MINUTES OF THE
1949 ANNUAL MEETING

The 1949 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Friday and Saturday, November 11 and 12, at the Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

Registration for members and guests took place at 12 o'clock.

The General Meeting was opened by Irving Rouse, President, at 1:30 P.M. Dr. C. G. Holland, President of the Archeological Society of Virginia, welcomed the delegates and guests. Mrs. Robert W. Claiborne, Director of the Valentine Museum, described the history of the Museum, stating that it was started with an Indian collection, and deplored the fact that there was no Indian expert on the present staff.

In response, Dr. Rouse thanked the Virginia Society and the Valentine Museum and stated that this was the farthest south the Federation had ever met, but he hoped there would be many future meetings in the south.

The minutes of the Trenton Meeting, November 6 and 7, 1948, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 8.

Kathryn B. Greywacz, Corresponding Secretary, reported that the regular correspondence of the Federation was handled during the year; the directory was revised twice; the secretaries of the societies were notified to distribute Bulletin No. 8, which was sent them directly from the printer; announcements of the 1949 meeting were forwarded to the member societies for distribution; assistance was given to the host society in making arrangements for the present meeting. According to the revised directory the combined membership of the twelve state societies in the Federation is 1,878.

Ralph Solecki, Treasurer, reported that the balance in the treasury as of November 11, 1949, was $411.12, including $300.00 from a Viking Fund Grant to buy reprints of "The Pre-Iroquoian Pottery of New York State," by William A. Ritchie and Richard S. MacNeish, published in "American Antiquity," Vol. XV, No. 2, which has been distributed to members as part of the research publication program.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

RALPH SOLECKI, TREASURER—NOVEMBER 11, 1948

12/7/48 Forwarded by Mr. Hadlock $ 91.03

1949 Receips Disbursements

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### Eastern States Archeological Federation

#### Financial Statement of the Eastern States Archeological Federation Covering Years 1946 Through 1949 Excluding Transactions Involving the Bibliography

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William A. Ritchie, Director of Research, reported that the 1949 research program comprised two projects: a continuation of the ceramic studies in several states, with the ultimate purpose of achieving a standard taxonomy and nomenclature for the northeastern United States; and a new project for the investigation of historical period Indian sites, designed to enhance our limited information of the transition period and illuminate the processes of acculturation of the later Indian tribes.

Progress in the ceramic investigations was made by five people reporting their work at the present meeting. During the year, Drs. Ritchie and MacNeish published a joint study of "The Pre-Iroquoian Pottery of New York State," aided by a grant for publication from the Viking Fund, to which foundation they expressed their gratitude. The historic sites project, headed by Ralph Solecki, has been concerned with pertinent research in several states, as will be evident from papers presented at this meeting.

Dr. Rouse stated that this work illustrates two purposes of the Federation: research in several states brought to the attention of other states, and stimulation of research activities among the various state societies.

John Witthoft, Editor, announced that Bulletin No. 8 was published in May, 1949, at the low cost of $69.90, including distribution to the state societies. He recommended that the same printer be used next year.

C. A. Weslager, Director of Public Education, reported that some ideas on public relations would be pass-
ed along to the member societies in a series of bulletins which he intends to prepare during the coming year. Among the subjects which he hopes to include are: the proper way of preparing an announcement of an ordinary meeting in order to get prominent newspaper space; the proper way of presenting a news story to the local papers covering some archeological discovery so that the facts are not garbled, but so that the story will be given the space it deserves; the better use of local exhibits as a public education device; the development of "junior members" among teen-agers; methods in which the publications of the various societies can be used in a way to engender good public relations.

E. B. Sacrey, Director of Membership, reported that the West Virginia Archeological Society has been accepted by the Executive Committee during the year and that their membership would be confirmed at the present meeting.

It was then voted to accept the West Virginia Archeological Society as a member of the Federation.

Maurice Robbins, Director of Exhibits, reported that he continued the survey of archeological collections during the year with fair results. To date, 201 private collections totaling some 498,000 specimens and 97 museum collections containing some 4,400,560 specimens, from eligible places, have been recorded. During the coming year he plans to contact historical societies. In the absence of the Vice-Director of Exhibits, Dr. Holland briefly described the special exhibits which had been assembled for the meeting.

The above reports of the officers and directors were accepted.

The recent activities and future plans of the Archeological Societies of the Federation were reported as follows:

Connecticut. Richard F. Jones, Jr., reported that the membership of the Archeological Society of Connecticut had decreased to 292.

The semi-annual business meeting held in Hartford on December 4, 1848, was attended by 45 people. William S. Fowler reported on the excavations at the Ragged Mountain Site, Barkhamstead, undertaken jointly by the Attleboro Museum and the Peabody Museum, Yale University. The annual meeting held in New Haven on May 14, 1949, and attended by 47 members, was addressed by William S. Laughlin of Harvard University.

Bulletins Nos. 22 and 23, each containing 56 pages, were published. No. 22 featured a paper by Eva L. Butler, entitled "Algonkian Culture and Use of Maine in Southern New England," and No. 23, a report on "The Mohawk Iroquois," by Mary Rowell Carse. The latter was published in cooperation with the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association. These papers were masters' theses, from the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University. The News-Letter was published quarterly.

The New Haven Chapter continued excavations at Grannis Island, which promises to be another Grassy Island, in that part of the deposit underlies the edge of the surrounding salt marsh and may therefore have accumulated at a time when the sea level was lower than it is today.

Delaware. Arthur G. Volkman reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware has approximately 90 members paying dues.

On January 29, the Society was addressed by Dr. Regina Flannery, and on May 13 by Mrs. Dorothy Middleton Nelson. On November 7, Ralph Solecki described the West Virginia River Basin Survey of 1948.
Society. Elmer Harp, Jr., Dartmouth College Museum, spoke about his trip to Alaska last year.

This year the Society made a survey of the Weirs and Lake Winnipesaukee region, visited the Sargent Museum at Lake Sunapee, and had a profitable "dig" on Clark's Island, Silver Lake, Lochmere. This excavation produced fragments of three different pots, fire pits at depths of 8", 16" and 36" in glacial sand; 16 arrowheads; one broken knife; bones of deer and birds; one clavicle of a human child. Tradition states that in pre-Colonial days the Mohawk defended the Penacooks on the nearby mainland.

The Society acquired a fine collection from Lakeport, to be exhibited in the Laconia Town Library, under the name of Abram L. Drake, who gathered the artifacts locally.

New Jersey. Colonel Leigh M. Pearse reported that the membership of the Archeological Society of New Jersey is now 222.

Quarterly meetings, with an average attendance of 70, were held throughout the year. At three of these, guest and member speakers gave papers. Guest speakers included: Anthony F. C. Wallace, University of Pennsylvania; John Schoff, State Anthropologist of Pennsylvania; J. L. Giddings, University of Pennsylvania Museum. Member speakers were: James L. Clark, Jr., Richard Van Nort, and Ronald Mason. The annual meeting in May was combined with a pilgrimage to Pennbury Manor. The Unalachtigo Chapter held eight regularly scheduled meetings. The October meeting was open to the public and was attended by J. Irvine Prather.

News-Letters No. 19 and 20 were issued in February and July, and Bulletin No. 2 was published in October.

Field work consisted of aiding the Delaware Project in excavating the Squadrito Site, near Neshanic, Somerset County, and the Kimble Site, along the Rancocas Creek, Burlington County. The Unalachtigo Chapter excavated a small village site along Salem Creek, near Woods Mills, Salem County.

New York. William A. Ritchie reported for Vincent Schaefer that the New York State Archeological Association has a membership of 235.

The Morgan Chapter, with 128 members, had six meetings during the year at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, including the annual meeting of the Association. Speakers included: Dr. William A. Ritchie, Charles F. Wray, Harry Schoff, Miss Virginia Cummings, Richard McCarthy, Alfred K. Guthe and Professor Cruxent of Venezuela. At the annual meeting, April 9, which was co-sponsored by the Rochester Academy of Science, Dr. Harry L. Shapiro discussed "Some Biological and Social Implications of Race." The Chapter acted as a clearing house for the joint Rochester Museum-State Museum field party headed by Dr. Ritchie, exercising guidance and providing advice and a central repository for data.

Volume XII, No. 1, of the Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association, entitled "An Archeological Survey of the Trent Waterway in Ontario, Canada, and Its Significance for New York State Prehistory," by William A. Ritchie was published.

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, with a membership of 52, attempted to resume a quarterly schedule of general meetings. William S. Fowler addressed the spring meeting. Informal social meetings were held in July at the new Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum at Fonda, and in August at the home of Percy M. Van Epps, Schenectady County, in honor of his 90th birthday. Dr. Ritchie addressed a meeting at the Schenectady Museum in December.

Members assisted in the work of the joint Museum expedition above mentioned and with exploratory excavations at the Caughnawaga Site on the property of the Tekakwitha Friary, Fonda.

Members assisted in the establishment of the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum in which archeological material of the Mohawk and a research library are being assembled under the general supervision of the Order Minor Conventuals (Franciscan) at the site of the Mohawk castle of Caughnawaga.

The Chapter also joined the Connecticut Society in publishing their Bulletin No. 28.

The Long Island Chapter, with a membership of 55, held an annual meeting on October 9, at which time Mrs. Dorothy Raynor described her exhibit of artifacts from Long Island.

The Chapter is awaiting action by the Park Commission on a lease of Southhold Park property on which they plan to construct an archeological museum. Meanwhile, their collections are on display at the Southold High School.

North Carolina. At the suggestion of Joffre L. Coe, Harry T. Davis reported that the Archeological Society of North Carolina had 35 members paying $1.00 each and 100 members paying $2.00 each.

Two News-Letters were issued and a new publication, "Southern Indian Studies," was inaugurated under the editorship of Joffre Coe. Volume I, Nos. 1 and 2, have been printed, and it is planned to issue this publication semi-annually. It is published jointly by the Society and the Laboratory of Anthropology and Archeology, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Of special interest will be the December meeting of the Society on the Cherokee Reservation, which will be accompanied by an Indian feast.

Pennsylvania. J. Aiden Mason reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology added 80 new members, bringing the total to 429.

The annual meeting was held at the State Museum, Harrisburg, and included a morning business session with election of officers, a luncheon and an afternoon session with speakers and discussions.

A double issue of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist was printed in the spring.

The Society assisted and encouraged the State Historical and Museum Commission in resuming field work in the Lancaster County area. James Swauger, the Society Archeologist, carried on field work in the Pittsburgh area in conjunction with the Carnegie Museum.

The Society is planning the official dedication of the Hall of Archeology at the State Museum, which is being installed under the direction of John Withoft.


The following addressed meetings of the Society: Maurice Robbins, William Fowler, and Felix Oublard.

Field trips were made to the Potter's Pond campsite, which is in its third year of excavation. The Society is preparing a comprehensive illustrated report on the excavations under the co-chairmanship of William S. Fowler and Herbert Luther. Artifacts have been displayed at monthly meetings and have been the subject for illustrated lectures by several members under various auspices in southern New England. A combined display of all specimens from the site is planned for the winter meeting.

Virginia. E. B. Sacrey reported that the Archeolog-
The afternoon session was opened at 2:00 P.M. by Irving Rouse, and the following business was transacted:

Dorothy Cross announced for the Executive Committee that the membership dues of the Federation would continue the same as last year, a minimum of $5.00 for societies with 100 or less members and $5.00 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof; that a supplement of the Bibliography would be published every five years as a research series publication of the Federation, starting from the date of the original publication; that the income from the sale of the Bibliography would be placed in a publication fund to be spent only by vote of the Executive Committee; that the next annual meeting be held in New York City, October 13 and 14, 1950.

Harry T. Davis presented the following Resolution, which was accepted:

"Whereas, we know the value of saving and recording, for this and future generations, the facts about the American Indians and early white settlers, and

Whereas, this record of our predecessors is to be found, in large part, buried in sites of their habitation in the larger river basins, and

Whereas, we are acutely conscious of the fact that many of the most valuable of such sites will be definitely lost to us, for all time, unless they are properly excavated before the flooding of the planned water control reservoirs;

Now, therefore be it resolved that the Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, comprised of archeological societies in 12 states with a total membership of over 1,000, assembled in Richmond, Virginia, on this 12th day of November, 1949, does respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to take cognizance of the importance of saving this resource now, and to provide the necessary funds for having the proper agencies do the archeological work before the areas are flooded."

(Signed) Irving Rouse,
President.

Kathryn B. Greywatz,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Davis suggested that the Resolution be sent to each state society in the Federation and that they be asked to send letters to their Congressmen, mentioning special problems in the individual states.

Dr. Rouse appointed the following Nominating Committee: C. G. Holland, Wendell S. Hadlock, and John Witthoft, Chairman.

The business session was adjourned at 2:30 P.M., and with William A. Ritchie presiding, the following illustrated papers were presented: "The Probable Development of Pottery in Maine," by Wendell S. Hadlock, The Robert Abbe Museum; "Pottery Types of the Lower Susquehanna Valley," by John Witthoft, State Anthropologist, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; "Pottery Types from the Townsend Site, Lewes, Delaware," by Margaret C. Blaker, United States National Museum; "The Development of Pottery in the Carolinas Piedmont," by Joffre Coe, University of North Carolina. A paper by William A. Ritchie, New York State Museum, entitled "The Present Status of Ceramic Typology in New York State" was read by title due to lack of time.

Arthur G. Volkman made a motion, which was passed, that sincere thanks and appreciation be extended to
the Archeological Society of Virginia and to the Valentine Museum.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:00 P.M. and the delegates and guests attended a Tea given by the Trustees of the Valentine Museum in the historic Wickham House, which adjoins the Museum.

Saturday evening at 8:30 P.M. a motion picture entitled "Historic Virginia" was shown at the Hotel Richmond.

On Sunday, a trip was made by chartered bus to Colonial Williamsburg and Jamestown. This included: seeing a special exhibit of archeological material in the Library of the College of William and Mary and a tour of the Christopher Wren building, under the guidance of Professor B. C. McCary; visiting a colonial site in process of excavation and a tour of archeological laboratory, conducted by M. W. Thomas, Jr., archeologist of Colonial Williamsburg, and a luncheon at Williamsburg Lodge.

A total of 132 registered delegates and guests from 10 states and the District of Columbia attended the meeting. Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Cross,
Recording Secretary.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

EXPLORATION OF ELK GARDEN INDIAN BURIAL CAVE

By G. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

The Elk Garden Indian Burial Cave, on the estate of Senator Harry Stuart, Russell County, Virginia, had been known to exist for sometime but was first thoroughly explored in August, 1947, by members of the National Speleological Society.

The cave is located high on a treeless hill, studded with outcroppings of limestone. The main room runs in a NE-SW direction and is about 60 feet long by 15 feet wide with a 30-foot ceiling. It is reached by a 5-foot by 12-foot entrance at the surface of the ground, gradually increasing in size as it descends vertically 55 feet to the cave floor. Two finger-like passages extend slightly upward from the northernmost end of the room approximately 30 feet, terminating in mud chokes and travertine formations. From the southernmost end another passageway extends in a southeasterly direction for approximately 30 feet, rising through a succession of natural limestone steps as it advances and terminating under a smooth wall chimney which rises vertically more than 20 feet and is capped by solid rock. While there is no other visible opening into this chimney, bones can be seen clinging to the sides of the walls.

The bones on the floor were in great disorder. A great quantity of the skeletal remains were removed and sent to the Smithsonian Institution, where an interpretation showed that they resembled most nearly those from the Wheeler Basin Site in northern Alabama. Between 69 and 113 individuals were indicated, including 8 infants and children. Of the adults 68% were male and 32% female; 46%, 35 years or younger; 54%, 36 years or older; average male height 5'4" - 5'5", average female height 5'0" - 5'1". Dental caries were abundant, with a loss of 3.35 teeth per person and a large percentage of abscessed teeth. Some of the leg bones showed scorings on shafts and articular surfaces, possibly of syphilitic or arthritic origin.

In view of the belief that it was common practice for the Indians in this part of Virginia to bury prized possessions with the deceased, it is indeed strange that with the large number of burials (estimated to be between 200 and 500), of both sexes and all ages, no artifacts were found other than a few shell beads.

Recent Excavations in the Mohawk Valley and Their Bearing on Owasco-Iroquois Relationships

By WILLIAM A. RITCHIE

Recent archeological excavations in the Northeast have questioned the validity of the older concept of cultural origins and migrations of the northern Iroquoian tribes. Search for earlier Iroquois remains which would substantiate a migration in the area through the Ohio Valley has proved fruitless. It now seems very probable that the genesis of the Iroquois cultures occurred within their historic habitat, i.e., lower Ontario, New York, and northern Pennsylvania.

Several late Woodland cultures are known within this broad area which might have contributed singly or collectively to the formation of what we rather loosely refer to as Iroquois culture. Carolyn, in New York State, the late Woodland occupation preceding the Iroquois is the Owasco, with a considerable depth perspective and a progressive development stimulated by internal forces rather than by outside contacts. These changes are not in unilinear order, but divergent in various lines.

Comparative analyses made by me in 1945 showed that of a total of 335 traits (material cultural, settlement pattern, and burial) for the Owasco, 187 (57%) were also linked traits for the Iroquois. My craniometric and morphological studies revealed close similarity of the two groups. Very recent studies by Georg Neumann and myself show that the same two physical types are present in both.

MacNeil's Iroquois Investigations in 1947-48 brought to light potsherds which tend to partly bridge the gap in our older series, and our joint analysis of Owasco pottery just published, contains some apparently transitional types. Thus the evidence for the continuity of development from Owasco into Iroquois in New York is accumulating.

Last summer's field work was devoted to this problem. The Chance Site, in the Schoharie Valley, a small hillside dump, contained a scattering of older stone and pottery artifacts in sub-soil wash under the black midden soil. The midden yielded potsherds mainly of Chance Incised type, the earliest known Mohawk form. A few sherds were decorated in the corded technique of the Owasco but the design and rim shape were Mohawk. The chipped stone tools were typical of the Owasco pattern.

This site was too small to afford much evidence, but the finds suggest a radical change in the ceramic pattern with persistence of the older stone traits. A similar situation was revealed by our 1947 excavations of the Bell-Philhower site in northern New Jersey. Many more such sites must be found in order to amass a statistically valid body of data.

A second, much larger and more important site was explored at St. Johnsville, in the Mohawk Valley. It was an Owasco village, situated on the high gravel plateau, back from the river. We excavated a total of 45 deep cache pits, used for refuse and burial, and 4 graves. The features were like those of the later Owasco stations, but the pottery indicates an earlier level, since there are no collared rims. The stone and borden are typically Owasco. The pipes and about 20% of the pottery are also traditionally Owasco. The majority of the pottery departs from established tradition and has rare Owasco parallels.
in northern New York. Interrupted linear incising was used to produce characteristic Owasco design motifs. Interrupted linear is not found in Mohawk but this new type, named Shell Interrupted Linear, represents the earliest known occurrence of incised decoration, a standard Iroquoian technique, in the Mohawk territory. Also, there are some hints of things to come in the incised triangles on pot necks in the Snell series, while an incipient ladder design on one pot seems to foreshadow this popular motif of middle Mohawk times.

This is about as much as can safely be said at present. The hiatus between the culture complex as represented on the Snell and Chance sites is a wide one, with nothing yet to bridge it. It may be that the process of change, beyond a certain point, illustrated by the few known aberrant stations, was quite rapid and that persistent search will clarify the picture. Or it may yet be shown that the developing Owasco culture in New York was fertilized by a new cultural tradition which had its principal growth out of still vaguely known Woodland complexes in the region of the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario.

**Results Of Excavating a Rockshelter In Albemarle County, Virginia**

By C. G. HOLLAND

A small rockshelter on Moorman's River in Albemarle County, Virginia, was excavated. Only one occupation layer was discovered. This contained the following material: 6 modern wire type nails; 1 safety pin; 95 projectile points (86% triangular, 6% made of chert and crystal quartz); 256 clay potsherds; 2 crude greenstone celts; 1 'Y'-shaped drill; 2 smb-nosed scrapers; 2 fireplaces (one bordered with stones and one not bordered). The pottery falls into two types of ware. One is straight-walled, open-mouthed, thick, rounded bottom, constricted neck, simply incised on rim and neither coiled nor cord marked. The other type is thin, open-mouthed, rounded bottom, constricted neck, simply incised on rim and neither coiled nor cord marked.

**The Modern Life of An Antiquity**

By JOSEPH H. ESSINGTON

The Grave Creek Mound in the modern city of Moundsville, West Virginia, has been treated in the journals and writings of explorers and travelers since the time of Nicholas Cresswell's visit on May 5, 1775. The mound was originally surrounded by smaller ones which have been destroyed to make way for an ice house, a stable, etc. These contained human bones, stone tools, copper beads, and stone pipes.

The main mound was 76 feet high, conical in shape, the top originally measuring 50 feet in diameter. It had numerous owners, from Joseph Tomlinson, who obtained it through a Virginia patent in 1785, to the State of West Virginia, which bought it on April 15, 1909, with money raised by school children and teachers. It was then placed under the control of the penitentiary board and under the immediate supervision of the warden.

About 1806, the mound was dug into about halfway to the top and human remains were found. In 1838, after a unique contract with the son of the original owner, a horizontal tunnel was dug from the north side of the base. At a distance of 110 feet, a vault, apparently formed by timbers, was encountered. It contained: two skeletons, 650 shell beads and a perforated stone ornament. A shaft dug from the top revealed another vault near the center of the mound, containing a skeleton, mica disks, 1700 beads, 660 sea shells, 3 copper bracelets and the controversial “rune” stone. Another horizontal tunnel was driven into the mound to meet the shaft. The lower vault and the shaft were bricked and plastered, show cases were arranged inside the vault, and a skeleton was hung on the wall. A three-story building, dubbed the “Observatory,” was erected on top of the mound. The grounds were fenced in and a fee charged for admission.

In 1843 an aged Cherokee chief visiting the site became so enraged at the desecration that it was difficult to restrain him from assassinating the guides. During the Civil War a gun was placed on top of the mound, and after the three-story building was torn down, a dance platform was substituted for a time. After the dance platform had been removed, a horse climbed up the mound and fell into the vertical shaft, dropped to the bottom and emerged from the lower horizontal tunnel, unscathed. Later a goat tried the same thing and was killed.

In 1915, the warden of the penitentiary had the depression on the top of the mound, which had grown extensive due to the collapse of the stone roof in. Grass, bushes and trees were planted, stone walks laid and electric lights installed. A later warden constructed a small museum which has been used to sell novelties made by prison inmates.

In 1949, the newly-formed West Virginia Archeological Society secured permission to construct a larger museum, about 50 feet by 23 feet. Society members dug out a portion of the mound for foundations which have now been laid.

**The Howe Iron Sites of Mecklenburg County**

By J. V. HOYE

The six “Howe Iron Sites” are about seven miles from Clarksville in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The first was discovered by the author in June, 1946, on the Staunton River. The name “Ancient Iron Sites” was first applied by Carl F. Miller while making a survey of the Bruggs Island reservoir area, in 1947, and after finding many iron fragments, furnace slag, and tools at various depths.

The iron is either bog ore or hematite, which has produced a soft low grade metal easily worked and welded at low temperatures. Implements of iron found include: a nail-headed tool, boat rivets and nails, and bolt nuts which have been compared to Roman and Viking material. Fragments of iron weighing from a few grains to almost one pound are found to a depth of 26 inches.

**Archeology and the Federal River Basin Program**

By FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.

Since the initiation of the program by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Corps of Engineers, to save as much archeological material as possible from areas which will be flooded by the construction of multi-purpose dams in various river systems throughout the United States, 170 reservoir basins in 22 states have been surveyed. During the course of that work, 2110 sites have been noted and recorded; of that number, 456 have been recommended for excavation or testing. Excava-
tions have actually been carried on in 11 areas in widely scattered portions of the United States.

The surveys have located sites representing all stages of cultural development from simple nomadic hunting peoples through the various categories leading up to the relatively highly developed groups practicing agriculture and having well developed arts and industries. Indications are that the remains cover a period extending from the closing days of the Pleistocene to historic times. Such excavations as have been made throw new light on various problems and in some cases have necessitated the revision of some of the theories and concepts pertaining to the areas involved.

Although considerable has been accomplished thus far, it is extremely imperative that more excavations be provided for and that the thorough examination of sites be accelerated in order to save valuable information before it goes under water.

Archeological Projects at Historic Sites In the National Park System

By J. C. Harrington

Fundamentally the National Park Service is a conservation agency, whose responsibility, by law and precedent, is to preserve outstanding examples of natural, scientific, and historic area and sites, and to make them available for the enjoyment of this and future generations. The National Park Service is not a research institution, such as Smithsonian, but it has found that in certain instances, particularly in the development and interpretation of historic sites, it has had to carry on its own archeological and historical research. Primarily, the research projects in national parks and monuments are for the purpose of securing information and physical remains which will contribute to the interpretation of the site to the visiting public.

Of the 176 areas at present included in the National Park System, nearly half commemorate some historic incident or memorialize an outstanding individual. This number is in addition to the many prehistoric areas, although they too are historical in the broad sense.

These 80 historical areas include battlefields, such as Saratoga and Gettysburg; colonial and frontier settlements and forts, such as Fort Laramie, Fort Necessity, Jamestown, and Fort Raleigh; homes of outstanding men in our nation's history, such as the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park and the Adams Mansion in Quincy; and scenes of outstanding events in our history, such as the Independence Hall group in Philadelphia and the site of the first airplane flight by the Wright brothers at Kill Devil Hill in North Carolina.

Some sites are set aside as representative of a way of life of a particular period, such as the area in Salem, Massachusetts, for its maritime history, or Hopewell Village in Pennsylvania as an example of a colonial iron-making community, or the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at St. Louis, which commemorates the era of westward expansion.

I think we are justified in saying that this work at historic sites constitutes a new field of archeology. Probably its nearest counterpart is in the Classical field. In the few years in which historic site archeology has been carried on in this country, it has developed a distinctive approach, both in field techniques and in the manner of interpreting the data recovered. Stratigraphy, seriation, and other reliable standbys of the prehistoric archeologist are seldom applicable in this new field. Chronology, in fact, is usually not a concern, since the data of occupation or construction is known from documentary sources.

The factor which probably influences most the way the excavating is conducted is the relative complexity of the culture involved. It is obvious that no one person can be an authority on every aspect of present day, or even seventeenth century, civilization. Consequently, investigations of historic sites require the collaboration of specialists in a number of fields.

In summary, the excavating of historic sites in this country, together with the correlated studies incident to the excavating, has established itself as a new field, with characteristic materials, problems, and results. Primarily, it is producing information and remains of great value in interpreting American history. It is contributing, in a small way, to a broader approach to American history, and is encouraging the use of physical objects in historical studies. The field is so new, and its participants are so poorly trained for the complexity of their task, that progress is slow, particularly in the publication of detailed reports. I am convinced, however, that the work is eminently worthwhile and that newcomers will find it as challenging and interesting as other fields of archeology.

Synthesising Historical and Archeological Methods (at Jamestown Island, Virginia).

By Carl F. Miller

With the combined force of archeologists, historian, architect and museum technician, who were specialists in their own field, an exploratory program was set up at Jamestown Island, Virginia, by the National Park Service to locate various structures, wells, property ditches and cemeteries which formerly existed on the island and to determine, if possible, their former owners. Along with the archeological program was a parallel project dealing with the early written history of the island which especially stressed the location of these features. Such records had to be ferreted out of old diaries, letters, land records, etc. Once the structure was uncovered by archeological methods, it was the purpose of the architect to bring into play his knowledge of brick types, sizes, type of bond used, etc., which might throw additional light on its relative age. Any artifact recovered was compared and checked against known objects of like nature existing in Europe and in this country; thus, the synthesis of specialized knowledge helped in the identification of a number of structures on the island.

Pilgrim Sites in the Old Colony Area

By Henry Hornblower II

The Old Colony was originally settled by the Pilgrims in 1620 and included most of southeastern Massachusetts prior to its absorption by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1692. It included all of Plymouth County except Hingham and Hull and a small part of Brockton. It also took in Barnstable County (Cape Cod), Bristol County and several small towns in Rhode Island, but did not include Nantucket or Martha’s Vineyard.

Other than at Plymouth, Pilgrim names are particularly associated with Kingston, Duxbury, Green Harbor, and Marshfield—all along the ocean to the north of Plymouth. It is to that part of the Old Colony area to which this paper particularly refers. All sites mentioned are of the seventeenth century.

The classic example of an archeological-historical re-
construction in the Old Colony is that of the Aptuxet Trading Post at Bourne by the Cape Cod Canal. The site was carefully excavated by the late Percival Lombard and the trading post rebuilt on its original foundations from evidence uncovered in the ground and from the written records of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Another example of such work is that of Sidney Strickland's at the John Howland Site at Rocky Nook. No reconstruction has yet been undertaken, although a model has been made showing the site as it was at the time John Howland lived there.

Deliberate archeological investigations have also been carried out at other sites in the Old Colony. Unfortunately for those interested in Colonial archeology, no published reports are available on any of these, which include the Myles Standish Site in Duxbury (excavated in the 19th century and notes and most specimens lost), Myles Standish's grave (same as the site), the Edward Winslow Site in Marshfield (excavated by Henry Hornblower and others in 1941 and 1946; report in progress), and the "R.M." Site in Chiltonville (partially excavated by Jesse Brewer and Henry Hornblower in 1840 and 1941; excavation now in progress by Karl Fernstrom and report in progress).

Other sites and locations relating to the Pilgrims have also been excavated, although almost always accidentally. Only fragmentary reports exist. These include part of the First Burial Ground on Cole's Hill; part of the fort on Burial Hill; part of the watchtower on Burial Hill; three early house sites; one in Marshfield, one in Plymouth, and one in Marion; and two contact Indian burial grounds, one in Chiltonville and one in Kingston.

Pilgrim sites which have not been excavated and which could be included in an archeological program are the Thomas Site, another Winslow site, the John Alden Site, the William Brewster Site, the William Bradford Site, another Howland site, and the Robert Bartlett Site. Pilgrim sites which have been partially excavated but which could profitably be re-examined include the Myles Standish Site, parts of Leyden Street, the Fort Site, and the Watchtower Site.

Many more potential archeological sites exist which are no longer remembered. A site survey would be worthwhile, although it is not imperative at the moment. It is enough to say that a sufficient number of sites are known presently in the Old Colony area for a four-year archeological program whenever funds are available.

The Adams Site—An Early Historic Seneca Site in Western New York

By CHARLES F. WRAY

Two miles northeast of Livonia, New York, a pallsed enclosure covering more than 10 acres was excavated by Harry Schoff and the author during the summer of 1948. A total of 330 skeletons were exhumed from 213 burial pits. More than half the graves contained offerings and articles of adornment.

Outstanding among the discoveries were: a hafted flint knife, 50 pottery vessels, human skull rattlets, bar ceils, a large rectangular brass gorget, spirals and rings of brass, antler combs, numerous shell beads, and 3 stone pipes, the only pipes found.

The Adams Site, with its relatively low percentage of European trade artifacts and its abundance of native made articles, represents the earliest historic Seneca site so far discovered. A conservative estimate of its date would be around the middle of the 16th century. This is also based on the sequence of historic sites progressing to the north until the time of DeNonville in 1687, of which the Adams Site is the southernmost.
than pots. Such pottery is rarely decorated, poorly fired, and cordmarked all over the exterior, and is linked closely enough to Susquehannock types that it seems to be a degenerate descendant. Some sites of about 1680 produce this pottery associated with Susquehannock forms. Schultz Incised is the sole pottery type of Susquehannock sites of 1620 to about 1670. It is always shell-tempered and is always found in association with trade goods. Andaste pottery of the upper Susquehanna valley is almost identical with Schultz Incised and is always historic, but is associated with earlier trade goods. The Andaste abandoned the upper Susquehanna Valley about 1620, and moved down river to become the Susquehannock. They destroyed and absorbed the Shenk’s Ferry people.

Funck Incised is the last Shenk’s Ferry type and is always found in association with Schultz Incised. It represents an indigenous pottery on which Susquehannock style is imitated. It is always grit-tempered. The incised plat designs are non-triangular, the collar is belled, and not thickened, and the lip edge is always gashed. It is abundant on the lower island into the Northeast, of relatively short duration. Funck Incised is the last pottery type of Susquehannock and is always historic, with the exception of four sherds of Vinette 1.

Vessels of the Townsend series are tempered with shell, constructed by coiling, have an average hardness of 2.5, and are reddish-buff to grey-buff in color. Interiors and lips are smoothed. Exteriors are roughened with twined-woven fabrics having a coarse warp and close, fine weft of two-strand, counterlockwise-twisted cord. Varying degrees of subsequent smoothing occur, rarely to the point of complete obliteration of the primary treatment.

Five types have been distinguished on this ware, mainly on the basis of design and technique of decoration, and to a limited extent, vessel form. Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed, first reported by Bushnell and partially described by Schmitt (Ms.), comprises 35% of Townsend site vessels. Vessels are generally direct rimmed and conoidal and show no embellishment beyond all-over paddling of the exterior with twined-woven fabrics.

Rappahannock Incised (23%), differs from Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed only in the addition of incised designs, principally linear band and/or chevron motifs.

Townsend Incised Band (20%), in addition to series characteristics, is always distinguished in form by a slight neck constriction and rim eversion, and in decoration by a band of incised lines encircling the neck, sometimes augmented by a fringe of short verticals beneath, chevrons superimposed or pendant, etc.

Townsend Corded Horizontal (19%) is characterized by pseudo-cord decoration in simple linear designs, principally the encircling band. Forms include both the simple conoidal and that with slight neck constriction.

The decoration of Townsend Herringbone (3%) combines an encircling band of lines in pseudo-cord with grouped, incised herringbone patterns, the latter beneath the former.

Distribution data, at present incomplete, indicate a geographic range for the series as follows: the Delmarva Peninsula, the Western Shore of Maryland, the Potomac and Rappahannock Valleys, and, provisionally, the James Valley and the Cape Hatteras region. The types occurring most frequently at the Townsend site seem also to have the widest areal distribution.

The temporal range indicated is the Late Prehistoric and possibly also the Historic Period. Some Iroquoian influence is possible, but its actual source and method of transmission are unknown.