

THE



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New Discoveries On an Old Site:
The Bunce Site I

Charles F. Wray and Robert GrahamMorgan Chapter

With the constant and continual excavation of most of the known Indian village and burial sites, the present-day enthusiast is sometimes confused as to just where undisturbed areas are located. The point is driven home even further after perhaps weeks of futile digging. As this dilemma persists, some people are, at times, resorting to the careful redigging of disturbed graves as they are encountered. This valuable and rewarding practice has yielded for the writers material ranging from quantities of beads to complete pottery pipes.

Another equally valuable aspect of this practice is that interest is renewed in the supposedly "dug" sites or cemeteries. As the graves are encountered or reexamined, the surrounding area also becomes a challenge and is tested thoroughly. This was the case recently when on a well-known Seneca site, four re-exhumed graves yielded nothing but empty milk bottles. Within 6 feet of one of these graves, however, an undisturbed burial was found. When digging ended with the onset of winter, a total of 31 undisturbed and anciently looted graves had been uncovered, which yielded many archeological specimens and much information. The account that follows emphasizes the useful results that may be obtained from the redigging of a small but extremely important site.

About three miles south of Victor, near the intersection of Cherry street and the Holcomb road, is located a rather prominent knoll, which, nevertheless may not be noticed by the passerby. The Victor-Holcomb road at this point is elevated considerably above the eastern landscape with the knoll blending into the pleasant scenery. By turning to the east, however, and descending the hill into the valley, a truer perspective of the eminence may be obtained.

The site is solely that of a burial place situated on the farm formerly owned by John Bunce but now owned by Mr. Frank Logan. Excavations were carried out in

1. An original contribution.

1910 by Frederick Houghton for the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and reported in the Society's Bulletin in 1912.¹ Others have since explored the knoll but little has been published about their work. The site has been known to the writers for a long time.

In the fall of 1958, the knoll was once again plowed. About 20 beads were picked up during a survey of the surface and scattered fragments of human bones were found at several places about the uppermost portion of the knoll. Our interest was kindled anew and permission to excavate was kindly granted by Mr. Logan.

Houghton had reported the existence of a large bone pit or ossuary at the north-east termination of the knoll with 15 individual burials and 2 small bone pits to the west of it. The ossuary was easily located by the concentration of human bones and beads in a rather small area of the surface. After considerable testing about the ossuary, it was concluded that the remaining burials had been dispersed by the plow and their contents destroyed by the erosion that had taken place during the preceding 50 years. This was also evident in the ossuary, the depth of which had been reported by Houghton as nearly 4 feet in 1910, but was little more than 2 feet at the time of our excavations in 1958. Houghton had also reported the pit to be 9 feet long and 7 ½ feet wide. This corresponded with our findings.

The entire ossuary was nothing but a confused mass of scattered bones, extending from the surface to the floor of the pit. These bones were those that remained of the 28 or more individuals excavated by Mr. Houghton. Skulls and jaws, some nearly intact, were still in the ossuary. These were saved this time for further scientific studies.

During our excavations, it was discovered that the entire pit was not completely disturbed and that three small areas near the floor and wall had escaped the shovel of the earlier diggers. From the first of these came a large fragment of material, probably leather, in a fold of which were found 7 large, round, red-glass, cane beads, still held together by the thong upon which they originally had been strung. The second revealed a fine pair of large iron scissors. From the third undisturbed area came the best evidence that we were in the original ossuary and that the entire contents had not been removed as some had believed. Pressed into the floor of the pit were the bones of a nearly completely articulated foot. If the contents of the pit had been removed and dumped in another pit, such evidence as this could not exist.

The complete list of artifacts recovered during our excavations is, as follows

- 1 large pair of iron scissors, 6 ¾ inches long
- 1 small iron awl
- 1 small native gun flint
- 1 pointed brass object of unknown use
- 1 spoon-shaped iron trigger guard
- 1 marked, shell-tempered pottery rim sherd

1. See references at end of this paper.

1 fragment of material with strand of glass beads
2 iron bracelets
285 glass and shell beads

The following is a summary of the different types of beads.

31 round, red-glass
1 round, red-glass with green-glass center
2 tubular brass made from coiled brass wire
1 large round bone
7 short tubular black-glass
9 short tubular black-glass with red stripes
22 short tubular red-glass
3 tubular blue-glass
4 red-glass seed
1 blue-glass seed
2 tubular white shell, one 3 1/2 inches long
145 purple wampum
55 white wampum
1 white shell, double-holed, crescent
1 massive white shell, 3/4 inch thick and 1 inch long

Although the quantity was not large, the artifacts have real value in that they provide material fully representative of the site, with the beads playing a vital part in establishing its chronology.

The glass trade bead, the commonest artifact found on most historic Seneca sites, has been quite often ignored. Recent studies and tabulations of beads found on these sites, however, have revealed a distinct cycle in bead types. This cycle commences with the round polychrome glass cane bead (1590-1640), continues with the tubular monochrome glass cane bead (1640-1675) and the round monochrome glass cane bead (1675-1700), and ends with the increasing occurrence of the wire-wound (suppialume) glass bead after 1700.²

The 78 glass beads from the Bunce ossuary are all of the cane variety. These beads may be separated into two main types, 41 tubular and 37 round. This would place the age of the Bunce site beads between 1640 to 1675 (the tubular period) and 1675 to 1700 (the round monochrome cane period).

A further analysis of the 41 tubular cane beads only reveals 7 short, black-glass beads, common in the 1660-1675 period (the Dann and Marsh sites); 9 short, black-glass beads with red stripes, also most common in the 1660-1675 period; 22 tubular red-glass beads of which 18 are short and thick and 2 are bugle beads, both types most common in the 1660-1675 period; and only 2 long, thin tubular beads that are found on sites dating from 1640 to 1675. The 3 tubular blue-glass beads similarly date from 1640 to 1675.

2. See references at end of this paper,

The glass trade beads would thus suggest a date of approximately 1675 for the Bunce site ossuary. This date is not in conflict with the other specimens and information recovered from the ossuary.

In conclusion, we would like to summarize Mr. Houghton's discoveries on the Bunce site and report the present disposition of the collection. Houghton excavated 15 single burials and 3 ossuaries, one of 3 individuals, one of 4, and the larger of at least 28 individuals. Only one burial was in the extended position, several were flexed, and the remaining ones had been disturbed. On the Boughton Hill and Rochester Junction sites, the villages destroyed by the French in 1687, nearly half of the burials are found in the extended position.² On no other historic Seneca site has an ossuary been discovered. The ossuary is a well-known and documented form of burial practiced by the Hurons in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario, Canada.³ After their defeat and dispersal by the League of the Iroquois in 1649, many Huron captives were settled among the Seneca. The Bunce site unquestionably represents the burial site of some of these captive Hurons. Therefore, the Bunce site as shown by the form of burial must date sometime after 1649 but before 1687.

Mr. Houghton also reported the occurrence of fire places or ash beds over some of the burials, including the large ossuary. This may very well represent the humus deposits recognized today over many of the deeper burials and anciently looted graves.

The artifacts that Mr. Houghton recovered from the entire cemetery, according to his descriptions,¹ included wooden effigy pipes, ornamental clay pipes, iron scissors, an iron pot, triangular flint arrowpoints, gun flints, wampum, brass Jesuit rings, brass wire springs, an iron axe, hawk bell, shell beads and pendants, and an antler comb. From the large ossuary, he excavated scattered wampum and glass beads, part of a wampum belt, a small brass kettle and fragments of a larger kettle, a few iron bracelets, a whetstone, a button, scissors, knives, a bone comb, and a clay pottery jar broken and scattered in four pieces (a fifth piece was recovered by the authors). This assemblage of artifacts fits in perfectly with the 1660-1675 period (the Dann and Marsh sites).

Mr. Houghton's collection of archeological material is presently located in the Buffalo Museum of Science and the Museum of the Niagara County Historical Society, Lockport, New York.

References

1. Houghton, F.: The Seneca Nation From 1655 to 1687. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, 10: 363-476, 1912.
2. Wray, C. F., and Schoff, H. L: A Preliminary Report on the Seneca Sequence in Western New York, 1550-1687. Pennsylvania Archaeologist, 23:53-63, July, 1953.
3. Kidd, K. E.: The Excavation and Historical Identification of a Huron Ossuary. American Antiquity, 18,359-379, April, 1953.

The Wilkins Site (Abn-1-1)¹

Stanley Vanderlaan

Morgan Chapter

While scouting for Indian camp sites in the fall of 1955, the writer discovered flint chips and two somewhat crude stemmed arrowpoints on the southeast corner of the John Wilkins farm, three miles southwest of Albion, Orleans County. This site covers about one acre along a small ridge thirty feet above and running north from, Otter creek.

The next spring, after the site had been plowed, pottery sherds were discovered all within about a ten foot square. This plot was marked and a few days later, after obtaining the kind permission of the new owner, Mr. Franklin Neal, test pits were started. On the third try a post-mold was discovered. Two feet from this post-mold was found the first pit. At the 18 inch level were found several rocks situated in a manner which seemed to indicate that they had been placed side by side to form a flat top surface, probably a fire bed, as they were cracked and burned. The usual amount of charcoal and flint chips were found in this pit, but bone was very scarce, as it was also found to be in other pits. Four hundred and forty potsherds were taken from this pit, which proved to be 30 inches deep and 39 by 49 inches across. Top sections of at least eight different pottery vessels were found here. Some top sections of one of these vessels are large thick pieces of what appears to have been designed by finger nail or shell impression. The curvature of these pieces indicates that this pot was about 28 inches in diameter at the top.

Pit Number Two measured 46 by 39 inches across by 34 inches deep. It yielded 100 pot sherds which included pieces of eight different pottery vessels. Although this pit was carefully excavated and screened, as was the first, there were no indications that any large pieces of pottery had been deposited and broken by dirt pressure. All the pieces were fairly small and had been broken to this size before having been placed in the pit. This may indicate that these pieces may have been swept in, probably from the living quarters, and the larger pieces thrown elsewhere, location as yet unknown. The most likely spot would seem to be at the south end of the site where a steep bank led directly to the creek, before a lane was cleared through for a cattle pass.

Pit Number Three appeared to be a wind-fall hollow, but 13 inches deep and 6 feet across. It contained 172 sherds including three different top sections of pottery, one complete and two broken triangular arrowpoints and a whetstone sharpener.

The fourth pit was excavated by Dr. Guthe, Dr. Marian White, and the writer. This pit was circular, 43 inches across by 18 inches deep. One broken triangular arrowpoint and charred corn was found here. Three different pottery vessels were represented from a total of 55 sherds. Several cracked and burned stones suggested that this pit's main purpose was a fire pit.

1. An original contribution

Pit Number Five was the most productive of the seven found on the site. It was 6 by 8 feet across and 18 inches deep. Sherds from eleven different pottery vessels were found here, a total of 286 sherds. Forty three of these pieces, when glued together, formed an almost complete pottery vessel eight inches high. A piece of a plain pipe bowl was recovered, as were four complete and three broken triangular arrowpoints. A decorated sherd from this pit fits together to a piece from Pit Four which was 15 feet away.

Pit Six was 3 feet across, 15 inches deep and contained one triangular arrowpoint, five pottery sherds and a small quantity of bone.

The last pit was oval, 42 by 30 inches across and 18 inches deep. Near this pit was a post-mold, as there was near pits one and two. No artifacts came from this pit.

Although the pits were in two distinct groups, the similarity of artifacts suggests the same occupation. A total of 34 different pottery vessels are represented from the Wilkins site. Of 22 different top sections large enough to classify, 50% are Ontario horizontal, 14% are Iroquois linear, 23% cord wrapped stick, 9% finger nail or shell impression, and 4% a motif of punctuation. A total of 1,269 sherds were recovered from the site.

Of the 18 triangular arrowpoints found here, the average width to length is 21 x 34 mm. (13/16 x 1 11/32 inches). Thirteen scrapers and eighteen stemmed and notched arrowpoints found here by surface hunting indicate that older cultures also found this ridge suitable to their liking and made it their temporary campsite. An approximate dating of this site is 1300 AD and the culture is Transitional Iroquois.

Since the Wilkins site is exactly midway between the mouth of Oak Orchard creek on Lake Ontario and the Oakfield Fort in Genesee county, 11 miles to the south, and the material can be duplicated by the Fort material, it is not unlikely that the Wilkins site was used as a stop-over point on the trail to their fishing grounds. At the present, work is under way to recover enough material from a site near the mouth of Oak Orchard creek to compare with the Oakfield and Wilkins sites.

Here 87 to 98 netsinkers have been found in each of three five foot squares. Pottery is scarce, but that which has been found is similar to that at Wilkins and Oakfield. This would complete the picture, but as yet not enough material has been recovered to make any conclusions.

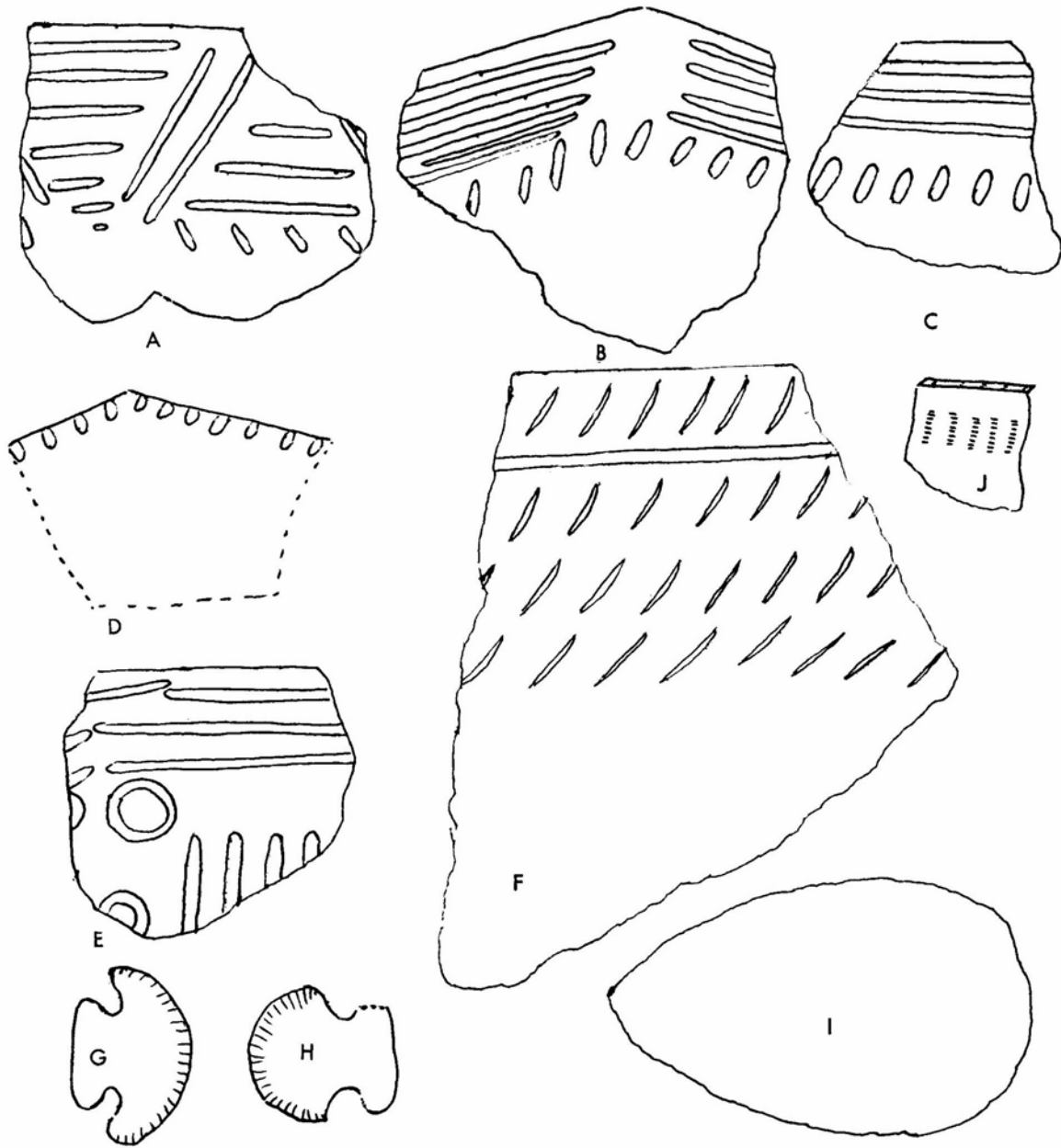
The Olcott Site and Palisades 1

Jim Peterson

Chenango Chapter

Undoubtedly, there are others better qualified to analyze the Olcott site, but since none of them have taken the trouble to do so, allow me to set down our thoughts and findings to date.

1. Originally issued as a Ditto'd paper by the Chenango chapter, November, 1958.



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Wilkins Site

A, B, C, D, E, F, J: Pottery Designs

Note castellations on B and D. F has fingernail or shell impressions. J has cord-wrapped stick design, marked also on top and inside.

G, H: Flint scrapers, similar to many found at fishing villages along Oak Orchard creek, probably used for cleaning fish

I: Flint blade, probably from an older occupation, not typical of Transitional Iroquois.

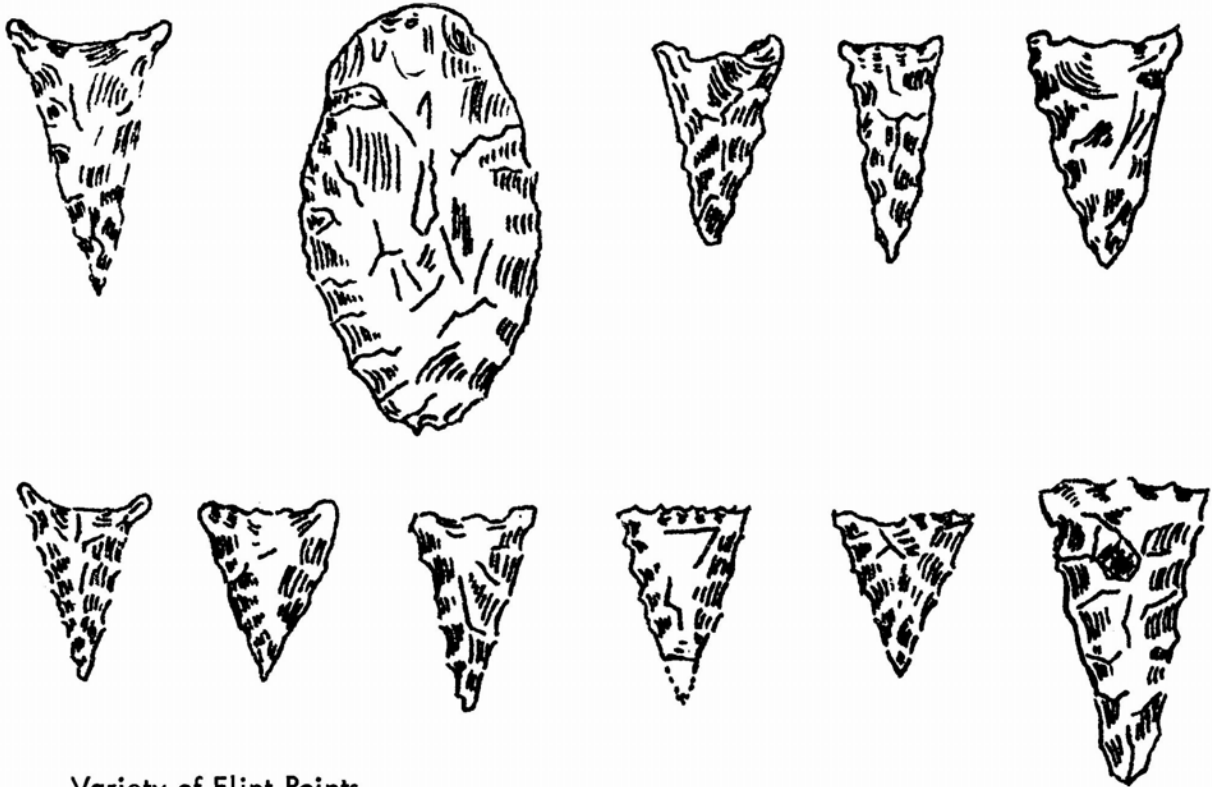
This site, located within two miles of the hamlet of Siloam, Madison County, is owned by Ronald Olcott, who has lived there for a long time. Many mysteries concerning the original red inhabitants yet lie buried beneath the ground, about nine-tenths of the camp area is under cultivation.

However, owing to the interest and generosity of the owner who allowed and even encouraged us to dig in the summer and fall of 1957 and in the spring of 1958, some very interesting information has been unearthed with the promise of more to come when the alfalfa is again plowed up.

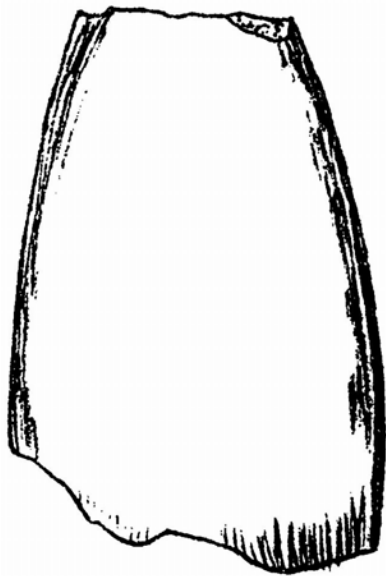
To illustrate:

- (1) The Indians were prehistoric and probably Iroquois in culture and nationality. We believe that they were late prehistoric and occupied this village in the early 1500's A. D.
- (2) The inhabited area, while not accurately measured, has been estimated as ten acres, watered on the west and south by creeks which still flow and are clear and cold.
- (3) The village was fortified around its entire circumference, and, although located in the hills on a prominence of land, must have been in those days even as it is now, an almost defenseless position. Why they chose such a spot has provoked many spirited arguments. From a military point of view, it is the most hopelessly located Iroquois village encountered by the writer, since all four of its approaches drop off at a slight slope and would offer no great obstacle to an attacker.
- (4) Part of the trench which surrounded the palisade may even yet be seen across the road from Olcott's house and barn on land which has never been plowed.
- (5) There are three large rocks in the stream bed at the southern extremity of the site which have man-made grooves in them. One has a single groove. Another has two parallel grooves while the third has grooves bisecting each other. All who have seen these markings agree that coupled with their proximity to water they were made to sharpen stone tools. A celt, for example, fits its cutting edge perfectly into each groove. These are about a foot long.
- (6) During 1957, most digging was in a dump on the eastern edge of the site on fallow ground and was undertaken by Herb Bigford, Merrill Conklin, and me. Lengthwise the dump extended some 20 feet, horizontally about 12 feet, and to a depth of about 4 feet. Artifacts taken from this excavation include splinter awls, solid bone and antler awls, flaking tools, pottery decorating tools of bone, bone beads, figurine pottery, shell pendants, celts, narrow triangular arrow points, and chisels. One exceptionally interesting find made by Herb Bigford was part of a human jawbone which had been worked.
- (7) In the spring of 1958, Conklin and I discovered the post-molds which were later

Flint, Stone, and Shell Artifacts from the Olcott Site



Variety of Flint Points



Black (Schist ?) Celt



Sinker Stone



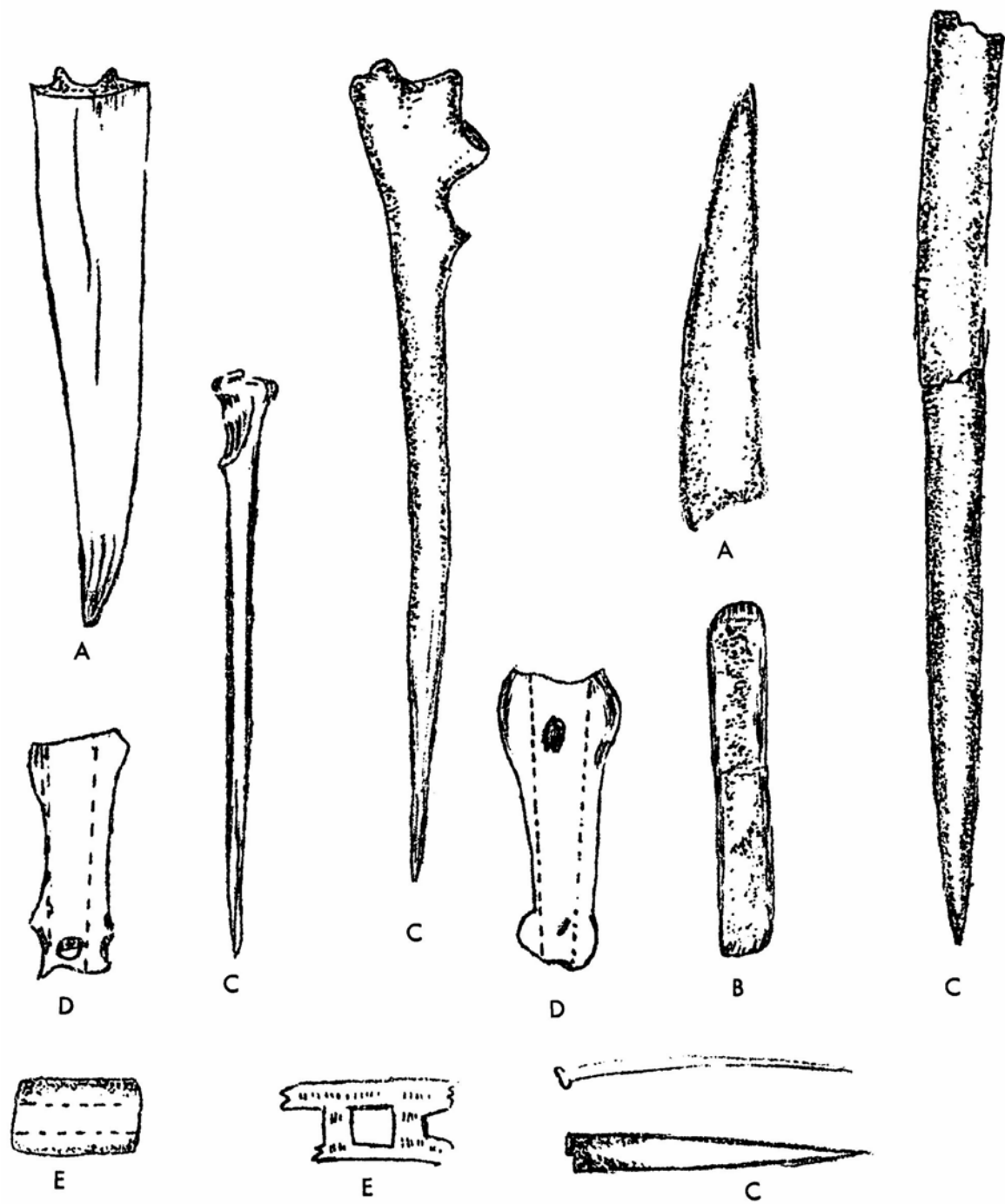
Shell Disc Beads



Shell Pendant

All Artifacts Illustrated Actual Size

Bone Material Olcott Site -- Collections--Conklin, Petersen, Whitney



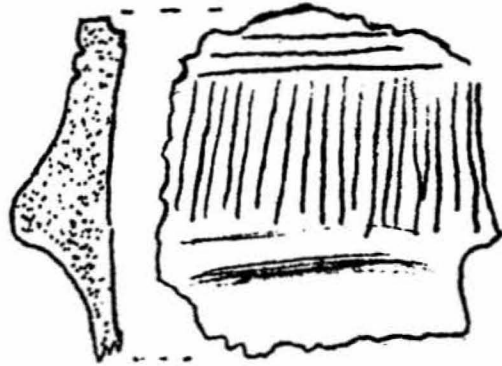
A - Antler Drills B - Antler Flaking Tool C - Bone Drills
 D - Hollowed and Cut Phalanges E - Bone Bead F - Comb Section



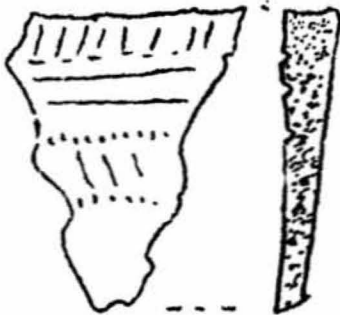
Faces



Pottery Test Ball



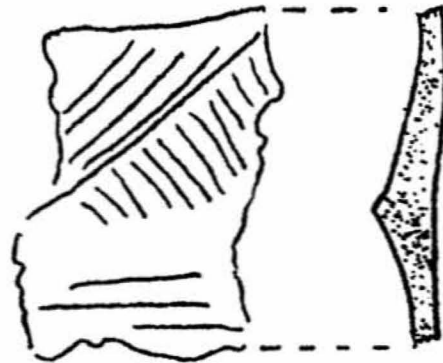
Incised Fine



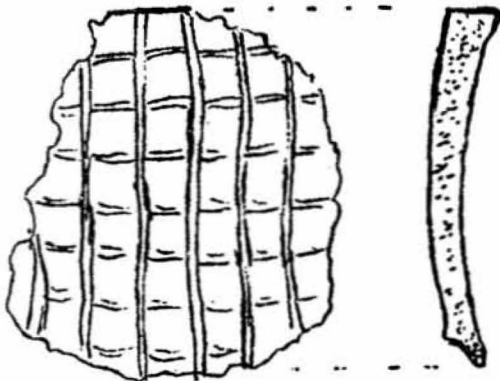
Incised, impressed



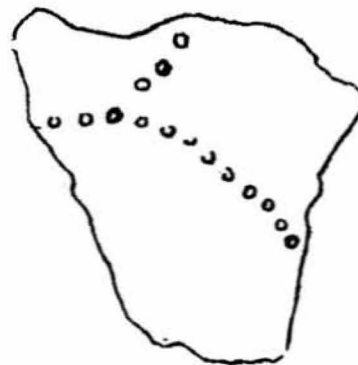
Incised



Incised Fine



Cross Incised



Reed Punctate

brought to the attention of Peter Pratt of Syracuse. A systematic excavation of them followed, our trench being 78 feet long and anywhere from 4 to 12 feet wide. The molds measured from 18 to 21 inches in diameter, the largest post-molds recorded anywhere in the State. They were 3 feet between centers, reinforced with a secondary inner line with molds averaging 5 inches in diameter. The larger holes were dug individually; posts erected and wedged tight with refuse stones from the site, and then banked on the outside with earth thrown up from the trench.

One thing is certain--these people were afraid of something, something to cause them to erect such a tremendous fortification. How many people labored at this task is a good question, but there must have been quite a number to enclose a living area of ten acres. Elsewhere in this report it has been stated that they were Oneidas. But is it not possible that they were invaders into territory under the control of others. One day, perhaps, we shall learn the answer to this and other interesting questions.

Cutting down through the site at this same eastern end, is a hollow much like the one on the site at Oran. It is my belief that the site's main dump will be found where the stockade line crosses this hollow. Keeping this in mind it will be well for us to check from time to time looking for that revealing day when the land is again plowed.

Remarks on the Timeliness of a Projectile Point Typology¹

Louis A. Brennan

Mid-Hudson Chapter

The paper presented by William A. Ritchie at the Albany meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (November 7-8, 1959) in which he named and described some six or eight northeastern projectile point forms; the monograph by Robert E. Bell (Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points, Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Special Bulletin 1, 1959) circulated at that conference by Mayer-Oakes, in which Bell names, outlines, and describes some 25 to 30 projectile point types; the increasingly common practice, especially in the south, of giving locale names (Gary Stemmed, Alba Barbed, etc.) to sorts of points, a practice being adopted widely (Mayer-Oakes' Steubenville Lanceolate, Steubenville Stemmed, Forest Notched and Raccoon Notched for the upper Ohio) is evidence of a trend in projectile point typology. This inevitably brings up the question of whether it is a trend in the right direction and will in time reach a goal of full realization of the cultural implications of projectile points.

There can be little doubt that the trend is right. Projectile point varieties have never been so carefully scrutinized before nor their styles so sharply characterized. This must eventually lead to an extension of their utility as cultural clues. But if we stop, satisfied, with this accumulation of varieties, we will never arrive at a true taxonomy, the purpose of which would be to call attention to comparatives among varieties for whatever culture-relating value comparisons may have for the archeologist.

1. An original contribution

The practice of giving styles of projectile points locale or cultural names, and these names only, without further type designation, is quite obviously nothing more than cataloguing. This is not reprehensible or futile; it is valuable and necessary; but it is not enough. It is only the first step. The archeologist, having sorted the points from a site into varieties, must not assume he has finished with them. Into what supra-varieties do these varieties fall? What are their characteristics as projectile points? One does not, having excavated a site, regard it as a cultural entity unique and unitary, without larger regional relationships. Why would he want to do that with the varieties of projectile points from that site?

These supra-varieties, or congeries of varieties, we will call types. I am sure that there also exist two or three supra-types beyond types which I call patterns, but it is not yet time to concern ourselves with them. The two main patterns I discern in American projectile point types are thick narrow-bladedness with stemmedness, as in what Ritchie calls Lamokoid, and flatish, broad-bladedness with broad stemmedness, out of which grew notching, or invasion of the blade. The former pattern is as early, at least, as the earliest level of Danger Cave, in Utah (8320 B. Co.). But if these patterns are valid in the technology of projectile points that validity will be manifest only after we have achieved the level of a typology. I am convinced that these patterns have a significant story to tell about the spread of early populations through America, but much work has to be done on the typological level before that story will be discernible.

There have been several attempts to construct projectile point typologies, beginning with Wilson in the 1897's and including one of the most interesting, Vernon Leslie's "Arrowpoint Classification--Again" (Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, pp. 77-82). I do not intend to go into them here since none have shown a universal adoptability, and all have obvious faults. Most of these attempts have been based on the geometry of the plane form, or silhouette, and are essentially one-dimensional. I have outlined one of these in my No Stone Unturned (Random House, 1959), but it is intended to be useful only to those coming to a first familiarity with projectile points. And the geometry of the plane form does have its uses in description, particularly in blade shapes. But what archeology is interested in is not the geometry of projectile points, nor a system for filing them neatly (the Strong system is an example) but in abstracting real culture-related varieties from collections, and real cultural, technological or tradition-related types from varieties.

What problems do we face when we attempt to construct a projectile point type, or group of descriptively similar varieties? We must honor two necessities, the necessity of asserting where varieties are alike, and that of not violating where they are different. We have, by implication here, defined a variety as a style of point found in a set of immediate relationships, that is, within narrow specifications of time and space. By these specifications at least one variety will differ from all others. Hence, to call a point a Lamoka or a Clovis is acceptable, if the type is known. Where a variety will resemble others is in its physical attributes. Therefore, our type or supra-variety must be a concept that can comprehend the time and space of the variety or be non-committal about them.

This concept must concern itself with essentials only, not with accidental attributes. These essentials include exactly what is necessary for the projectile to function as a point, and for us to recognize it as a point. We do not need to know, for instance, the material of which a point is made, or the techniques by which it was made, to classify an artifact as (probably) a projectile point.

The two essentials of a projectile point are: the blade, or body or missile part, and the haft or provision for jointure to a shaft. Hence a type name would consist of the simplest possible phrase designating (1) the blade and (2) the provision for jointure. "Fluted Lanceolate" is a perfect type name, since it fulfills these obligations exactly, without residue. This type is of course reduced to a variety when we call it a Clovis Fluted Lanceolate.

What we are designating when we apply language equivalents to blade and haft shapes is their modality, that is, how or in what form they exist. In some instances, a geometric modality serves the purpose; in others, such as "Lamokoid" digital points, it does not. For this type of point is characteristically finger thick as well as finger elongate. Thus we create a type out of the modalities of its two essential functioning parts, and we do this not for our own amusement or some small scholastic purpose, but because modality and function are inextricably related, as where a thin-based stem was probably slotted into a shaft, but a thick-stemmed one was tenoned in. In this sense, modality is synonymous with functional shape and whereas archeologists, being of more recent traditions of education, may dislike to create types out of the medieval-philosophy term modality, they must agree that "functional shape" is near their dish of tea.

This insistence on differentiation by strict modality is not a pedantry. One violation of it that has led to confusion in projectile point classification comes to mind, the ambiguous use of the word "notched" or "side-notched". It is, I believe, best to use the term technologically, when an actual indentation of the blade has been worked, and not as a descriptive of modality, for what is descriptively notched is not always technologically notched. This is the case in Ritchie's Lamoka points. Though the Lamokoid variety runs strongly to stemmedness, many of its points seem visibly to be notched. This "notching", however, is quite obviously, when you consider the whole style, cursory stemming and would much more accurately be called constricted or pinched stemming. The Lamokoids would not then be described as stemmed or side-notched, but stemmed or constricted stemmed.

What is patently needed to set up a typology by modality differences is a terminology, a vocabulary. It is as much the avoidance of this chore; it seems to me, as any real obtuseness about how to construct a typology that is misdirecting our efforts. Here is one job which cannot, or at least should not, be done single-handedly. There are few tasks I would say are better done by a committee than by individual application, but this is certainly one of them.

The needed vocabulary should be a "scientific" one, that is, the terms selected must carry as little superfluous connotation as possible, and they should describe

what they apply to with meticulous accuracy. This requires a very considerable experience with all kinds of projectile points and four or five persons are more likely to possess a fund of experience than one.

For example, what Ritchie included in his Lamoka variety was not a single style, but at least two main varieties, and possibly more. We will here concentrate on the two.

To the unaccustomed eye the large, narrow bladed-stemmed Lamoka points appear to be mere enlargements of the small, narrow-bladed-stemmed Lamoka points. They are not. In our section of the Hudson River valley we have both kinds, but they are not associated. The little points belong to a probably proto-Lamokoid people who appear to be the earliest riparian dwellers along the Hudson. Even these little points can be divided into two or three varieties, I believe. The longer, digital points came here from, probably, Pennsylvania, with Vinette I pottery and a miscellaneous inventory of other point varieties. They have a western and/or southern origin and include the small, side-nicked type which I believe Dragoo means by his "little" or "basic" Laurentian, though they occur all over the mid-U. S. and as far as the Arizona Cochise culture.

The reason I chose Pennsylvania as their place of origin is that these heavy, elongate digitals occur in a stratum of Witthoft's Poplar Island site, without the little Lamokoids. Nor do we have to stop there. This variety is prominent in the material from the Pickwick Basin of the Tennessee River, without the small point association and I have it, minus small points, from an Archaic site on the Ohio river near Portsmouth.

I was very pleased to read Witthoft's "Notes on the Archaic of the "Appalachian Region" (American Antiquity, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 79-85) wherein he forthrightly stated that, on the evidence of Coe's excavations in the Pee Dee River, in North Carolina, we must change our attitude toward the Archaic. At this site, each of six separate center cultural horizons "bears a single typologically distinct and crisply distinguishable form of projectile point" (p. 80). I have always believed that the earliest bands of Usufructian (see No Stone Unturned), or Archaic, people made conservatively a single style of projectile point, as did the Folsom hunters, the Milnesand, the Plainview et al hunters. The Pee Dee site seems to confirm this. When, therefore, we find two or more projectile point styles together in a site inventory we can be sure that there has been acculturation somewhere in the past.

Lamoka is such a composite culture, an amalgam of the little point makers who came up the Hudson and the big point makers who came out of Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is quite true, then, that what Ritchie designated as Lamoka points were made by people carrying the Lamoka culture and hence may be called the Lamoka variety. But it is almost certainly true that they are derived from two separate varieties. This will eventually be discovered, to the confusion of what is and what is not Lamoka.

The kind of error in to which an individual, working alone, can fall has been pointed out. But none of this would happen; I am convinced, if we were to stick to the job of describing the modality of the point and nothing else when constructing types. The result must then be that when several points have to be described the same way, we have a variety; when two or more varieties from different places and for time periods have to be described the same way, we have a type. When two varieties fall into a type the coincidence may be significant, merely suggestive, or meaningless. Significance, or lack of it, is dependent on other lines of evidence; but if types and varieties are properly conceived similarities must inevitably have import.

I am not so naive, nor so inexperienced in handling projectile points, to believe typology is as simple as writing about it. I have been searching a long time for acceptable terms for a vocabulary and have found only a few, of the several needed, that satisfy me. But the search itself has not only acquainted me with the metes and bounds of the task, it has convinced me that it must be done, just as the bones of the body had to be named before there could be such a thing as descriptive anatomy. There is every reason in the world, in the absence of any real attempt previously to create a terminology, to make it a textual one that is one where the terms themselves are descriptive in plain English. I believe it is about time somebody started doing the job.

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BOOK REVIEW: Susquehannock Miscellany. Edited by John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey, III.
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. 1959. 167 pp., 24 figures,
index, and bibliography. \$1.50 postpaid, and should be ordered from State Bureau of
Publications., Publications Bldg. , Harrisburg, Pa.

In reading this recent publication, one is immediately impressed by the method of approach to the relatively short history of the Susquehannock Indians. Both professional archeologists and anthropologists as well as interested amateurs have combined their past research efforts and produced a volume which succinctly sums up some current Susquehannock problems and field work. Hypotheses and proposals for future investigation are also included.

It must be realized in speaking specifically about the variety of topics covered

that the majority of chapters are a direct result of enlarged and refined papers read at a symposium on the Susquehannocks at the annual meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology held in 1958. Communication has always been a problem among students actively working on similar projects. The published results of the Susquehannock symposium and others like it will substantially increase the effectiveness of independent archeological, ethnological, and historical research.

Students of Iroquois history and, especially, those concerned with the Contact Period wars between Whites, the League, and the Susquehannocks will be interested in William Hunter's discussion of the value of the ethnohistorical approach to Indian history. Using historical, ethnological, and archeological evidence, he summarizes the historical role of the Susquehannocks as traders of European goods on the upper reaches of the Ohio River and in Iroquois country.

John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey provide an analysis of Susquehannock prehistory and history as revealed by archeological evidence, particularly pottery styles. These comprehensive pottery studies added to other available information lead Witthoft to theorize that the Susquehannocks "have been derived from an Iroquoian nucleus to the north" (p. 59). Much of the prehistoric and historic archeology also supports the many written accounts of the continual internecine warfare existing between the League and the Susquehannocks as the latter were tossed back and forth along the southern margins of Iroquois influence.

The account by Holzinger, Witthoft, and Kinsey of the Ibaugh site is another important contribution to those concerned with Contact material from graves. This Susquehannock village site, dated 1600-1625 A. D. is mentioned as a valuable source of information on the degree of acculturation that took place shortly after European trade goods arrived. With an estimated 3000 persons living near the Ibaugh cemetery, further investigation ought to increase our knowledge of Iroquois-Susquehannock relations.

H. Geiger Omwake contributes an article on the European kaolin pipe manufacturers and their marks. His studies of trading operations in the Chesapeake Bay area and the industries in Holland, Sweden, and Great Britain will be of real assistance to archeologists in establishing dates for Contact sites throughout the East,

"The Strickler Site" by Arthur A. Futer gives one still further insight into the acculturation process seen at the Ibaugh site. Dating slightly later, 1650-1675 A. D., the Strickler material indicated a distinct trend toward the adoption of European articles. Negative evidence, such as the absence of bone work, demonstrated that certain cultural traits could be lost with considerable rapidity.

Susquehannock Miscellany may not cover all aspects of Susquehannock history, but it does bring a number of important research projects into focus so that one has information with which to adequately judge many prehistoric and historic occurrences in eastern Pennsylvania. The publication certainly supports Alfred Guthe's beliefs in his chapter on "Current Trends in the Archeology of the Northeast" in which he emphasizes that one of the major developments in American archeology has been the recognition of the value of archeological syntheses. --Charles F. Hayes, III

Cut here and paste at the top of page 35 French Pioneers of North America, Number 2.

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