be its author.

WEST VIRGINIA—Sigfus Olafson reported for Edward V. Michael that the West Virginia Archeological Society has 191 members.

Chapters have monthly meetings. The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on October 3, 1964, at Morgantown, with the following papers and reports: "The Social Sciences in West Virginia," by Dr. Paul A. Miller; "The St. Albans Archaic Site," by Bettye J. Broyles; "Excavations and Restoration at Fort Ligornier," by Jacob L. Grimm; "1954 Excavations at the Buffalo Site," by Dr. Edward V. Michael; "Excavations at the Hartley Site, Pennsylvania," by Don P. Tanner; "Wheeling Area Chapter Work. The Fairchance Mound," "Salvage of a Boone County Mound," by Oscar L. Mairs; "Kanawha Chapter Work, Lee Farm," by Hillis Yonce; "Progress in Historic Archeology," by Father Clifford M. Lewis, S. J.

The Society issued two publications, No. 16 of the West Virginia Archeologist, and an index to the first ten issues, and two Newsletters. The State Archeological Section distributed its publication, "Introduction to West Virginia Archeology," and two Newsletters, to Society members.

Dr. Edward V. Michael completed the second season of work at the Buffalo site. During 1964 they had a crew of 15 men. The plan of this late Fort Ancient village can now be seen—two large communal houses in a central plaza which is circled by dwellings with a palisade surrounding the whole. Bettye Broyles, Assistant Archeologist, made a survey of Upshur County, locating 180 sites, and from June to late October worked with a crew of 5 men on the deep St. Albans site, where seven Archaic horizons occur to a depth of 18 feet, and probably others at deeper levels. Oscar L. Mairs salvaged an Armstrong Culture mound in Boone County, and Mairs and Hillis Yonce made a site survey of Upshur County. Wheeling Chapter completed excavation of the Fairchance Mound in Marshall County, recovering more than 40 skeletons in a good state of preservation and a large number of artifacts. Kanawha Chapter worked on the Lee Farm site in Mason County under a unique arrangement. The site is in cultivated farmland, 100 by 100 foot square was rented from the owner. Chapter members pay $1.00 per 10 foot square which they dig, thus republishing the chapter treasury.

The Society maintains its museum at Mooselville under the direction of Delf Noma. Proceeds from admission fees, augmented by sale of souvenirs, are used to finance publications and for carbon dates.

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

**THE ORCHID SITE OSSUARY, FORT ERIE, ONTARIO**

*By Marian E. White*

On July 17, 1964, a bulldozer was excavating a corner lot at Niagara Boulevard and Forsythe Avenue, Fort Erie, Ontario, in preparation for a black-topped parking lot. After a considerable portion of the earth surface had been removed and trucked away, contractor James Flack noticed that his machine had dislodged human bone. He responsibly reported his observations to the Fort Erie City officials and ceased work until an investigation could be made. At the request of the city officials, Mrs. Lee Moore contacted several institutions, including the University of Buffalo Anthropology Department, where the writer agreed to investigate and make recommendations, since the site was directly across the border.

Through a series of unforeseen circumstances, the investigation turned into an immediate salvage operation conducted under the most discouraging and restricted conditions. It was made tolerable by the excellent cooperation of William C. Noble, National Museum of Canada representative, who worked with us throughout most of the period,
helpers. The Frederick M. Houghton Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association came through as always with invaluable help. But above all, credit must go to the crew of University of Buffalo students who, faced with a most difficult situation with dignity, good judgment, and the conviction to work 24 hours straight to give the job the best that circumstances would allow.

Our labors extended over ten days during which we attempted to get the greatest possible amount of overall information on a most important multiple occupation site at the expense of detailed information and precision on any single portion or occupation. Consequently, many details remain unclear, and the cultural and skeletal material which had to be left in the ground at the deadline for closing the operation are lamentable losses. But the information which we acquired is reliable and important. The material recovered is now part of the collections of the National Museum of Canada with whom we share the responsibility for analysis. The account which follows is mainly concerned with field excavations and impressions of the orchid site material.

Lots 1 and 2, Fort Erie, Ontario, are owned by Anthony Maricaccio and stand on the first terrace above the present Niagara River level, paralleling the river at 10° East of North. The eastern edge of the lots is approximately 150 feet from the edge of the escarpment. Only the northern and western portions of the lots were freshly leveled by the bulldozer and stand on the first terrace above the present Niagara River. But nearly all have been disturbed by surface hunters. An excavation is the Martin site which the writer excavated in 1963 at the southern tip of Grand Island, four miles away. Surface collections reveal the distinctive artifacts of every time period except that of Paleo-Indian. Flint deposits were at one time exposed and quarried from the Onondaga limestone where the escarpment crosses the Niagara River near the Peace Bridge which has obliterated the former workshop about a mile from the site.

Examination of the disturbed surface at the Orchid site showed two areas to be investigated. One, Unit A, later shown to be an ossuary, was a discrete unit and will be described separately. The second, Unit B, a disturbed area, was the result of a bulldozer traverse in the adjoining lot to the north and the edge of the crushed stone to the south. It consisted of the refuse of several occupations, but mainly Late Archaic and Mississippian burials and pits. One of the most interesting finds was an Iroquois ossuary burial with net sinkers and wearing on his chest a shell gorget inlaid of blue Venetian beads.

Unit A. The bulldozer had removed the surface over most of this area except for an unknown extent which was under the bulldozer cut-bank. In removing the upper two feet of the feature, the machine had left a mass of broken bone which was further confined by looting. This mass was identified as an ossuary, and its unique structure warrants a brief description.

The form of the ossuary was roughly oval with numerous lobes like scallops. Interpretations of the shape were complicated by intrusive pits on both the eastern and western edges. Irrespective of the irregular outline the maximum length and breadth were the same, 18.5 feet, and the maximum depth, 6.5 feet below the original surface. The structure was very complicated, consisting of a central core of bone rimmed by a wide band of brown sand within a central pit. The sand within this ring was removed by brushing down to the level of water lies below the bowl. The bowl, resting on its damp sand pedestal, is now wrapped with clear plastic spray (Krylon) is applied. This is repeated several times, but care must be exercised, for over-
Eastern States Archeological Federation

THE HANOTAK ROCK-SHELTER

By Louis A. Brennan

Excavations at the Hanotak Rock-shelter, Town of New Castle, Westchester County, New York, were conducted by the Shawecot Chapter of the Massachusetts Archeological Society from June, 1962 to December, 1963, on a part-time basis. Because of the importance of the site, a longer schedule of excavations was planned, but the work was halted by one of the property owners after the second season. The Posnick site lies on a low terrace on the right bank of the Chickahominy River just northeast of the city of Richmond. The site has seen dug into and collected from for many years. In April, 1964, a controlled excavation was planned to coincide with a large encampment of Boy Scouts in the vicinity. The open trenches and exposed features served as an archeological exhibit for over 4,000 Scouts. Members of the Greater Richmond Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia dug at the site four weekends. They uncovered an area of 725 square feet to a depth of 21 inches. Five features were found, including two burials in refuse pits. The two burials were flexed skeletons of aged women, and neither was accompanied by grave offerings. One interesting feature of the burial pits was that each was encircled by a row of small postmolds just outside the pit edge. This probably marks the location of a fenceline originally placed around the grave.

Cultural materials found indicate an extensive use of the site in Archaic times and a somewhat lighter occupation during Woodland times. Projectile points found include at least two bifaces, two stemmed point types, and a large number of stemmed and side-notched projectile points. The two burials were accompanied by numerous artifacts, including two bone amulets or gorgets, a radiocarbon test date of A.D. 1630, and association with a firefight.

THE POSNICK SITE, HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By Howard A. MacCord, Sr., and Randolph M. Owen, Jr.

The Posnick site lies on a low terrace on the right bank of the Chickahominy River just northeast of the city of Richmond. The site has been dug into and collected from for many years. In April, 1964, a controlled excavation was planned to coincide with a large encampment of Boy Scouts in the vicinity. The open trenches and exposed features served as an archeological exhibit for over 4,000 Scouts. Members of the Greater Richmond Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia dug at the site four weekends. They uncovered an area of 725 square feet to a depth of 21 inches. Five features were found, including two burials in refuse pits. The two burials were flexed skeletons of aged women, and neither was accompanied by grave offerings. One interesting feature of the burial pits was that each was encircled by a row of small postmolds just outside the pit edge. This probably marks the location of a fence originally placed around the grave.

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The pottery was predominantly that of the sand-tempered ware of the Stony Creek series. The pottery found in the pits is mostly shell-tempered ware of the Chickahominy series and is presumably later than the occupation ware.

Very little refuse bones or shells were met and no artifacts made of these materials. Flaked scrapers, drills, knives, and projectile points accounted for most of the stone implements found. Two fragments of a large bone point were also recovered. The care taken in the extraction of these artifacts and one small piece of a stone pipe complete the inventory of finds.

Nothing was found to indicate contact with Europeans, and, although the site lies in the area occupied by the Chickahominy Indians in 1607, it is doubted that this is one of the sites shown on Captain John Smith's map of that period.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ARCHEOLOGY

By Robert E. Ashley

The use of the camera as a tool for the archeologist is too firmly established to need any argument. For speed, honesty, accuracy, economy, and ease of use, it stands unsurpassed. Every serious worker keeps at least one handy on every "dig."

However, as a teacher of photography I am impressed by the frequency with which certain minor errors turn up to render otherwise good pictures, and especially color slides, into poor illustrations that need apologies and explanations. The purpose of this paper is to offer some simple hints in more satisfactory results.

A recent nation-wide survey revealed that the number-one cause of less-than-satisfactory slides is camera movement. We all can recognize the rather blurred picture but we frequently miss the minor blur. Practice can cure this. Attach a small mirror to the front of your camera in such a way that you can aim a reflected beam of sunlight against the side of a house and practice tripping the shutter (no film of course). If the reflected beam jumps, and it probably will, then you need to squeeze the shutter as a sharpshooter squeezes the trigger.

The second most common error is incorrect exposures that give us those too dark or too light slides. "Well, the light was poor that day," is no excuse. A good exposure meter, properly used, will conquer this problem forever. But be sure that you really know how to use it, and take good care of it. Exposure meters are delicate.

Third comes the less obvious but just as sinister bugbear of poor slides. "Tools" like red or ultra-violet photography and (2) photography from the air. What these "tools" are and how they affect you, the audience, will be appreciated by your viewers.

Making slides by copying illustrations in books and magazines is a rich source of material for any lecturer. But we should avoid the pitfall of copying whole pages "as is," because what makes a good illustration on a page is not necessarily a good illustration on the screen. In fact it seldom is. Break it up into numerous slides of each item on the page. After all, that's the way we would read it, a little at a time, and not the whole page in one gulp.

It is generally felt that an ample supply of good pictures is necessary to make an adequate presentation of archaeological material for the public. Many slides, however, do not need as much care as others. In general, the following rules should be observed:

1. An abundance of pictures and a lack of emphasis can make your presentation dull and difficult to follow.
2. The use of too many pictures can result in a jumble that the audience finds difficult to follow.
3. A slide shot against the side of a house and the reflected beam jumps, and it probably will, then you need to squeeze the shutter as a sharpshooter squeezes the trigger.
4. The second most common error is incorrect exposures that give us those too dark or too light slides. "Well, the light was poor that day," is no excuse. A good exposure meter, properly used, will conquer this problem forever. But be sure that you really know how to use it, and take good care of it. Exposure meters are delicate.

Museum photography of dioramas or displays provides us with abundant time and conditions to make our best pictures. Perhaps because of this "plenty-of-time" attitude we often delay or become careless in the making of such pictures. Many pleasant hours could be spent on this work and would provide insurance against fire, flood, or just plain deterioration through age.

The "ultra close-up" or "macro-photo" is an easy and fascinating type of work for a winter evening. There is great pleasure and satisfaction in making a one-inch artifact become six feet long on the screen. Everyone should practice this simple art of the close-up lens. Careful work will be lost if we fail in this vital aspect. Some factors of good audio-visual techniques include: a 500-watt high quality projector for a six-foot screen; a glass beaded or aluminized screen; a place that is free from dust and the sound of the wind; a room with 90% of the axis of projection, otherwise use a matte screen; comfortable seating; a room well darkened, well ventilated, and at a proper temperature; no session lasting longer than 90 minutes; no one seated closer to the screen than twice its width or farther away than six times its width (for a six-foot screen this means no one closer than 12 feet or farther than 36 feet) ; no slide on the screen for more than 15 seconds (if you need more time than this to talk about it then you need additional views of the subject); bottom edge of the screen at the eye level; and, last of all, your presentation to build up to a climax that brings home your point.

REFERENCES, the following pamphlets can be obtained free from Eastman Kodak Company, 343 East State Street, Rochester, New York; "Effective Lecture Slides—S 12; Planning and Producing Visual Aids—S 13; Legibility Standards for Projected Material—S 4; Foundation for Effective Audio Visual Projection—S 3.

INVESTIGATIONS AT A PALEO-INDIAN SITE IN STEWART COUNTY, TENNESSEE

By Don W. Dragoo

During a geological field trip in 1962 to study the structure of the Wells Creek Crater in Stewart County, Tennessee, Dr. Alvin J. Cohen, Research Associate of Carnegie Museum, discovered and brought to the attention of the author a large number of Indian artifacts which typologically could be assigned to the Paleo-Indian period in North America. Conspicuous among the items were large choppers, side- and end-scrappers, and a fragment of a fluted point. The significance of this find was deemed of sufficient importance to further study and a grant was received from the American Philosophical Society to conduct the work. With funds from this grant investigations were conducted at the site in August, 1963 and again in April, 1964. Additional work is planned for the 1965 field season.

The site is located within the basin of the new Barclay Reservoir on the Cumberland River in Stewart County, Tennessee. It is situated upon the knoll formed by the central uplift of the famous Wells Creek Crater which was supposedly gouged out of the hilly countryside by the impact of a meteorite from outer space. The crater is approximately 2½ miles in diameter. The elevation of the central floor of the crater ranges from 365 to 400 feet above sea level. The cliffs surrounding the crater rise rather abruptly to an elevation of about 600 feet. The knoll in the center of the crater is about 2,000 feet in diameter at its base and rises from an elevation of 365 to 430 feet. A section of the northern rim of the crater has been eroded away by the Cumberland River which flows in a general east to west direction at this point and about 1½ miles north of the central knoll upon which the site is located. Wells Creek enters the crater at its southern extremity and flows northward across its floor to join the Cumberland River near the northwest rim of the crater. In bisecting the crater, Wells Creek bypasses the central uplift of the knoll forming a semi-circular loop that partially surrounds the knoll at its base.

Except for the flood plain along the Cumberland River, the floor of the crater is the only extensive flat terrain for miles around. During the late Pleistocene, this area may have been excellent browsing territory for large mammals. The central knoll of the crater affords an ideal vantage point from which the floor of the crater can be observed in all directions. From the amount of cultural debris discovered during our work, it would appear that the early Indian hunters were quick to recognize the advantage of having a camp upon this knoll. Scattered from the top and down its southern and western slopes we found a heavy concentration of artifacts and flint debits. A scarcity of artifacts on the northern and eastern slopes would indicate that these areas were less favorable for habitation, perhaps because of cold north winds.

All artifacts so far found at the site have come from the surface or immediately below the surface in the plow zone. No vertical cultural stratification seems to be present since the site is not subject to flooding by the adjacent streams. The presence of many gullies on the slopes of the knoll indicates that extensive erosion has occurred. This would seem to preclude the finding of intact subsurface features such as pits, if any were once present.

With the exception of a few notchted projectile points of Archaic Period types, all remaining artifacts, more than 2,000, belong typologically to the Paleo-Indian culture. The general selection of artifacts is displayed on the knoll. The predominant raw material being a medium-fine-grain chert of tan, pink, or gray color found in deposits near Erin, Tennessee, approximately six miles south of the site. Not a single polished stone tool has been identified.

The most distinctive Paleo-Indian horizon at the site seems to be that associated with fluted points of the general Clovis type. These
points were found scattered over the entire site. In apparent association with the fluted points are large, heavy chipping and planning tools and a variety of scrapers of the end, side, and spoke-shave varieties. Also present are a number of sharp-tipped gravers and chisel-like tools similar to burins. Many of the chopping tools were bifacially fashioned from large flint cores, while the scrapers, which were fashioned from flakes and blades struck from specially prepared polyhedral cores.

Near the top of the knoll on the western slope of the site we found a typologically later and smaller occupation which overlapped the widely distributed Clovis horizon. The typical projectile or blade of this occupation is a slender blade with a straight stem. The chips, very small amounts, consisting of eight or ten clamps, perhaps used to temper pots or to use for bait. The midden averaged about six inches deep and the midden varied from zero to about twelve inches. There was no shell except for a few pieces of mussels. Using cards with the grids to scale, each find was marked horizontally by a colored dot, and vertically by the depth in inches; a red dot for a blade, a blue for a projectile point, a green for a scraper, and so forth. Then a master plan of the site was made with each grid dated and the contents noted.

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As might be expected, stemmed and side-notched types predominated, represented by 60% and 24% of total, respectively. Projectile-point types were identified and the classification of the Late Archaic times, and of the Susquehanna tradition of the Late Archaic Transitional Period were noted. The Susquehanna tradition appears to be the dominant culture project for this site. The type is not known to have been reported previously on New Jersey, although the type has wide distribution and undoubtedly has a strong relationship with the Susquehanna Valley traditions already noted.

Also recognized at Miele were two Otter Creek points, a large side-notched type with squared tangs, which has been attributed to a poorly defined complex of the Archaic Laurentian in Vermont. This type is not known to have been reported previously on New Jersey sites. Brewerton corner-notched and side-notched types were represented by several specimens, probably denoting a somewhat earlier influence from the New York area. The recovery of two hunderstone fragments and nine steatite sherds, both of which occur in the tradition already mentioned, were additional evidence for an Archaic Period occupation of the site.

The Miele site is apparently both a preceramic horizon and a multi-component station. Study of the cultural material indicates a very early Middle Archaic and a well-defined Transitional period, with some evidence for an earlier Archaic influence in the form of certain slender, stemmed projectile points which may be called Lamoka-like.

Based on what already is known of the Archaic period in New Jersey and neighboring areas, it is reasonable to hypothesize that either (1) the site was occupied briefly and intermittently over a long period, and the macrochronological associations, (2) that during the same period of time the site was periodically occupied by various groups of people.
occupied by small bands whose culture already was a mixture of elements. Either hypothesis is compatible with a people whose existence was based on a foraging economy, with an emphasis on hunting. It should be noted that the greatest use of the Mifle site occurred between approximately 1500 and 700 B.C.

INITIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN OLD BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

By VINCENT P. FOLEY

After an abortive colonization attempt in Savannah, Georgia, and several stops-over in and around Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1741, the people of the Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum) chose the present site and name of Bethlehem as their American headquarters. The concentration of religious refugees in localized areas of colonial America does not at first blush appear to be in keeping with the migration pattern of our early history. But resemblances to other settling groups fleeing European religious persecution end here. The Moravians considered their quest for "religious freedom" of less import than their determination to Christianize the Indians to have lived. The present excavations yielded evidence of a light occupation during the Archaic times and an intensive occupation during the Late Woodland Period.

Although the site had been extensively dug in the past by various people and numerous burials and artifacts reportedly found, nothing had ever been published on this site. The present digging was planned to determine the site's dimensions and character, and to provide a training school for those members of the Archeological Society of Virginia who could attend and take part in the work. A total of forty-three persons participated in the work for varying periods during a nine-day session, with a daily average of fifteen members and their guests working. Many non-members also visited the site, but were not permitted to dig.

A total of 1,150 square feet was dug to a depth of three feet. Thirty-five features were found, including nine burials. Analysis of the cultural finds is still in progress; a detailed report on the work will be published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia. In general, the site seems to compare closely with theClarkesville site, excavated and reported by Carl Miller for the River Basin Surveys in B.A.E. Bulletin 182, and to the upper level of the Gaston site, excavated and reported by Joffre Coe. The report on this site will be another addition to the growing literature on the archeology of the Roanoke Valley.

By HOWARD A. MACCOR, Sr.

The site lies on the left bank of the Roanoke River, one mile east (downstream) from the Buggs Island Dam. It occupies a sandy ridge between the river and a meander of Allen's Creek. The topography and natural resources of the site combined to make it a highly desirable place for the Indians to have lived. The present excavations yielded evidence of a light occupation during the Archaic times and an intensive occupation during the Late Woodland Period.

The people of Bethlehem, tradesmen, clerics, and husbandmen were commercially organized. Property was owned by the General Economy, which in turn was an organ of the church. Only "corruptive" influences from without caused the eventual abandonment of money in business transactions.

By 1755 the industrial quarter of Bethlehem had in operation a large grist mill, tannery, tawry, oil and bark mill, sawmill, fulling mill, butcher and slaughterhouse, forges, blacksmith, nailsmith, locksmith, dyeing house, pottery, brick and tile plant, and what the inhabitants proudly call "the first waterworks in America." Although most were originally constructed of wood, by 1762 they had been transformed into massive structures of masonry, several of which still remain in sound condition.

The uniqueness of Bethlehem apparently did not die with the frontier. Today it is still inhabited by some forward-looking people who do not find contradiction in taking time to glance backwards. They have created an organization, Historic Bethlehem, Incorporated, which seeks ways in which their heritage can be preserved and made a source of public edification. Appropriately the organizational headquarters is located in the old Brethren's House, one of the earliest and most impressive structures of the Moravian community.

A landscape architect was engaged at the outset to study the area, and made recommendations. These have been embodied in a most impressive master plan. This plan calls for archeological investigations of the industrial and allied areas in order to restore eighteenth-century terrain, reconstruct razed buildings and make all mills, raceways, and water wheels again operative.

The writer was engaged to carry out the archeological excavations, which in the initial year centered around "the first waterworks in America." Here (and in the basement of the above-mentioned Brethren's House), the proverbially dreaded pot-hunter had left his mark, making no report, records, or analysis of artifacts.

The waterworks was an attraction even in the eighteenth century. George Washington commented on it and Benjamin Franklin made a special trip to Bethlehem to study its construction. One author claims that Philadelphia's first water plant was a direct copy.

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no chips and very little worked stone. Twenty-five feet away we
found many chips of a distinctive grey porphyry, and not a trace of
pottery. Fifty yards farther away we found many chips of a distinctive
greenish-black rock, and a few fragments of undecorated pottery.
Thus we have four different types of evidence from the same site.

Tucker Site, NH 46-5, 1960, 10 squares. Pottery consisted of five
sherd s with fine-grained mineral temper, a hardness of 2.5, and cord-
pressed interior and exterior. Two sherds have fine-grained mineral
temper, a hardness of 3.5, and are 4mm thick. These have very
slight everted lip, 6mm thick, and notched slightly. Principal artifacts
include: four corner-removed points, one of Jasper found at a depth
of 26", two side-notched points, a gouge and a leaf-shaped blade, both
found at 15", graphite at 6", a grooved ax at 36".

Alexander Site, NH 39-2, 1962, 6 squares. The Alexander site,
a preceramic site on the Exeter River, is characterized by crude knives
shaped mainly by percussion, and by corner-removed points. The material
is a distinctive type of igneous rock that we have not en-
countered elsewhere. There were no netsinkers or plummets, no
triangular points, and only a few quartz chips. There were a few chips
of Marblehead (?) porphyry, and one chip of Saugus (?) jasp e r.

Thus we have four different types of evidence from the same site.

Litchfield Site, NH 45-1, 1959-61, 28 squares. Two sherds came
from the 3"-6" level. These have fine-grained mineral temper, a hard-
ess of 2.5, and are 3mm to 4mm thick. They are collared and possibly
cord-impressed. The diameter of original pot was about 2 1/2" to 3".
A chip analysis of seven squares showed that quartz predominated.
Next came a grey-blue sedimentary rock. There was some Saugus
jasper, and one chip of bright yellow Jasper. Chips were most plentiful
between 5 1/2" and 8" depth of 15" to 26" produced at the
18" level two pieces of a chert spearpoint, a piece of clear quartz, frag-
ments of bone which, as they lay in the soil, seemed to be skull bone,
and a brand of charcoal. This last gave a C14 elating of
18.5.1960, 10 square s. Pottery consisted of five

piece of the rim sherd, and can now see the curve in from the collar
and then the sharp flare out.

The last nine years have taught us the importance of the most
exact ing method and record, and the snare of facile generalization
before the facts are in. We believe that analysis and interpretation
in New Hampshire will have to wait upon a much fuller record of
observation than we now have, and that our main responsibility is to
describe exactly and to publish. We have published only on Pick-
pocket and Alexander. We know this is wrong and we mean to take
steps.

THE KEEPER OF THE GAME
A DEMONSTRATION OF
OLD WORLD-NEW WORLD ACCULTURATION

By Harold A. Huchter

A recent symposium edited by Ake Hultkranz (1961) discusses
Scandinavian concepts of the game (gbihar) guardian. New World
parallels are the Sedna motif of the Eskimo, Caribou Keeper (“King”)
of taiga Algonkians and Athapaskans, and Deer Raiser-Corn Mother
of northwestern Sioxans and southern Athapaskans. Vocabulary
of northeastern Siouans and Southern Athapaskans. Vocabulary
(whole-word) comparison indicates that selections from Old World
sources with local resynthesis in the New World are involved.

Scandinavian Ra-Gin and Gam-Re-Gin, Mountain Spirit, Ruler
or (Elder) Great Gods (of whom there are Twelve), are repeated
in loan-translation in Athapaskan ghin, *ghwin-red-ghwin, Holy
Hawk People, or alternately, (Twelve) Big-Horn-Gods (nd
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