ANNUAL MEETING
ALBANY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7-8, 1959
OPENING REMARKS
By William J. Mayer-Oakes, President

The President's annual message at the start of a second year in office is an appropriate place to review briefly our aims and accomplishments of the year passed. We continue to stress service to our member societies and have made a very strong effort to make this service more tangible. For our 1959 Annual Meeting a new approach was taken in the preparation of the program. Results of this approach met with a great many expressions of favor. We will continue to stress quality and careful planning in our preparations for the 1960 meeting.

I suggested last year, on taking office, that I hoped to be able to encourage and support professional archeologists in the Eastern States Archeological Federation area. My specific suggestion for a workshop conference was similar to the ideas expressed by several other people at last year's Annual Meeting. With the help of our Research Director, Carnegie Museum planned and supported in the near future and I am currently seeking financial assistance to the Federation for one year and will receive expenses for attendance at its Annual Meeting. Here is a way that a member society can function.

Finally, and related to the above items, is the topic of research. We have taken steps to arrange for the completion of our Bibliography supplement in the near future and I am currently seeking financial support for this activity. I hope that by the time of our Annual Meeting, I will have very good news to report to you on this topic.

The Archeological Society of Maryland has recently announced the creation of the Archeological Achievement Award which they will present annually to the person who has made the most outstanding contribution to the study of Indian archeology in Maryland. In addition to a certificate the recipient will be appointed Society Representative to the Federation for one year and will receive expenses for attendance at its Annual Meeting. Here is a way that a member society has made concrete its support of the Federation!

In 1960 we will have our first Annual Meeting outside of the United States, when we help the Ontario Society celebrate its tenth anniversary in Toronto; for others this will be the first opportunity to visit Canada and our host institutions, the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum. We all look forward to a splendid meeting and hope to see you there.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 1959 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, at the Sheraton-Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, New York.

Registration for members and guests began at 9:00 A. M. in the Foyer, 12th floor, Sheraton-Ten Eyck Hotel.

William J. Mayer-Oakes, President, presided at the first general meeting, which convened at 9:55 A. M. in the Hudson Room. Dr. Mayer-Oakes introduced Charles F. Wray, President of the New York State Archeological Association, who gave the opening address. He described his early morning trip from the Rochester area, across "Iron and Mud," and mentioned the extensive prehistoric village sites, rich middens and cemeteries in the country through which he passed.

William N. Fenton, Assistant Commissioner, the University of the State of New York, welcomed the delegates and guests to Albany on behalf of James E. Allen, Jr., Commissioner of Education, who sent his greetings. Dr. Fenton said that the University of the State of New York guides all education, charters universities, private, public and parochial schools, museums and libraries. He mentioned that the State Library and the Museum Science Service was now in its 120th year. He hoped everyone would go to the Museum in the State Education Building to see the permanent exhibits and the special exhibits on Folklore Art of the Iroquois Indians and Shaker Communities in New York, arranged for the American Folklore Society Meeting last August, and the material from selected Indian sites prepared by William A. Ritchie for the present meeting.

Dr. Mayer-Oakes explained that the Program Committee, under the chairmanship of Irving Rouse, had decided to try something new this year in the form of concurrent sessions for this morning only, because the consecutive sessions have been too full for the past few years. Papers in these sessions will be held to equal length so that the audience can select talks from either group.

With Charles F. Wray chairing Session A in the River View Room, the following papers were presented: "Some Jesuit Observations on Iroquoian Culture, 1655-1696" by Elizabeth Tooker, the University of Buffalo; "Robert Morris and the Treaty of Big Tree," by Norman B. Wilkinson, Hagley Museum, Wilmington, Delaware; and "A New Prehistoric Settlement Pattern," by Frank Grahn, Archeological Society of Connecticut. In the absence of the speaker, Dr. Rouse read an abstract of "Susquehanna-Hudson River Fur Trade Rivalry 1682-1687," by Evelyn A. Benson, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.


After a reception and informal dinner in the Rainbow Room, Dr. Mayer-Oakes presented a certificate of recognition of merit to Yacine A. Weisler, Retiring President, which was received by Edward S. Wilson, Jr., Delaware State Representative, in Mr. Weisler's absence.

Frank Ridley, Ontario Archeological Society, presented an illustrated address entitled "An Archeologist Visits the Peoples' Republic of China."

The Business Meeting was opened by William J. Mayer-Oakes, President, at 10:00 A. M., November 8, in the Harlequin Room.
The minutes of the Wilmington meeting November 8 and 9, 1958, were accepted as printed in the Federation Bulletin No. 18.

For the Executive Board, Dorothy Cross, Recording Secretary, reported that是没有提供了的。
to Kathryn B. Greaves, Corresponding Secretary of the Federation, for distribution to interested persons, a supply of mimeographed copies of the legislation by which the Delaware Archaeological Board was established.

The report of W. Fred Kinsey, Membership Chairman, was read by Charles F. Kier, Jr. Gaylord was made with Verne Schoen, Archaeological Society of Ohio, and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. No interest was found in Vermont, and no archaeological society is contemplated. The South Carolina Society is not applying for Federation membership at this time but, through the good office of Arthur R. Kelly, it is hoped that this society will apply in 1960.

Irving Rouse, Program Chairman, reported that he had appointed a committee which voted on procedure and policy. He sent these to the committee members. The opening meeting covered the minutes of the last meeting. The first three suggestions for the symposium were adopted.

The question of accepting papers was considered by the committee and it was decided to accept all which met minimum standards as determined by an abstract submitted to the Chairman. The abstracts should be of the proper length to be published in the Bulletin. A discussion of alternatives to concurrent sessions followed, and although most members thought they were better than the arrangements, the following suggestions were made: a three-day meeting; a banquet session Saturday evening followed by three or four papers instead of one dinner speaker; a symposium after dinner; a luncheon instead of a dinner.

There was a discussion as to how more Federation information, including program, could reach the membership. It was brought out that it is the duty of the State Representatives to carry information back and forth between the Federation and the member societies. Better liaison might be maintained if the Representatives had the same degree of activity as the Federation officers. They should, of course, have some persons who can attend the meetings of the Federation.

Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., Exhibits Chairman, reported that the albums of Bannister and Birdstone photographs had been circulated and one more album had been lost. He said that the reports he had received from their distribution were most favorable. His greatest problem was to assign three albums to four societies held by the Federation. Alfred K. Guthrie is now working on an album of projective points. Charles E. Gilbert, local Exhibits Chairman, said that he had introduced a new method of classifying the instruments. The question of accepting papers was considered by the committee and it was decided to accept all which met minimum standards as determined by an abstract submitted to the Chairman. The abstracts should be of the proper length to be published in the Bulletin. A discussion of alternatives to concurrent sessions followed, and although most members thought they were better than the arrangements, the following suggestions were made: a three-day meeting; a banquet session Saturday evening followed by three or four papers instead of one dinner speaker; a symposium after dinner; a luncheon instead of a dinner.

All of the above reports were accepted.

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

The Business Meeting was brought to a close at 12:30 P. M., following a motion to thank the New York State Archeological Association and the New York State Museum for their hospitality and cooperation.


During the entire two-day meeting the Publications Bourse was in operation, under the direction of Charles F. Kier, Jr. Special thanks are extended to Mary Kier, Marie Wilkins, and Marianne Akerman, who constantly tended the display and sold the publications. Member societies and individual members placed their publications on sale, with the Federation receiving from 10 to 100 per cent of the receipts. This enterprise enriched the Federation Treasury by $43.54.

Donations to the Federation's Publication Fund totaled $55.25, and it is hoped that societies and individual members will contribute more in the future. $25.00 of the above came from the Archeological Society of New York.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 P. M. A total of 155 persons registered from the following societies: Connecticut—9; Delaware—7; Georgia—2; Massachusetts—19; Michigan—1; New Hampshire—7; New Jersey—17; New York—53; Ontario, Canada—7; Pennsylvania—53; Rhode Island—1; West Virginia—2.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY CROSS
Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

CONNECTICUT—Frank Glynn reported the membership of the Archeological Society of Connecticut had reached an all-time high of 397. Chapters with active field and/or meeting programs are operating in the Bridgeport, Hartford, Central Shore, New Haven and Norwich areas.

The Society's Twenty-fifth Anniversary was celebrated at an all-day meeting held in New Haven on April 25, 1959. Papers on various Connecticut researches were presented by Eva L. Butler, Frank Glynn, Roger L. Keener, Robert E. Neubauer and Lynt W. Rusel. A semi-formal banquet was held in the evening at the Quotumciac Club, with W. Fred Kinsey of the Pennsylvania State Museum as the guest speaker. Certificates of honorary Life Membership were presented to Dr. Cornelius Osgood and Dr. Irving B. Rouse in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the founding and encouragement of the Society. The fall meeting was held on October 24 in Norwich, Connecticut. Papers dealing with excavation methods, soil science in archeology, and artifact preservation and display were presented by Irving B. Rouse, Ruth P. Gallatin and Bernard W. Powell.

Bulletin No. 39 was issued during the winter. In April, 1959, Bernard W. Powell assumed the editorship. With format and content revised, Newsletters Nos. 73, 74 and 75 have since been published. Continuing publications on a quarterly basis is planned. Bulletin No. 39 and a third publication in the Society's program of reprinting out-of-print Bulletins are expected shortly.

A number of excavations by chapters and individuals were carried on during the summer. The discovery of a pre-ceramic station by the Bridgeport Chapter may yield significant results.

DELAWARE—Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of Delaware now has a membership of 138. The annual Chapter, Maimannox No. 1, and another is in the formative stage.

Meetings were held five times a year, generally with a main speaker and a late feature, usually a slide show of archeological interest given by a member. The late feature sometimes stole the show. The Annual Meeting is normally held in June, but due to vacations, hot weather, and difficulty in obtaining a suitable speaker, attendance is usually the lowest of the year. In order to get away
from these difficulties a dinner meeting was scheduled on October 3 with a successful speaker. The attendance practically doubled over that of the June meetings. The following speakers and topics were presented during the year: Paul Kutcher, "Cultural Persistance: An Account of the Cherokee of Tse-day"; George Reynolds, "Illustrated Talk on the Frantie Rock Shelter"; Dr. J. Alden Mason, Archeological Work in Georgia. The book was well received by the Auxiliary Corporation of Omouge National Monument.

Dr. J. Frederic Burtt, another member, also took part.

The Ocmulgee Chapter continues to function in an interesting manner and is observing its 12th anniversary this month. The Chapter holds 8 regularly scheduled meetings, a family night, field trips, and museum visits. New publications are reviewed and discussion and members are frequently called upon for speaking engagements.

After a long interval of silence in publication, the Society is assembling text for a new issue of Early Georgia, which will commemorate the 25th Anniversary of Omouge National Monument at Macon. This will be accomplished by the Auxiliary Corporation of Omouge National Monument.

River basin archeology in Georgia is being taken care of, largely, under the aegis of the University of Georgia. Highwater salvage is a program of the Georgia Historical Commission.

It is curious that while the formal organization of the state society here is not nearly so developed as in other member groups of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, an unusually large number of archeological work is going on in the state, and many are participating or assisting in some aspects of the surveys.

MAINE—Eva L. Butler reported that the Maine Archeological Association has a membership of about 68.

The Annual Meeting of the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities and the Maine Archeological Association was held at the Abbe Museum, Summer 1959. Sixteen members were present.

It is planned to publish Bulletin IX, "Maple Sugar in the Northeast," next summer.

Last year the Association presented ten copies of its most recent publication, Bulletin VIII, "Uses of Birch Bark in the Northeast," by Eva L. Butler and Wemdel S. Hadlock, to the Federation publication fund.

The Abbe Museum sponsored continued reconnaissance of the Allagash and Aroostook Drainage systems, and Bulletin VIII, which is to be a summary of information pertaining to this reconnaissance, has been handed out before publication, in light of information obtained in the later explorations. Wemdel S. Hadlock flew into the area twice the past summer. Mr. Hadlock also spent considerable time investigating and examining the site of a portage area near Stonington, but has come to the conclusion that this could be learned from further work there.

Examination and cataloging of manuscript and printed material for references to early historic sites and population statistics continues.

Mr. Hadlock gave 18 illustrated lectures and Mrs. Butler 15 on the Pre-Columbian Indians of the Northeast, and the early historic Indians of the same area.

MARYLAND—W. A. Tidwell reported for Robert W. Hale that the Eastern States Archeological Society of Maryland, in its fifth year, has a membership of 136.

Two meetings were held by the Society—a Annual Meeting in October, and a Spring Meeting in May. The three chapters held monthly meetings, with a few exceptions. At the Spring Meeting papers were presented by five members. At the Annual Meeting four members presented papers on Society projects, followed by a critique of the work by Dr. Clifford Evans of the National Museum. Dr. John M. Corbett spoke on "Cooperation between the National Park Service and the State Archeological Society." Among the talks given before the chapter meetings were: Northeastern Chapter—"How Projectile Points Were Made," by John Swientochowski; "PHYLOLIC Crowley Sites in Chefura," by Dr. W. Hadlock; "Potomac River Sites," by William T. Clotter; "Southwestern Chapter—"Archeological History of Europe," by Charles Sanders; "Adena Sites in Maryland," by Dr. T. Latimer Ford; and "The Clarksville, Va., Site," by Carl Miller. Central Chapter—"Maryland Geology," by Thomas King; "Early Man in the American Southwest," by Leonard Feuerstein; and "Indians of Maryland," by Harold Nance.

The Society published ten Newsletters during the year. Miscellaneous Papers," published in July and January, contains members' papers that were presented at Society meetings and other short reports and papers.

The Northwestern Chapter carried out field work at the Frantie Rock Shelter, Palmers Island, in the Susquehanna River, and at the cellir of the colonial Rodger's Tavern in Havre de Grace. The Southern Chapter continued its work on several sites along the
Potomac River in the same general area as the Shepard site. The Central Chapter has been doing exploratory work on several islands in the Susquehanna below Conowingo.

Three half-hour television programs were presented on a Baltimore station. Members have spoken before numerous schools, scout groups, women's clubs, and other organizations.

NEW HAMPSTEAD—Herbert L. Taylor reported that the New Hampshire Archeological Society has a membership of 82, scattered throughout the state.

The Annual Meeting was held October 17, at which time Dr. Eugene D. Finch, Phillips Exeter Academy, gave a talk on the season's field work, and Professor J. Frederic Burton, Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts, gave a paper on "Indian Fishing Methods." Some members participated in a ceremony this past summer which was rather unique. On August 30, 1959, one member, Stephen Laurent, part Abenaki Indian, dedicated a plaque to his father, the late Joseph Laurent, at Intervale, Near Hampshire. Joseph Laurent was an Abenaki chief and a real leader of his people. His widow, now 88 years of age, still survives and was present at this ceremony. The ceremony was simple yet quite impressive and it was well attended. A small group of Abenaki Indians from the St. Francis Reserve of the Province of Quebec were also present and sang in their native tongue. Sokon Tabby, Meredith, a member of our Society, was Master of Ceremonies and Professor J. Frederic Burton, another member, also took part.

One issue of the New Hampshire Archaeologist, No. 9, September 1959, and one Newsletter were published during the year. One of the articles in the former was written by Stephen Laurent, mentioned above, on the topic "The Diet That Made the Red Man." The field work carried on by the Society consisted of three "digs," two at a site on the south shore of Great Bay in the town of Greenland, and one in Litchfield. The first-mentioned produces many pottery sherds. This site has many possibilities and will be the scene of future digging. A fourth site at Pickett Falls, near Exeter, is still open though not worked this season.

NEW JERSEY—Charles F. Kier, Jr., reported that the Archeological Society of New Jersey has 417 members in good standing, an increase of one over last year.

Four regularly scheduled meetings were held during the year: the Annual Meeting, January 17, at Trenton; a meeting at the Museum of the American Indian, New York City, March 21; a May meeting, Dr. Irving Reuse illustrated his talk on "Puerto Rican Archeology," and members exhibited pitted and/or notched stones. At the March meeting Mr. E. K. Burnett, Director of the Museum of the American Indian, gave an address. At the May meeting, the guest speaker was Dr. Charles T. Fritsch who talked about "The Dead Sea Scrolls." Two member speakers, Richard Doyle and Dr. Lancelet Ely, spoke on the "Excavation of Virginia Cave near Cedar Creek," and showed a film of the excavation. The guest speaker at the October meeting was Dr. Ralph Solccki, who presented an illustrated talk on "Early Man in Cave and Village at Shanidar, Northern Iraq." The member speaker was Dr. E. R. Littman, who illustrated his talk on "Ancient Mesopotamian Mortar, Stucco and Plaster." During the past year three Bulletins were published: Newsletter 46 to 49 and Bulletin No. 15-16 were published. Newsletter 50 and Bulletin 17 are scheduled for release before the year's end. Volumes 1 and 11, "The Archaeology of New Jersey," continue to be good sellers, with the supply of Volume 1 now nearly depleted. The leaflet and portfolios of prints of the "Indians of New Jersey" are in demand, with nearly 1,700 copies having been sold at the State Museum and at State and County Fairs. A complete cross-indexed listing of the Slide Library was printed and made available to persons who wish to compile their own series of slides.

The lending library, a very important function of the Society, has acquired many additions to its already extensive and impressive collection of publications dealing with archeology, ethnology, and history. Work has just about been completed on a survey of collectors throughout New Jersey. Many more collections have been added to the list and many are no longer in existence.

Several archeological surveys were completed during the year. The major project consisted of a 12-week survey of the upper Delaware River Valley from Tocks Island to Dingmans Ferry, an area which will be inundated by a flood-control dam. The survey was made through the cooperation of the National Park Service, the State Museum, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey. Mr. Charles W. Ward of Columbia University was the Field Archeologist. Thirty-six sites were surveyed and mapped, and six test-pitted. Eight sites were tested in the vicinity of the State Fish Hatcheries near Hackettstown.

Society members loaned material for exhibition at the State Fair and at three county fairs. These exhibits were viewed by more than 30,000 interested adults. Interesting is the report that more persons visited the archeological exhibit at the Flemington (Hunterdon County) Fair than any other exhibit there. Applications for membership and publications were on display at all fairs and were instrumental in securing new members and an increased sale of publications.

The Unalachtigo Chapter continues to function in an interesting manner and is observing its 12th anniversary this month. The Chapter holds 8 regularly scheduled meetings, a family night, field trips, and museum visits. New publications are reviewed and discussed and members are frequently called upon for speaking engagements.

NEW YORK—Louis A. Brennan reported that the New York State Archeological Association now consists of seven chapters and a membership totaling 363.

The Association issued its usual three Bulletins during the year, containing Association news and abstracts of papers given at the Annual Meeting. Also circulated to members was Dr. Ritchie's report, published by the New York State Museum and Science Service, on the Oreet culture, entitled "The Stony Brook Site and its Relation to Archaic and Transitional Cultures on Long Island." On the press is the second number of the Association's Occasional Papers series, which is part two of Alexander M. Stewart's "French Pioneers in North America."

I No "digs" were conducted as Association projects. Chapters engaged in the following excavations: Auringer-Seyler Chapter—the Smoakville site, near Fort Edward, reported on in Dr. Ritchie's "A Preliminary Report on Hudson Valley Prehistoric Sites"; Long Island Chapter—a site near East Northport, Long Island; Mid-Hudson Chapter—surface recoveries from the beach at South Bay; Orange County Chapter—the Swartout site on the Neversink, near Huguenot; Van Epps-Hartley Chapter—three field trips to the Chapin site. Penny Brummer and Olafson, of the Mid-Hudson Chapter, have been excavating at a pre-ceramic, proto-Lamoidshell shell midden at Parham Ridge on the Hudson River above Croton, Westchester County. Two shell horizons and a Laurentian occupation near the surface, with other sites excavated in the vicinity, have made possible...
the construction of a chronological sequence for the Lower Hudson. The Orange County Chapter has conducted a survey of an area in the southern part of the county about 17,000 acres which was once the bed of a shallow lake. Shoreline artifacts appear to be Laurentian. Fluted points have been found in the county and the chapter is endeavoring to place their provenience.

The Association is continuing, through its Fellowship and Awards program, its efforts to stimulate and improve both archeological field work and reporting in the state.

NORTH CAROLINA—Carolyn Corbin reported by letter from Joffre L. Coe that since the Archeological Society of North Carolina was founded in 1933, its membership has grown from approximately 12 people to the present total of 196 active and sustaining members.

The Society schedules two meetings each year, one in the fall and one in the spring, the latter usually held at a field site. The most recent meeting was held at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill on October 24. During the morning session Stanley South, an archeologist with the State Department of Archives and History, spoke on "The Excavation of Brunswick Town." Dr. Warner Wells, a Surgeon and Professor at the University of North Carolina, told about "Indian Medicine in Early North Carolina," and Dr. Fred S. Barkalow, Jr., who in addition to being President of the North Carolina Society is also head of the Zoology Department at North Carolina State College, explained his current research project, "Identification of Vertebrate Remains at Indian Archaeological Sites."

After luncheon at a local restaurant, the afternoon session was opened with a paper by David Corkran on "Implications of American Indian Snake Lore." David Phelps then explained the excavation progress made during the past year at Town Creek Indian Mound. The last part of the program consisted of a "Show and Tell" moderated by Dr. Joffre L. Coe in which various members displayed some of the artifacts they had collected. During registration and following the meeting members had an opportunity to view the various exhibits in the Research Laboratories of Anthropology. At the meeting, William Hill of Boyleton, Virginia, extended to the North Carolina Society an invitation from the Virginia Society to hold a joint meeting of the two groups next May. It is our hope that such a meeting can be held, but details have yet to be worked out.

During the past year Volume 10 of Southern Indian Studies, containing the third part of "Conceptions of Time in Eastern United States Archeology" was published. In addition, Newsletters Nos. 33 and 36 were also published.

In the way of special projects, the Archeological Society of North Carolina supported the state bond issue which was voted upon on October 27. This proposal authorizes an expenditure of $425,000 for constructing a museum and general purpose building at Town Creek Indian Mound. It would also provide $10,000 for a museum and general purpose building at Brunswick Town, a colonial site that is being excavated and restored near Wilmington, North Carolina. At this writing the complete vote is not in. Therefore, it is not known, as yet, whether this money will be available for expenditure on these state historic sites.

ONTARIO—William S. Donaldson reported that the Ontario Archeological Society now has a total membership of 69.

As in previous years, open meetings were held once a month except during the summer. Subjects and speakers at these meetings included: "An Illustrated Talk on Bornu, Nigeria," by Ronald Cohen; "The Pictographs of Quetico Park" (illustrated), by Selwyn Dewdney; "A Discussion of Eskimo Communities at Rankin Inlet" (illustrated), by Dr. Robert C. Bailey; "The Logistics of Digging" (illustrated), by Dr. John Lummis; "The Dead Sea Scrolls" (illustrated), by Dr. A. Douglas Tushingham; "The How, Why and Wherefore of Excavation" (illustrated), by Paul S. Sweetman; assisted by William E. Patison; "Exchanges between the Alta and British Columbia" (illustrated), by Miss Phyllis Bowland.

The Society sponsored a joint meeting with the Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association at Toronto, Ontario, on May 30. Four papers were presented on the general theme of "Ethnology and Archeology in New South." "The Niagara Frontier," by Dr. Marian White; "A Preliminary Report on the Robb Site" (illustrated), by William S. Donaldson; "Current Trends in Northeastern Archeology," by Dr. Alfred K. Gute; and "Commenti on Neutral Pottery" (illustrated), by Frank Ridley.

In addition to the regular bulletin, Arch Notes, one publication was produced: "A Research Guide to Pottery Sequences in Ontario."

Although the Society sponsored no field work of its own this year, many members assisted at the Royal Ontario Museum excavation near Pickering, Ontario, and acted in a supervisory capacity during the jointly sponsored Royal Ontario Museum-University of Toronto "Student Dig" on this site in October. Others participated in the Royal Ontario Museum Excavation at Quebec City, the National Museum of Canada's excavation at Upper Ohio Valley, and the University of British Columbia's stratified site in the Fraser Canyon, and the University of Pennsylvania's excavation at Tikal, Guatemala.

In May, our Promotion and Publicity Committee carried out a public education program that included a display of artifacts in the McLaughlin Public Library, Oswego, and interviews broadcast over radio station CKLB, Oswego and CJBC, Toronto.

Other projects included occasional "lab" sessions to clean and catalogue our backlog of specimens, a colour slide record of the Robb site material and the preparation of site reports for publication.

Present and future projects include the preparation of a "Beginner's Handbook" and training courses in field techniques and bone recognition.

PENNSYLVANIA—John A. Zukacz reported that the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology now has a membership of 491. (Report read by Vincent R. Mrozowski)

The 1959 Annual Meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology was held on June 27, 1959 in the Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and on the following day a field trip was conducted to the "Creek Indian Mound" near Edinburg, Pa. After a guided tour of Carnegie Museum's new exhibit on the Archeology of the Upper Ohio Valley, a symposium on "The Pennsylvania Archaic" was held with the following papers presented: John A. Zukacz, "Prehistory Valley Creek Site" (Western Pennsylvania); James P. Bressler, North-cental Chapter No. 8, "The Penn's Creek Workshops" (Pennsylvania); John Witthoft, Chief Curator, Pennsylvania State Museum, "Dry Shelters: a Comparison" (Eastern Pennsylvania); and Dr. Don W. Dragoo, Associate Curator, Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, "The Late Archaic and Its Relation to the Later Cultures of the Upper Ohio Valley." Dr. William S. Webb, Professor and Chairman Emeritus of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, was the guest speaker at the dinner meeting.

His subject was "The Antehistory of the Shell Mounds." A large crowd turned out on the field trip to the Chambers Farm site Sunday morning and watched the members excavate burials number 55 and 56.

In the past year, one double number (Volume XVIII, Nos. 3-4; Oct.-Dec., 1958) and two single numbers (Volume XXIX, Nos. 1-3; Apr., 1959) of The Pennsylvania Archeologist have been published. These combined contain 16 articles with three book reviews, and 62 pages of plates and figures.

In May, 1959 a 9-page Archeological Newsletter, No. 13, and a 9-page Newsletter, No. 14, were received by all members of the Society, through the courtesy of the Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. In these the Society has 4 pages of Society News to keep its members well informed and up to date on all Chapter and Society affairs. It is issued between issues of The Pennsylvania Archeologist, namely in January, May and September.


As usual, field work was done by local chapters, of which there are now 11. The newest chapter formed, Lenape Chapter No. 12, has its headquarters in Milford.

During the summer, work on the Chambers Farm site continued under the direction of Dr. Don W. Dragoo and John A. Zukacz. Field Assisted to the Chambers Farm (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) and directed the excavation of numerous burials. Trade goods are found with many of these burials. Recent work in the adjacent village area also turned up trade goods in refuse pits. Also, during the summer, the Pennsylvania State Museum conducted archeological
excavations at the Sheep Rock Shelter in Huntington County, under the direction of John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey. Of great interest in this excavation was the finding of a large bark storage container, perfectly preserved. Most of the organic material probably represents the last Indian occupation of the site at about 1530. 

All of the local chapters now have their own membership certificates, 7" x 9", suitable for framing. Interest is also being shown in the formation of new chapters in various parts of the state. There are now the following: Allegheny Chapter No. 1, Pittsburgh; Southeastern Chapter No. 2, Philadelphia; Conestoga Chapter No. 4, Lancaster; Baltimore Chapter No. 5, Towanda; Erie Chapter No. 6, Erie; Beaver Valley Chapter No. 7, New Wilmingtom; North-Central Chapter No. 8, Williamsport; Lower Susquehanna Chapter No. 9, York; Susquehannock Chapter No. 10, Harrisburg; Frances Dorrance Chapter No. 11, Wilkes-Barre; and Lenape Chapter No. 12, Milton, Pennsylvania.

QUEBEC—J. D. McColl reported by letter that the Archaeological Association of Quebec has a total of 51 active members.

Meetings of the Association were held at regular monthly intervals during the winter months. Through excellent cooperation with the staff of the National Museum of Canada, a series of lectures were initiated on technique and interpretation of Canadian archaeology. These lectures included: "Introduction to Archaeology" by Dr. W. Taylor; "Age, Sex, Status Determination of Indian Skeletal Material," by Dr. L. Ochinsky; "Surveying and Excavating in the Northeast Woodlands," by Dr. R. S. MacNeil; and "Classification of Materials," by Dr. R. S. MacNeil.

Field activity of the Association in the past year was mainly concerned with a "salvage dig" at the St. Andrews East Preceramic site on the Ottawa River, which had been under investigation for the past two years. Several new sites in the Montréal area were discovered during the past year.

No publications were issued by this Association during the year.

A new project sponsored by the Association was the formation of a Special Displays Group under the Chairmanship of Robert Langstadt. The initial display outlining the precontact archeology of the Montreal area and the functions of the Association was shown in the Redpath Museum (McGill University) during the winter months.

RHODE ISLAND—William S. Fowler reported by letter that the Narragansett Archaeological Society of Rhode Island has passed another year of progress, with a membership of 72 as of now.

Meetings were held monthly except for two months during the summer. Speakers were drawn from outside archeological groups, and the society continued to publish, simultaneously.

Carl F. Miller of the Smithsonian Institution appeared at one of them, to which the public was invited, and presented an illustrated report on the Russell Cave in Alabama. Needless to say, there was a large attendance on this special occasion.

No publications were issued during the past year, but interest continues in excavating the Locust Spring site in Greenwood. Evidence continues to indicate occupation by small groups at intervals, separated perhaps by hundreds of years. As the recovery of artifacts progresses at a satisfying rate, there is a growing belief that at some spots there camped people of the Late Archaic (Stone Bowl Age), who made bowls from steatite, and pipes from steatite and chalcedony. One small, nearly perfect platform pipe is part of the recovery, and numerous pipe bowl reamers have been found. These, together with an elbow pipe-form, present indisputable evidence of the presence of a stone pipe industry. In other sections of the site have occurred potters and the broken stem of a ceramic pipe, diagnostic evidence of the presence of a later ceramic people (Woodland) with associated stone implements. The completion of this site, if present rate of artifacts recovery holds up, should enable publication of a report that will contribute to the archeological knowledge of this area.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. G. Alexander Robertson reported by letter for Gilbert W. Yarus that the Archeological Society of Virginia has a membership of 160.

Seven meetings were held during the year with the following programs: October 4, 1956—Two moving pictures in sound and color were shown of "Seminoles of the Everglades," and "Fallen Eagle," and resumes of summer archeological experiences by various members were given. November 1—"The Importance of the Dead Sea Scrolls," by Major Mary C. Lane, U. S. Women's Army Corps, December 6—An illustrated, in color, Report of the Activities of the Chesapeake Group, 1958. February 28, 1959—"Indians of Fort Christena and the Eastern Sioux Problem," by William R. Hill, who has made extensive studies along these lines and has uncovered much of value regarding these Indians. February 28—"Major Types of Indian Projectile Points—Their Ages and Salient Features of Identification," by Dr. Ben C. Mccary. Due to his extensive studies and research, Dr. McCary presented an authoritative lecture on this fascinating subject.

April 18—The Indians' Use of Precolonial Fields and Forests in Virginia," by Major John Reeves, of Virginia Military Institute. Not only did Major Reeves tell us about this facet of Indian culture, but told about their laws governing hunting and fishing. May 23—Illustrated lecture, in color, on "Excavations in Russell Cave, Alabama," by Dr. R. S. MacNeil, Archeologist of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Miller is known to millions of Americans through his discovery of stone-age man, as reported in his articles in the National Geographic and other magazines, and is known to thousands in the east because of his work in the Round River, Virginia.

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

The Chesapeake Chapter, Norfolk, has also held seven meetings. January 9—Col. H. D. Woodruff, USAAF, discussed his recent trip to New Mexico, during which a small party examined a small, recently-found prehistoric dwelling. February 15—G. Axon Robertson, Richmond, showed excellent slides and described some of the Virginia saltpeter caves which were operated during the Civil War. March 13—Evelyn B. Painter, President of the State Society interviewed two Indians whom he had dressed in authentic attire, made by himself; Shoshone Kitchi-komnie, a Potawatomi, and Mrs. Ramona Alexander, a Sioux. April 10—Donald W. Lammi of the State Department, who had served for several years on a canvas crew in Alaska, gave an illustrated lecture on the excellent slides and described several African cultures. May 8—Evelyn Painter showed pictures and described his discovery of a cache of 34 Archaic points near the Meherrin River. November 11—Capt. A. H. Johnson, USN, described his recent vacation in the Mandan area of North Dakota. His color slides and additional Mandan artifacts were exceptional, as was his talk on the known history of these Indians.

October 9—The principal speaker was H. P. Garvin, President of the newly formed local chapter of the Gem and Minerals Society. It is expected that the two groups may be mutually helpful in this area.

The Chesapeake Chapter is assisting in the formation of a new chapter, Virginia Association of Virginia, around Salisbury, and has contacted interested parties adjacent to Boydton and Charlestown.

WEST VIRGINIA—Sigrid Olson reported for O. L. Mairs that the West Virginia Archeological Society has 129 members, the largest number on record. Three groups of members organized, petitioned for recognition, and were admitted as chapters during the year. The chapters and headquarters are: Panhandle Chapter, Weirton; Kanawha Chapter, Charleston; Bleulerhasser Chapter, Parsonsburg.

One meeting was held during the current year, at Parkersburg, October 24, 1959. Speakers and topics presented were: Dr. Don W. Dragee, Carnegie Museum, "Archeological Cultures of West Virginia"; Dr. Paul H. Price, Director, W. Va. Geological Survey, "Proposed Legislation Creating an Archeological Section of the West Virginia Geological Survey"; Dr. Raymond S. Baby, Ohio State Museum, "Exploration of Three Centers of Ohio Mounds"; F. W. Hyde, Bleulerhasser Chapter, "Surface Collections from Wood County Sites"; C. L. Paxton, Kanawha Chapter, "The Fort Ancien Site Near Buf­ falo, W. Va."; and Mitchell Zack, Panhandle Chapter, "The Doyle Site, A Late Prehistoric Village in Ohio County, W. Va."

During 1950 publications of the Society have been one issue of The West Virginia Archeologist and three Newsletters. One non-profit society relating to the Grave Creek Mound was distributed to members. The Panhandle Chapter issued two Newsletters.

The Society, except through its chapters, has sponsored no field work in 1959. Members of the Society are very busy preparing reports, excavating at the Doyle site in Ohio County. The Buffalo site in Putnam County is being excavated by members of the Kanawha Chapter. Members of the Bleulerhasser Chapter are locating and photographing archeological sites in the Parkersburg area. Members
continue to report prehistoric sites for listing in the permanent site records of the State Society.

As a special project the Society maintains a small museum at the Great Cross Mound in Moundsville, and receipts from it are used to defray its expenses. The Society will pay a part of the cost of publishing the Cresap Mound report by Don W. Dragon of the Carnegie Museum, a 1958 project sponsored by it.

Twelve West Virginia fluted points have been located in addition to the five previously known. Five others, whose exact provenience cannot be proven, have been found in old collections. It is believed that substantial progress has been made towards establishing an archeological department, employing a full-time professional archeologist, in West Virginia.

ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING

SOME JESUIT OBSERVATIONS ON IROQUOIAN CULTURE, 1635-1649

By Elizabeth Tooker

In Iroquoian studies, the "Jesuit Relations" occupy a unique place. Close in time to many archeological sites and contemporary with others, these documents add to our understanding of a crucial period of Iroquoian history. From this unique vantage point, one can, if one wishes, look back in time through the archeological data and forward in time through the ethnographic data to ascertain how the culture changed.

The culture of the Iroquoian-speaking Hurons as described by the Jesuits from 1635 to 1649 differs slightly in emphasis and detail from the more recent ethnographic descriptions of Iroquois culture. These differences may, of course, be due to differences in culture between the Hurons and the Iroquois or to differing interests and observational opportunities of the writers, but they may also be descriptions of temporal culture changes.

First, of how much importance in the total economy was hunting, fishing, and gathering? The Iroquoians have been characterized as an agricultural people. Hunting and fishing were men's occupations; agriculture was that of the women. Perhaps this fact indicates that agriculture was not of major importance. On the other hand, agriculture was important enough to determine the location of villages. The Jesuits state that the villages were moved every eight to twelve years because the land became exhausted and firewood became scarce. Various data indicate that fishing was fairly important, more so than later authors indicate. The importance of fishing is in question; sometimes the Jesuits stressed the scarcity of meat, and at other times they mentioned an abundance of game. Some fish and game were traded to the Hurons from other tribes. This diversified economy with neither hunting, fishing or agriculture of minor importance was probably advantageous to Huronia, an area close to the northern limit of corn agriculture. In later Iroquoian culture agriculture was more important, hunting and fishing less important.

Second, the winter village of the Hurons was composed of the familiar Iroquoian longhouses. These villages were occupied only during the winter. During the summer, the men were away hunting, fishing and trading, and the women were working in the fields and some of them were living near these fields. The complaints of the Jesuits substantiate this. In the summer they could not do missionary work as the people were not gathered in the village. In the winter, their difficulties were of a different sort. There were many people in the villages, but they were so occupied with feasts, dances and games they did not have time for the priests.

Third, the ceremonies performed were usually to cure the sick. As Morgan emphasizes the calendric (e.g., Midwinter, Sap, Seed, and Green Corn) ceremonies were only minimally modified by the medicine societies, so the Jesuit Relations emphasize the medicine societies (or at least curing rituals) and virtually ignore the calendric ceremonies. The Jesuits also stress the importance of the dream (and the vision) as giving power and foretelling the future, more so than do the recent writers.

If these data are correct, they perhaps indicate that the Iroquoians were less agriculturally oriented than they became later, that the villages were less permanent than they were later, and that curing ceremonies were more important than calendric ones. Further testing of these tendencies on both the archeological and ethnographic material is, of course, indicated.

ROBERT MORRIS AND THE TREATY OF BIG TREE

By Norman B. Wilkinson

The "wild" lands located in the back counties of the Atlantic seaboard states were the object of feverish speculation during the 1790s. Various Indian tribes laid claim to extensive tracts of the coveted land and government policy now required that Indian claims had to be "quieted" before a bona fide sale could be negotiated.

One such region was the Genesee country of New York State, a four-million-acre tract of choice land stretching westward from the Genesee River to the Lakes. The Senecas claimed this to be their land. In 1791 United States Senator Robert Morris had purchased the area from the State of Massachusetts, for a consideration of $100,000. But the Indian wars of 1790-1794, the seizure of the Low Countries by French revolutionary forces, and the precarious financial state of Robert Morris prevented any dealings with the Senecas until 1797.

Among themselves the Seneca leaders were divided on the wisdom of parting with their lands. By various stratagems Morris and his son Thomas won over several of the reluctant ones before the formal treaty meeting at Big Tree in August, 1797. But instead of the anticipated quick approval by the assembled Indians, a faction of which Red Jacket, the Orator, was the spokesman denounced the treaty sale so violently that the white delegates feared for their lives and Morris saw his sale to the Dutch land company rendered null and void.

In this extremity Thomas Morris, learned or well advised on Indian customs, appealed to the matrons of the clans. The matriculate, normally silent in Indian councils, did wield a strong influence on matters pertaining to the disposal of tribal lands. After plying them with gifts that delighted the women and children, and painting Indian customs, appealed to the matrons of the clans. The matriculate, normally silent in Indian councils, did wield a strong influence on matters pertaining to the disposal of tribal lands. After plying them with gifts that delighted the women and children, and painting

A NEW PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERN

By Frank Glynn

Field work begun in April, 1937 on an isolated hill site in Salem, New Hampshire, has reached the point where some outlines of a unique pattern of prehistoric settlement and land use can be glimpsed.

The south running Spicket River forms the local drainage. Colombaric pioneers moved up its valley against, at times, bloody Indian opposition in 1725. Three large farmhouses were built on the western side of the valley. On this valley side, the western wall of the hill site looks down from a vantage point high on the valley's eastern rim.

From the rim the site runs eastward 1500 feet on a plateau-like hill. The north-south site dimension is over 800 feet. No Colombaric road touches the area. The granite plateau seems to have been scoured by glacial action that left a few erratics. The post-glacial soil is...
apparently wind-deposited silt, shallow and light. Easy to clear or cultivate, it has as little long time fertility as it has moisture-holding capacity. It now supports a sparse, mixed forest.

Numerous soil-auger and shovel-pit tests demonstrate two human occupations. A brief, sheep-farming episode, 1828-48, has left widespread charcoal in the humus. A soil, rich in charcoal, doubtless reflecting slash-and-burn clearing. An equally widespread charcoal horizon in the lower half of the Soil's B zone bespeaks prehistoric occupation. At many points, the low lying charcoal is associated with the debris of the horizontal quarrying of granite slabs and the erection of these slabs into a 30-acre network of walls and structures.

Elements of the settlement plan include: (1) a possible cliff cemetery in the reported recovery of numerous skulls from crevices in the steep cliff beneath the western wall; (2) a 30-acre system of "Celtic Field" type walls; (3) a possible village site of closely grouped circular huts near the site's center; from which (4) an interior road leads to a three-quarter acre ruined Megalithic-type drain is silted up, and a matching bog of fresh-water peat has formed in the swampy hollow.

Resources have not permitted radiocarbon dating. Indian-type ceramics from locations 4 and 5 are Early Woodland. Direct comparison with Point Peninsula II ceramics from upper New York State has been suggested for three sherds.

SUSQUEHANNA-HUDSON RIVER FUR TRADE

RIVALRY, 1682-1687

By Evelyn A. Benson

The significance of the Susquehanna as a possible trade outlet for the New York Iroquois, and as a route by which beavers from Canada might reach markets on the Delaware and Chesapeake, has received little attention. Struggle for the Susquehanna Valley for trade was the genesis of the valley's seventeenth-century history. The story is international in scope. Sources must be examined in Virginia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Canadian, Dutch and Swedish records, as well as in archeological remains. The Susquehannock Indians dominated the situation from 1570 to 1675; they had been eliminated when William Penn arrived in 1682. He found the valley almost empty, with New York as the most persistent of the Iroquois which he controlled. The valley's greatest value still lay in its fur trade potential. Albany saw in the Susquehanna a menace capable of deflecting the Great Lakes fur trade from the Hudson River. The Potomac River posed a more formidable obstacle. New York in the New York-Pennsylvania seventeenth-century battle to control the Susquehanna Valley were utilized by eighteenth-century Pennsylvania politicians to strengthen the claims to the area.

When Penn's agents sought to negotiate with the New York Iroquois in 1683 for their claim to the Susquehanna, the Indians were willing to comply; they declared the Susquehanna a more convenient trade outlet for them than the Hudson. Albany merchants with difficulty secured two Cayuga signatures to a document placing the Susquehanna Valley under the protection of New York. The Cayugas declared that the Senecas, Mohawks and Oneidas had no claim there. New York secured Seneca release of the land the following year (1684), when the Iroquois villages were terrorized by LaBarre's threatened invasion. Peace without invasion, secured for the Iroquois by the Jesuit兰ountville, embezzled the Senecas and Albany traders to undertake fur trading trips through the lakes to Mackinac.

At the same time, plans were afoot for the establishment of a Pennsylvania-New Jersey company to trade in the lakes, via the Susquehanna (the New Mediterranean Sea Company). The company proposed explorations and colonization was allotted Albany. Governor Dongan issued numerous orders to seize any traders found on the Susquehanna without a New York license. Encouraged by French peace and prospect of a new trade customer on the Susquehanna, the Iroquois (September, 1686) flatly refused to carry out New York orders for seizure of traders on this river. The Iroquois were ready to desert Albany for the Susquehanna trade.

The Iroquois position deteriorated the following year. James II had been convinced that the Susquehanna trade would undermine his private income by deflecting trade from the Hudson, and plans for the Mediterranean Sea Company were abandoned. The Iroquois position was worsened by Denonvile's invasion of the Seneca towns. Needing annunciation from Albany, four Iroquois canoes agreed to capture traders found on the Susquehanna.

In the following decade of strife (King William's War), Pennsylvania (pleading conciliatory scruples) refused to help New York enlarge her influence in the fur trade areas. Pennsylvania began to build up a fur trade of her own with the aid of foreign Indians and French voyagers whom she encouraged to settle in the Susquehanna Valley.

THE BESHERS SITE: CROSS SECTION OF THE PIEDMONT POTOMAC

By W. A. Tidwell

The Potomac River curves for approximately twenty-five miles across the Piedmont from Point-of-Rocks to the mouth of Seneca Creek in Montgomery County, Maryland. The river in this area is broad, frequently shallow, and contains numerous large islands. The river has shifted its channel in post-glacial times and in several places former islands are now part of the river bank. One such place is on the old Shepard farm, now owned by Mr. Hugh M. Beshers, six miles above the fall line at Seneca.

This ancient island of the Potomac is about two miles long and varies from a quarter to a half a mile in width. It is flat and dry, but it is separated from the high ground to the north by an old river channel that is still frequently wet and marshy. It shows evidence of occupation in Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early Woodland and times. The most extensive evidences of occupation are quartzite artifacts apparently belonging to the Archaic period. This quartzite horizon may be associated with a large deposit of quartzite boulders on the high ground on the north side of the old Potomac River channel. The deposit covers the top of a large hill and shows extensive signs of working. Too little excavation has been done on this quarry site to tell its full role, but it is possible that it might rival for size the Fieny Branch quarries in the District of Columbia.

Evidence of the Paleo-Indian on the Beshers site consists of a broken fluted point of chalcedony. In addition, the following may also relate to this period: 1) Lake Mohave type point of quartzite; 3 broken Gypsum Cave type points of quartz; 2) possible unfinished fluted types, one of quartzite and one of rhyolite.

The major surface collection from this site probably represents the Archaic period and includes the following from an area approximately two miles long by a quarter of a mile wide along the Potomac: 1) broken grooved axe, 6 pieces of steatite vessels, 115 projectile points, 78 scrapers, 87 blades, 43 chopping tools, 17 knives, punches, and other miscellaneous tools.

Superimposed on this Archaic occupation are three Woodland period sites; the Hughes site at the eastern end of the ancient island (reported by Richard Stearns in Proceedings No. 6 of the Natural History Society of Maryland, 1940); the Shepard-Barrack site at the center of the ancient island (reported in Bulletin No. 1 of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, 1927); and the Shepard-Barrack site at the western end of the ancient island (excavation not completed).

These Woodland period sites appear to represent two distinct cultures. The Shepard site, like the Window site, reported elsewhere in this Bulletin, has grit-tempered pottery with overlapped rims, and large, rhyolite, triangular projectile points. The other two sites have shell-tempered pottery with pie-crust rims and small, white quartz, triangular projectile points. On the basis of work done so far, it is still impossible to establish the relative chronology of these two cultures. Further work on the Beshers site, however, should reveal more about the main outlines of human occupation of the Central Potomac Valley.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WINSLOW SITE

By Richard G. Slattery

The Winslow site is located on the left bank of the Potomac River, 2 1/2 miles upstream from the mouth of Seneca Creek, Montgomery County, Maryland. The site occupies an estimated 200
feet of land on the north side of the abandoned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on property now owned by Mr. Brockett Mair.

On July 1, 1959 Mr. Mair granted permission to the Southwestern Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland to excavate the site. On July 11, 1959 society members commenced active operations by staking out a portion of the site using a grid of 5-foot squares. The first excavation consisted of an exploratory trench, 10 x 30 feet, at a right angle to the Canal. Enlargements on this first trench have now progressed so that approximately 1100 square feet of the site have been completely excavated.

Archeological material and knowledge derived from the current excavations have not been systematically analyzed. However, some generalizations regarding the site can be summarized as follows:

1. The occupation level appears to have a disturbed overburden of approximately 12 inches, containing some Indian artifacts and an occasional 19th century piece of iron or glazed pottery. This late material may be refuse from the canal construction days or from the site of an early settler's home.

2. The Indian occupation level generally extends from 12 inches to 25 inches, on the average. The soil in this stratum is considerably darker in color than the top soil above or the subsoil below.

3. Archeological features excavated to date consist of human burials, a series of refuse pits, midden areas, and a number of scattered post molds. Nine separate human burials have been exhumed so far; seven adults and two infants. Stone artifacts: arrowpoints, (Holland) Type M and Marcey Creek types have been recovered. Imbedded ground charcoal, ash, animal bones, broken pottery and artifacts. For the most part these pits appear to be elongated basins arranged in a chain-link fashion which seem to suggest an over-all crescent or circular pattern.

4. The pottery examined so far appears similar to the Allegheny cord-marked described by MacCord in his treatment of the Sheep Rock site (Bulletin No. 1 of the Archeological Society of Maryland, 1957). However, many variations from this type have been found. There definitely appears to be evidence of dual Indian occupation of the site, since sherds and arrowpoints of the Golden Island and Marcey Creek types have been found imbedded in the lighter soils immediately in contact with the subsoil. The following is a list of artifact types found to date. Stone artifacts: arrowpoints, (Holland) Type C triangular (major type); arrowpoints, (Holland) Type M side-notched (minor type); Triassic red sandstone discs, some with drilled centers; celts, chipped and polished; stone bead (1 specimen only). Bone artifacts: awls; needles; fishhooks; arrowpoints; beads; turtle shell cup fragments. Pottery artifacts: sherds as described above; pipes, tubular with approximately 20° angle to bowl; pipes, square or rectangular stem with well-formed bowl 80° angle to stem.

The Southwestern Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland plans continued exploration of the Sheep Rock site with the objective of establishing and dating a clear cultural type which may be affiliated with known cultures.

THE SHEEP ROCK: A DRY SHELTER IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA
By W. Fred Kinsey

The Sheep Rock Shelter, located on the bend of an entrenched meander on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, is about 22 miles south of Huntingdon. It was discovered by John Miller and Melville Corl of Altoona. Excavations were conducted for 8 weeks with a crew of 4.

Funds were provided by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and a small grant from the Social Science Research Council through the office of Fred Matson of Pennsylvania State University. Work was co-operatively directed by John Witthoft and the writer.

Formed from a massive rock ledge of Cambrian shale, the shelter is of almost classic European proportions, with a rock wall overhang towering an estimated 70 to 80 feet above the shelter floor. An abundance of wood ash and flint, and traces of which is remarkable preservation of organic materials. Cultural deposits may be as much as 25 feet deep. Horizontally the site can be divided into parts: a dry portion and a wet portion. Vertically, a similar division is possible, with the upper levels the driest and the lower levels somewhat humified. Excavating in a checkerboard fashion, we are still encountering evidence of human occupation at 10 foot levels. In these deep levels there is a paucity of cultural materials.

The upper dry middens contain a mixture of Shenks Ferry and Sungodshamrock ceramics indicating the displacement of the former by the latter. Violence is suggested by the abundance of human skeletal remains scattered in the middens. Foodstuffs include: corn, beans, pumpkin, and squashflower, in that order of popularity. Two-strand cordage with a 'Z' twist, made from butterfly milksage and Indian hemp or dogbane is the largest class of material culture from this dry zone. A large food-storage container of elm bark was found. Bedding also includes white ash and bracken grass or leaves, were found. Some contained human feces. Other finds from the dry middens are: fabric; net; cut leather; braded items; bark ties; a carved bone knife handle; an arrow shaft fragment; a wooden paddle; possible pack-strap fragments; a hearth from a fire-by-friction set; two Trumpeter Swan ulnas used as gouging tools; a small shell-tempered clay pipe; and an assortment of unfinished tools. The economy of this stage was primarily geared to farming, but an abundance of animal remains is present with a high incidence of turtle bones.

In descending levels, Clemson's Island (an early Oswayo type), "Sheep Rock Corded" (a new and tentative Middle Woodland type), and Vinette I pottery were uncovered. In the deeper levels there are pottery from several periods or numerous late Archaic types. A number of late Archaic types appear to be a transitional component. A top level of the Late Archaic is represented by short, shabby, broad, notched projectile points most of which are made of Penn's Creek flint. Similarities to Gay Sivert's site points are noted. As depth increases bone scraps become progressively smaller, suggesting a parsimonious attitude toward the food supply. Hearths are large and possibly reflect band organization with one fire serving the needs of the whole group.

The archaeology of Central Pennsylvania is poorly known, but we now have a site in this area of considerable potential. Superficially, it appears that interior Pennsylvania developed no strong and distinct traditions. Rather it was on the receiving end of culture traditions diffused from the Susquehanna and Allegheny valleys. Over the millennia, cultural remains were deposited at the Sheep Rock which have affinities elsewhere. Over 90% of the deposits are still undissected by rodents. We plan to carry out intensive excavations at this site during the next few years.

THE CHAMBERS SITE, AN HISTORIC BURIAL GROUND
OF 1750-75
By John A. Zakutka

This burial ground has produced 67 burials to date, many of them accompanied by grave goods consisting of brass bottles, silver earings and nose rings; bracelets made of silver with Philip Syxor Jr. touch marks; hair ornaments of brass and silver, one of them featuring the touch mark of Benjamin Price 1746; and thousands of beads of various colors with white beads predominating. Musket balls, gun flints, brass and silver jinglers, brass and silver hawk bells, and thimbles were among the other items recovered. A medallion of King George I (1714-1727) was found with a child burial.

The site is documented, and reference to it is found in some of the early journals and books. Christopher Gist mentions an important Kiskiaki village 6 miles above the forks of the Beaver River, on the west bank. He was very accurate in his mileage because that is just about the distance from the forks of the Beaver. I am working with Dr. Dramm on this project, and recently obtained a grant to completely excavate the site. We have Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland components here.

A large mound situated in the center of the field will be excavated next spring. At the present time I am still working on the burial
ground and have located a few more burials, but will not take them out until the people who gave us the grant come down to view our
field and locate some early camp sites. We did run across a
small historic campsite that produced refuse pits and fireplaces.
The refuse pits contained iron fragments, fragments of brass kettles, musket
balls, scraps of silver, deer bones, etc. Most of the fireplaces were
filled with charred corn cobs, some with kernels on them.

THEORETICAL CONCEPTS UNDERLYING
PROJECTILE-POINT CLASSIFICATION

By IRVING ROUSE

There are two main kinds of classification, analytic and taxonomic.
The former is done by forming successive series of classes referring to
different features of the artifacts. Each class will be
categorized by one or more attributes which indicate a custom to
which the artist conformed; e.g., a technique of manufacture, or a
concepts which be expressed in the artifact, such as design. These
customs and concepts constitute modes. They may be termed "pro-
cedural modes" when they refer to behavior of the artisans, and "conceptual modes" when they consist of ideas which the artisans express
in the artifact.

Taxonomic classification is done by formulating a single set of
classes, one for each kind of artifact in the collection. Each class
will be characterized by two or more modes, selected from among the
total number of modes obtainable by means of analytic classification.
The modes diagnostic of each class constitute its type. If the ar-
chaeologist selects his diagnostic modes for their time-space significance,
the resultant types will be "historical." If, on the contrary, he
selects his diagnostic modes for what they indicate about the intrinsic
nature of the artifacts, the types may be termed "descriptive."

AIMS AND METHODS OF PROJECTILE-POINT TYPOLOGY

By GUSTAVUS D. FORD, JR.

The concepts "type" and "typology" cannot be examined inde-
dependently from the subject of classification, which itself is a primary
and originally unconscious human activity. The type is any result of
the classifying act, but uncritical use of the word in archeology has
led to much confusion and misunderstanding. Hence it seems better
to limit its application to a restricted set of ideas.

After the antiquarian stage of archeology, description became
the primary aim and remains even today one of its recognized objects. Serious students, however, began to think about artifacts in terms of human ideas and behavior, or culture, and the
changes in them produced by time and diffusion, or culture history.
Roose, Kriger, Taylor, Ford, Willey, Phillips and Spaulding have
all examined these more modern objectives of archeological research and the most effective methods of obtaining them. The present
study has drawn on most of these authors but has found Kriger
especially useful.

There are many less restricted uses which are proper to classification and entirely legitimate. The process is an indispensable tool for dealing with masses of material in many of the varied aspects of
field, laboratory, and museum work. It aids in the breakdown of
problems or in orderly descriptive presentation. Description itself will undoubtedly rank among the first requirements for the treatment of excavated materials until all the types have been defined and every specimen can be assigned to a known type or one of its varieties. The criteria
guarded as significant, however, are so dependent on individual out-
look that the resulting categories are of most uncertain cultural rele-
ance. They should be considered simply as convenient classes and
referred to by terms like "form," "style," "this group in order to
free the word "type" for more precise usage.

To investigate culture, one view holds that the type must ap-
proximate closely at least some distinctive details of the mental
pattern for an artifact shared by its aboriginal makers. Ideally the
type should be similarly representative of the artifact, but in practice
limited to a few of its significant features. Kriger has outlined five
steps for the production of types which correspond to cultural reality.

These include sorting the material into strongly contrasting working
patterns, the breakdown of the latter into many lightly uniform sub-
groups on the basis of individual features shared only by the group,
and the grouping of these into "tentative types." It is this third step
which forms the gist of the method, for the combinations of traits
selected are those which occur together in site after site on the same
time horizon, and associated with the same complex of other materials.
Their coherence, therefore, is directly proven by the archeological data.
Finally, these tentative types are tested against fresh materials and, if found to be valid, are described and named. Names implying
modern ethnic identity should be avoided.

There are other potentially useful approaches to types of this
sort. For instance, one could start with the material from only a
single stratified site. The resulting tentative types would lack the
accuracy of description, but the method is completely independent and
each new grouping could be compared with others. This type of
analysis could be used in conjunction with the tentative type
method, as a means of checking results.

A TENTATIVE PROJECTILE-POINT CLASSIFICATION

AND STRATIGRAPHY FOR THE PHILLIPS SITE,
GLASTONBURY, CONNECTICUT

By ROGER L. KEERER

The Phillips site is a rock shelter recently excavated by the
Albert Morgan (Hartford County) Chapter of the Archeological Society of Connecticut. The shelter is located in the eastern part of
Glastonbury, Connecticut, and is formed by an overhang at the top of
a ledge hillside. It faces southwest overlooking a small and
boggy wooded valley. The shelter, counting recesses, measures 34
feet in length. The depth runs from 8 feet at one end to 15% feet
at the other. The height runs from 4 feet at the low and shallow end to
8½ feet at the deep end.

Due to a great abundance of rocks, slabs, and roots in the soil,
shovels and screens were used for digging at 6-inch mechanical levels.
There were seven of these levels bearing cultural material.

Prior to completing an analysis of the total cultural material in
the site (on which a report is being prepared), a tentative classification
of the projectile point yield was made. This classification showed a
tendency of the woodchuck to leave things as they found them. However, we were fortunate in obtaining a copy of "A Proposed
Artifact Classification," by William S. Fowler, prepared for the
Massachusetts Archeological Society. This was used as a basis for
the Phillips site typology, but with some variations in groupings.

Following are the classificatory groups of the 450 projectile points with the number and relationship of types by per cent of the total projectile point yield of the site and each
5-inch level.
Many years of intimate familiarity with the projectile points of the New York State area led me long ago to recognize certain categories of point forms and to associate most of these categories with specific culture complexes and/or time horizons. In a majority of cases, knowledge of these culture complexes and time horizons resulted from our intensive excavations on numerous prehistoric sites, some of them of stratified character. Since the advent of the radiocarbon date and others. This is also true of all the projectile types which he had classified up to the time of the meeting on New York State. Until rather recently it has been my custom to describe these projectile point forms in site reports and elsewhere in rather general terms, descriptive of form, size, thickness, chipping characteristics, etc.: e.g., broad, heavy, side-notched points, or narrow-bladed stemmed points, while at the same time exhibiting a tendency to refer to these same points as Brewerton or Laurentian side-notched points, or Lasakoma stemmed points. Indeed, in a recent paper I committed the sin of capitalizing, in some instances, such brief descriptive phrases, and thus of creating a nomenclature in advance of the publication of the forms. I should add here, in self-defense, that I had already worked out descriptive outlines of most of these point forms, publication being deferred in most cases until the completion of the study. Since the utility and general validity of our ceramic typology for New York has been demonstrated, it has been my ambition to apply a similar methodology to the study of the projectile forms of the area, a project which until lately has been largely defeated by lack of time. Even now it is not finished, although I have named and described 18 point types and, in addition, identified and added new data on 7 other types in our New York series which has been named and/or described elsewhere. Of the remainder, it is probable that a minimum of 5 types will be defined and added to the list, making a total of at least 30 projectile point types for our New York prehistoric and early historic cultures.

Certain basic assumptions underly this work, in which I have, in general, followed the procedure recommended by Alex D. Krieger ("The Typological Concept," American Antiquity, Vol. IX, No. 3, pp. 271-288, 1944), may be summarized as follows:

1. The remarkable stylistic constancy in form and chipping technique which can undeniably be demonstrated within a series of points collected over a wide geographical area, or on numerous components of the same culture complex, seem to indicate the reality of a stylistic model in the mind of the prehistoric maker. I believe that the surviving material product of this long extinct cultural concept can be recognized by the typologist and analyzed formally and technologically. I do not subscribe to the notion held by some of my colleagues that the typologist creates his type entities, which have otherwise no critical validity. My assertion is made, however, subject to certain reservations; namely, that the sample dealt with is of statistically adequate size and quality, and that the analysis is based upon diagnostic or meaningful attributes which possess cultural, temporal or spatial significance.

2. I believe that, to a very real extent, the point style groupings which I have isolated and named reflect utilitarian, and perhaps to some extent aesthetic, standards of value; that these standards were based upon traditional or culturally approved ways of doing things in the aboriginal society concerned; and that they therefore acted as cultural compulsives in the minds of the makers. The precise qualities of these value-attitude standards doubtless lie beyond our interpretative grasp.

3. I further assume that these standards, once they have been invested with the sanction of custom, are resistant to change; that they embody the fixation of motor habits, becoming in effect rooted, automatic reactions with emotional as well as utilitarian associations. "For time consecrated; And what is gray with age becomes the sacred."

This minimum of theoretical explanation must suffice in view of my time limitation. I should, however, mention that in classifying the New York series I have considered and rejected the numerous geometric systems with their formulaic results which has over the years by a host of competent students, in favor of a nomenclature system as utilized by Scully; Suhm, Krieger and Jelks; Kneberg; Bell, and others. This has led to the adoption of a simple naming system for recognized formal group categories, in order to make less cumbersome and more convenient than a formula, but it enables one more readily to envision, isolate and describe the aboriginal model entity. It is in this unencumbered and flexible fashion that the analytical procedure in both systems is essentially the same, involving the use of standard projectile point morphology and terminology.
WAPANUCKET NO. 6, AN ARCHAIC VILLAGE IN MIDDLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

By Maurice Robbins

The Wapanucket No. 6 site is located on the northern shore of Lake Assawompsett in the township of Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. This lake, the largest natural body of fresh water in Massachusetts, forms a part of the Taunton River system which drains approximately three hundred square miles of the southeastern portion of the State. From this favored location it was possible for the aboriginal inhabitants to travel by water from Buzzards' Bay on Cape Cod through the hearts of Bristol and Plymouth counties to Mount Hope Bay in Rhode Island. This great waterway seems to have been much used by the Indians from earliest times, and their village sites are to be found at suitable locations along its entire length.

Information gleaned from Plymouth Colony records led us to expect that a site dating from Late Woodland times would be found somewhere on the shore of Assawompsett Lake, and it was hoped that some vestige of an earlier occupation might also be encountered. In the spring of 1956 the Cohannet Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society started its excavations on the north shore of the lake, on a level area which terminated in a wave-cut bluff some thirty feet above mean water. Almost immediately signs of Indian occupation appeared. Pits were numerous; burned and broken stone from the fireplaces and the refection from implement manufacture was encountered wherever the surface was disturbed. Post molds appeared in large numbers.

As the artifact typology became apparent we were surprised and decided to discover that they represented a single cultural component and that the complete absence of clay potsherds and trade goods, together with the repeated occurrence of artifacts made by grinding and polishing techniques, indicated that this was a Late Archaic component. Moreover, the post molds began to form the patterns of circular, double-walled houses with a peculiar type of covered or protected entrance way. This particular house pattern has never before been found in the area. Seven of these floors provided the village pattern. Six are thought to be dwellings, and these averaged thirty-five feet in diameter. The seventh, a mammoth structure nearly sixty-six feet in diameter and possessing a peculiar internal structure, is thought to be some sort of ceremonial house.

The discovery of four secondary cremation burials revealed something of the mortuary complex of this ancient village. At an earlier date two large-stoned hearths some ten feet in diameter had been found adjacent to the village. It was not until the secondary burials were found that we realized the significance of these cremations. Two of the burials were accompanied by grave goods, in one instance several gourds and a plumpet with red paint, and in the other a large ground slate knife or ulu.

A radiocarbon sample taken from a hearth just outside of Lodge Floor #5 has provided a date of 4,380 ± 300 years B.P. (Sample M-764). Another sample from a hearth adjacent to Crematory #3 yielded a date of 4,380 ± 250 years B.P. (Sample W-363). Still another radiocarbon sample taken from the secondary burial is now in the process of checking.

In the final report, which is now in press, we are enabled for the first time to illustrate and describe the type of lodge construction, the village pattern, and the associated lithic component, together with the mortuary complex of a Late Archaic site of the northeast. It is apparent that this was a central-based hunting-fishing-food gathering culture and that it included concepts of greater sophistication than has hitherto been assumed for this early date. We believe that it is our good fortune to add a considerable body of knowledge to our understanding of the northeastern Archaic.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE GREAT SWAMP, KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND

By Edwin H. Johnson and Timothy J. O'Leary

This is a preliminary report on a stratified site extending at least from Late Archaic times to the post-contact era. Three strata, each representing a major division (Archaic, Woodland, and Post-Contact), have been determined.

The site is a rock shelter in the Great Swamp Wildlife Reservation, about two miles from the reputed site of the Great Swamp Fight in King Philip's War of 1675-76. One of the reasons for excavating was to shed more light on the location of the Fort and the identity of its occupants. The rock shelter unexpectedly was in use during Narragansett occupation, and it is hoped that the information gained at this site will help in clarifying the general Narragansett pottery styles, and pushing back a cultural continuum from the historically known to the earlier and yet unknown antecedent.

The site is near the southern shore of a large island in the swamp, at a point where rock outcroppings form a natural shelter opening to the southwest. The soil classification is Gloucester stony, very fine sandy loam.

The site was excavated in three-foot squares measured from a datum point. Approximately twenty such squares have been dug, and we estimate this to be about one-third of the site. All of the squares dug to this point have not been taken down as far as the archaic-heart level.

Immediately underlying and entwined in the surface turf, a piece of kaolin pipe and a triangular brass point were located. The point has two holes drilled near the base, probably for heating.

A second stratum of Woodland, Windsor style pottery, a number of quartz points and other material, was found from about two to six inches. Under the shelter itself, a trench was dug about fifteen inches down from the present surface. A great deal of refuse was found in this pit, including bone and shell. In all, close to 1,000 sherds were found, many of which definitely belong to a thick, shell-tempered pot. This pot was zoned and decorated with incised vertical lines. Another pot, with alternating vertical rows at the top and with a complex scallop shell incised pattern below, this again based on parallel incisions in parallel lines and punctations. Other finds included: several quartz tultur-back scrapers; one eared quartzite point; a portion of a tubular pipe stem, thick and flattened at the base; a fragment of a thin, well-made pipe bowl; a slate, pendant-shaped artifact, possibly a knife blank; chips of flint; the base of a flint point; a number of pieces of graphite, one probably shaped; bone fragments of deer, turkey, porcupine, fish (including sturgeon), and small birds; shell fragments of quahog, soft-shelled clams and oysters.

The fragments of the complex pot described above were located in at least five different squares, and in some squares over a depth of from two to four inches in thickness, indicating that the material from the level need not have been accumulated over too long a period of time.

The Underlying this level, usually after two to six inches of sterile soil, Archaic material was unearthed, including chips and points of green slate, and shell and bone fragments. Two small sherd were possibly in this level, but they are probably intrusive since a large number of burrows were encountered in the "dig."

A piece of heavily corroded native copper (we assume it to be native although a chemical analysis has not yet been carried out) was found well into the subsoil. It was definitely worked and has a shape somewhat like a blunt triangular point. It appears to be a piece broken off a larger artifact.

This site, when the excavation and analysis are completed, offers the possibility of establishing a basic ceramic typology for what is probably Late Woodland and possibly ancestral Narragansett. We hope also that the site is completely dug, to have more information on the Archaic period.

A SURFACE SURVEY OF THE NEW JERSEY UPPER DELAWARE RIVER AREA

By Charles W. Ward

During the summer of 1959, an archeological survey of the Upper Delaware River Valley in New Jersey was carried out by the New Jersey State Museum, Department of Education, and the National Park Service. The area surveyed ran from Tocks Island north to Dingmans Ferry, and was limited to a strip bounded by the river on the west, and by the 400 foot contour line on the east.

In the course of the work, 36 sites were located and given field numbers. Most of these field sites were farms, or sections of farms bounded in some way, and a number of them might have been grouped...
together into larger sites. However, at the time it was felt that they could be handled more easily as separate entities. Throughout the major part of the area examined, cultural material was found to extend as much as a foot beneath the surface, and in most places it was confined to the nine inches of topsoil. Beneath this there was a layer of yellow sand that varied in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and was usually sterile. This was subdivided by sterile, monochrome, gravelly layers. Such pits as were found extended through the topsoil and into the yellow sand.

The survey party found little cultural material in the southern part of the area. Here, river flats were narrow or absent, and few places would have been open to cultivation. The sites examined, except for a strip along the Pahaska Boy Scout Camp, yielded little evidence of prehistoric occupation.

The central section of the area, stretching from south of Calno School to north of Wallpack Bend, was more rewarding. Surface collection and test pits gave evidence of intense occupation on the broad river flats. Other comparable areas to the north were Belabar Farm and the properties north of Dingmans Ferry.

At all sites but one, the material seemed to show a homogeneous culture that stretched with little change throughout the area surveyed. Points were either triangular or stemmed, and made of flint, chert, Jasper, or shale. Scrapers were made of flakes of the same material. Sandstone pestles, pitted hammerstones, rubble stones, and netshanks showed little variation. A Celt was parallel sided and smoothed on the bit and edges only. There were a few fragments of bannerstones, and three broken trade pipes. The large number of pottery sherds found have not yet been classified.

The exception to the above was a test pit in a field at Dingmans Ferry. This pit yielded several finished and unfinished tanged celt fragments, a bit of heavy chert drills; broad-based, side-notched projectile points; a fine "thumbnail" scraper; and one small fragment of steatite. All of this material was found in the topsoil layer; the underlying yellow sand was sterile.

A tentative conclusion is that the material from the area surveyed denotes a Late Woodland culture period. The Dingmans Ferry test pit is quite different. The small piece of steatite is fragile evidence, but one might make a guess that this material could be Early Middle Woodland, or transitional between Early and Middle Woodland.

ARE THE CHEROKEES AN INDIGENOUS SOUTHEASTERN GROUP?

By A. R. Kelly

Ever since Raffinesque gave his version of the Delaware Indian account of Cherokee origins in 1836, and James Mooney accepted this view in his "Myths of the Cherokee," subsequent southeastern ethnohistory has favored a northern origin and migration of the Cherokee. John R. Swanton, in his "History of the Creeks" and in his "Southwestern Tribes," has recapitulated and seems to favor the prevailing theory. Until recently, in connection with extensive river basin salvage, plus archeology in north and northeast Georgia, little opportunity has been afforded for archeology to check against the ethnohistory of the region by exploring stratified situations where authentic historic Cherokee settlements can be traced backward into protohistoric and prehistoric levels.

Such an opportunity has been afforded in recent years in the Hartwell River Basin where the historic Cherokee landmarks of Tugaloo, Etatoe and Chauga are currently being analyzed. Also, other sites in north Georgia give parallel evidence.

Both in north and northeast Georgia, the complex stratigraphic sequence indicates that the earlier mound history and earlier village history, in some instances, reflect a composite or blended culture, attributed in local southeastern archeology to the Etowah tradition and to another definition of the Cherokees which modifies into a ceramic assemblage called subrealy in north and northeast Georgia, "Early or Transitional Lamar." These Lamar components, in turn, continue unbroken into historic Cherokee in the situations summarized in this paper.

The Cherokee historically were making pottery using decorative treatment, styles and traditions going back to the Early Mississippian, even in the Woodland period.

An interesting side-light from the Georgia excavations has to do with widespread indications of a collared or cambered rim with Linear Incised decorations which is strikingly like pottery belonging to the Iroquoian Aspect in New York and in the Northeastern United States. Examples of so-called "Pseudo-Iroquoian" pottery are discussed, and the general implications of this material having broader eastern relations are also discussed.

AN EARLY IROQUOIS CENTER

By ALFRED K. GUTKE

In the Bristol Hills of New York State, a number of small sites are located on hilltops. The similarities in site locations, cultural material and its distribution on the sites suggest they were occupied over a short span of time by related peoples.

The artifacts, especially pottery, are those of the early prehistoric Iroquois. Surface indications suggest small concentrations of material scattered over an area of varying size. Some are dotted over an area of 300 x 200 feet.

The two sites comprising this cluster of settlements is the Hummel site. This site is important in the development of Iroquois pottery according to MacNeish. It appears to link the Owens site at Canandaigua with early Cayuga materials. There are other sites with which similarities exist and these are located in traditional Seneca country. It is, therefore, postulated that the Bristol Hills sites were occupied by ancestors of some Senecas.

NIAGARA FRONTIER IROQUOIS VILLAGE MOVEMENTS

By MARIAN E. WHITE

Ten village sites of the Niagara Frontier Iroquois are now known as a result of a 1958-59 work of the Niagara Frontier Archeological Project on the Kleis site, Hamburg, the Ellis site, Windsor, and the Simmons site, East Elma, in Erie County, New York. This field work was aided by grants from the National Science Foundation and the New York State Museum and Science Service. The chronological position of seven of the ten sites was previously fixed, and with the new information it became possible to see whether any of these village sites could be regarded as successive movements of a single Iroquois community.

References to Huron villages by the French historians of the 16th century show that village movements were usually planned, periodic shifts of several miles, made when the fertility of the soil and the wood supply were exhausted about every ten or fifteen years. Under unusual conditions such as war a village might move suddenly over a greater distance.

This pattern of Huron village movement was used as the basis for interpretation of village movements within the Niagara Frontier. Any given village site which is located within a few miles of a second village, which occurs second village chronologically in the local sequence, and which possesses a cultural complex derivable from the earlier, nearby village, can be considered to be a later movement of the second community.

The three earliest sites in the Niagara Frontier Iroquois sequence, Oakfield, Kremoka, and Shelby, are too distant geographically and too separated in time to interpret in terms of a village movement. The Buffalo Street, Eaton, Green Lake, Ellis, and Kleis sites appear to be successive movements of a single community from Late Prehistoric times to about A.D. 1650-40. This group was moving in a general north to south direction. About ten miles to the east of this group are the Goodyear and Simmons sites, both of the Early Historic period. The Simmons site is regarded as the village to which the Goodyear community moved at a time contemporary with the occupation of the Green Lake site. These two contemporary villages, Simmons and Green Lake, inhabited just before A.D. 1600, furnish the evidence for two distinct village movements of certain Niagara Frontier Iroquois villages, one of which and possibly both, were moving from north to south.