Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware

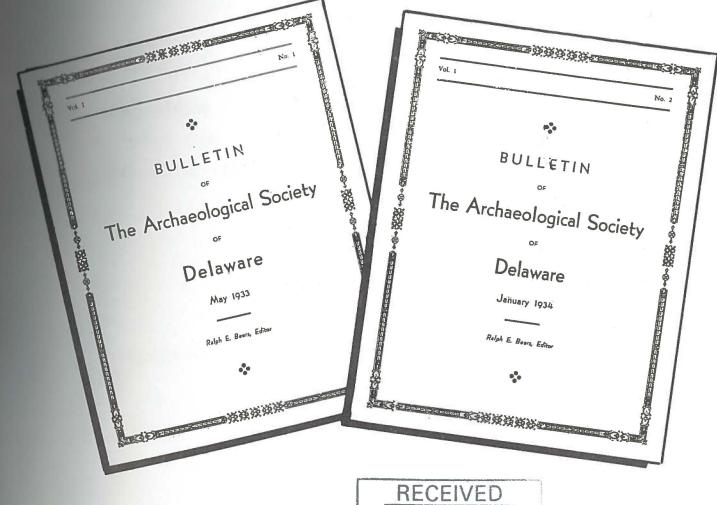


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Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware

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Editors Notes

The first thirteen pages of Bulletin No. 1 have been retyped for ease of reading. The rest of Bulletin No. 1 and all of Bulletin No. 2 are copies of the original Bulletins with some filling in of lost or fragmentary letters. The page numbers have been changed to reflect the combining of the Bulletins and the retyped pages. And lastly the ASD Board wishes to thank Barbara Doms for her assistance with this publication.

The ASD Board also wishes to thank Dr. Jay F. Custer for editing the Bulletin faithfully for the last eleven years.

TNTRODUCTORY REMARKS

whenever a professional organization of long standing takes it upon itself to republish long out-of-print volumes, it usually reflects upon the success of the organization over the years and upon the respect held for its current membership for those who went before and pioneered the scientific efforts to which the organization still subscribes. With the reprinting of Volumes 1 and 2 of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, this is especially true. The ASD has witnessed its 60th anniversary, a period of time within which the contributions made by its members to the advancement of the science of archaeology can be held up with pride. Those pioneering ASD members include names that are well recognized among the archaeological profession and many of those made contributions to Volumes 1 and 2. Included are avocational archaeologists such as Weslager, Omwake, Steen, Wigglesworth, Mayre, Crozier and Cubbage who take their place alongside of professional archaeologist members such as Ritchie, Davidson, Parker, Mason, Stewart and Cross.

The first two volumes of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware contain a variety of articles reflecting the interests and standards of the times. Local archaeology, pertaining to all three Delaware counties (Weslager, Davidson, Crozier, Cubbage, Omwake, Steen, Wigglesworth), the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Mayre) and New Jersey (Cross), was featured as was the archaeology of the Southwest (Mason), data analysis (Horton), legislation (Omwake) and cultural processes (Omwake) across the geographical range were also included in these two early volumes. Noticeably missing, however, were any articles dealing with historic sites archaeology, an oversight due to the customs of the time and more than corrected in later volumes of the Bulletin.

The justifications for reprinting the two earliest volumes of the Bulletin, not withstanding, however, a more practical reason exists: many of the articles published in these early years are still referenced in the archaeology of today. With their increased availability, it can be hoped that the information contained within will prove to be more useful to the student wrestling with current problems.

It is with pleasure that the membership of the ASD, offers to the wider archaeological world, this republication of Volumes 1 and 2 of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware.

Ronald A. Thomas July 1993

No. 1 BULLETIN The Archaeological Society Delaware May 1933 Ralph E. Beers, Editor

REPORT OF MEETINGS

In accordance with the letters of invitation issued by H. Geiger Omwake, of Dover, a group of twenty-nine persons all parts of this state, interested on Indian lore, met at the Dover High School Museum, on Friday, February 24, 1933. At that it was explained that the purpose of the meeting was organize an Archaeological Society in the State of Delaware. Dr. Alden Mason, Curator of the American Section of the University in Delaware, how it should be formed, and what its purpose should be. Mr. Omwake then asked for expressions from the group and organization was effected and committees on Nominations, Constitution, Publicity, and Membership were appointed.

The organization meeting of the Archaeological Society of Delaware was held at the home of Mr. Ralph E. Beers of Bethel Delaware, on March 17, 1933. The meeting was called to order, after an inspection of the collections of Indian relics owned by Mr. Beers and Mr. Howard Stein, of Seafood, by the Chairman Pro Tempore, H. Geiger Omwake, and the minutes of the preceding weeting were read, approved, and ordered to be recorded. Mr. W. Mack, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, read the proposed Constitution, which was adopted with revisions. Mr. Omwake then reported the result of his conference with Governor Buck, regarding the probability of securing room in the State House, for the use of a Museum. Governor Buck expressed his approval of the idea and his willingness to cooperate. Dr. H. V. Holloway, of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following nominations for officers:

Mr. H. Geiger Omwake, President
Miss Anna T. Lincoln, Vice-President from New Castle County
Mr. Albert Early, Vice-President from Sussex County
Mr. Leon deValinger, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer
Mr. Ralph E. Beers, Editor

Following the unanimous election of these nominees to office, Dr. J. Alden Mason pointed out the importance of making archaeological survey of the State before attempting excavations or collection of specimens. Dr. Donald A. Cadzow, Archaeologist of Pennsylvania, expressed his approval of Dr. Mason's suggestion and told of the valuable work that had been in Pennsylvania on an archaeological survey of that State. After the adjournment of the business meeting, the members of the newly instituted society met in the community hall of Bethel, Indian pictographs from the rocks, in the Susquehanna River, at Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania. These Indian inscriptions had to be removed before the area was flooded with the backwater of a Power been lost to posterity.

Submitted by Leon DeValinger, Jr. Sec'y and Treas.

EXCAVATIONS AT REHOBOTH by Joseph Wigglesworth

Along the Atlantic Coast, south of Rehoboth Beach, extends a succession of conglomerate hills and sand dunes, washed by the waves of the ocean and often presenting to the beach almost perpendicular faces for a height of six to ten feet.

These hills and ridges are, doubtless, the remnants of what was once a continuous bluff, now sculptured by the ceaseless and tireless action of the sea. Standing on one of these elevations and facing eastward, the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean holds the enchanted gaze, while to the west and southwest the more placid waters of Rehoboth Bay meets the eye. This narrow peninsula, between ocean and bay, was a favorite residence of the Indians, both in pre-historic and early historic times. The great abundance of oysters, clams and fish, and other shell and sea food was undoubtedly the magnet that attracted the aboriginal natives to this particular spot.

Not so many years ago, and in the memory of those still living, there was an almost unbroken succession of shell heaps along the coast. The waste resulting from the consumption of oysters, clams, mussels, and conchs was very great and accumulations in many places were so extensive as to excite the wonder of the early settlers of that section. A number of years ago, I spent considerable time delving into these shell mounds, being rewarded by finding arrowheads of very fine workmanship, numerous pottery fragments and a few celts. In one of these refuse heaps it was my good fortune to find the largest stone celt that I have ever seen in any collection, public or private.

The name of the Indians occupying this region at the time of the discovery of America, was the Nanticoke Tribe. The word Nanticoke is of Lenapean origin and is derived from Nentego, a variation of Unalachtigo, the name of the most southern or Turkey Tribe of the Lenni Lenapes. The meaning of Nanticoke is "tidewater people" or "those living near the ocean."

The hills and dunes along the beach were not once as near the shore line as today and may have been, a few centuries ago, a mile or more inward from the coast. The relentless ocean has been slowly, but steadily and surely encroaching upon this peninsula. A dozen years ago, severe storms entirely obliterated what was once an Avenue in Rehoboth Beach. A summer resident who occupied a cottage on this beach for the past fifty years, informed me that the ocean has encroached upon the shore at least one thousand feet during that time, and he has been compelled to

move his cottage inland three times. Old residents tell me that the Hen and Chicken Shoals, now far out at sea, were once a part of the mainland and that they have heard their fathers tell about when cattle grazed beneath the trees that once adorned this ridge of land.

In my opinion, this back bone of the peninsula, of which the elevations and hummocks remain, was once midway between the Atlantic Ocean and Rehoboth Bay and formed, as it were, a miniature water shed between sea and Bay.

Several years ago, owing to heavy rains and a number of severe south-easterly storms, the face of one cliff was considerably eroded, exposing to view the skeletal remains of an adult human. The discovery of these bones was made by Rev. C. C. Morhart, a Lutheran clergyman, of Cleveland, Ohio, a man greatly interested in Archaeological and historic matters.

The land upon which the skeleton was found is one and a half miles south of Rehoboth Beach and was purchased by the late Chief Justice Comegys and Manlove Hayes, about the year 1865. After the death of Chief Justice Comegys, his interest was purchased by Mr. Hayes, who afterwards conveyed the property to a Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia. This latter owner sold the land to the Catholic Order of Paulists, who, after using the premises for a number of years as a religious retreat, disposed of the same to the Y. M. C. A., of Baltimore, the present owner.

For the purpose of making an archaeological investigation of the interment, I journeyed to the scene of discovery and on the morning following my arrival, I began the labor or the survey. The brow of the cliff at this point is eight feet, three inches above the beach and for a considerable distance its direction was exactly north and south. The surface is covered with a thin, meager, soil, barely sustaining a scanty vegetation. Beneath this thin top coating was seven to eight inches of sand, resting upon a subsoil of dark yellow clay.

The surface soil and the sand were thickly impregnated with coal ashes, cinders and pieces of anthracite coal, the stove or range debris of a cottage that formerly occupied the spot.

Commencing at a point ten feet back from the edge of the cliff I excavated a trench running parallel with the face of the bank. This trench was excavated for a distance of twelve feet, made wide enough for working purposes and three feet, four inches in depth and on a level with the bottom of the grave exposed in the side of the bank.

For a distance I opened narrow trenches to the northwest and southwest, but without results. I then began the demolition of the wall between the trench and face of the bluff; after removing the top soil and sand with shovel and spade, the entire remainder of the work was completed with a small hand trowel.

At a depth of three feet, four inches, and at a point six feet, four inches, due west from the face of the cliff, the first skull was brought to light. It lay on its left side and was buried with the head pointed to the south. I then worked carefully toward the north until the entire length of the skeleton was exposed to view. The bones were in a far advanced stage of decay and only the larger bones could be removed. Eight inches above and one foot to the south of the skull of this skeleton, the cranium of a child 12 to 14 years old, was found; traces of the bones could be plainly discerned in the clay but the most of them immediately turned to dust on exposure to the air. Portions of the skull, leg bones and two ribs were taken out.

At the same level and one foot, three inches to the east, the remains of the second adult were found; it also lay with head to the south. In the work excavating this skeleton, the lower leg bones of six adults were found lying across the rib bones with the extremities pointed to the southwest.

Near the pelvis of the second skeleton two skulls were found, and just south of the feet four other crania were discovered; all six of these skulls stood upright upon their bases and a thorough examination of their immediate vicinity failed to disclose a bone closer than eight inches, excepting the skeleton of the second adult above mentioned. It was discovered later, upon following up the skeletal remains of the six persons who were buried close together, with to the southwest, that the crania of all were missing, at least from their proper places. In my opinion these six persons were undoubtedly beheaded before burial.

Continuing, the excavation, two other skeletons were discovered, side by side, at full length, heads to the south, the last of these being the one discovered in the side of the bank by Mr. Morhart. Immediately above these, four others were found, one with head resting near the shoulder of the eastern, or outside, skeleton; one with skull upon pelvic bone of same skeleton and two others with heads between the knee joints of this skeleton and the one in the grave immediately to the west. These latter two were buried with heads to the southeast and extremities to the northwest, with feet about thirty inches north of the four skulls found together. In all, fifteen skeletal remains were uncovered, fourteen of them being adults and one a child.

These were all buried in one grave or pit, nine feet, two inches long, and six feet, eight inches wide, the longer measurement being north and south, or parallel to the coast.

The line of the burial pit was easily traced and distinctly marked by the difference in color of the soil. Contiguous to the skeletons was a rich dark-colored earth and so decidedly different from the surrounding clay, both in quality and color, that the outline of the space where the bodies had been buried could easily be traced. This dark decomposed earth had once been

human flesh. Had this pit been the burial place of skeletal remains alone, as the position of some of the bones and especially the six severed crania would possibly indicate, the rich, discolored earth would have been missing.

Here and there, at the bottom of the grave and upon the undisturbed surface of the clay, scant traces of wood ashes and charcoal were seen. I spent twenty hours in the pit, working with a small hand trowel and thoroughly pulverized and sifted every particle of earth and clay from the bottom of the sand deposit to two inches below the bottom of the grave, and with the exception of four war points and about a dozen small pieces of Indian pottery, nothing of human make was found.

The discovery of pottery fragments in the grave proves nothing, as they would have been thrown in from camp refuse from the surface at the time the grave was filled. In an hours's time searching the adjacent sand dunes, I succeeded in finding about twenty pottery fragments of similar make.

The clay used in the manufacture of this pottery was tempered with sand and finely crushed shells and from the markings on the exterior surface it undoubtedly had been molded in fine reed or twisted grass baskets. The finding of so many fragments of pottery in such a small area is another proof that this section was a permanent camping place of the Indians. With nomadic tribes extensive pottery making was not available on account of the extreme fragility of pottery utensils, but a sedentary life of pre-historic natives encouraged the development of pottery making.

A number of years ago, six skeletons were found about forty feet northeast of where I made my excavations. A cranium from the find was examined by the late Dr. Frame, of Dover, who pronounced the skull as of distinctive Indian type. This information was given to me by Mr. D. M. Wilson, who was present at the time the discovery was made, and he pointed out to me the very spot. This evidence was corroborated a short time afterwards in a letter from Ex-United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who was an eye witness to the excavation.

Taking into consideration the fact that my search was rewarded with no finds, it is significant that no implements of any kind were found with these six skeletons.

In times of peace, the aborigines always buried their dead with great ceremony and they invariably deposited with the deceased objects of bone or pottery and implements of stone. Skeletal remains found without any of these implements and buried near the surface as were those I unearthed and also those found forty feet away are of unusual occurrence. There must have been some urgent necessity for this mode of burial and the most plausible reason for such a hasty interment is that a battle was fought near here and that those slain were, after being stripped of their weapons, hastily buried in shallow pits. We must

remember that already the remains of twenty-one persons have been found within a distance of fifty feet and a total area of less than two hundred square feet has been excavated.

As I have stated before, in making my excavations of the grave, I made a very diligent search of its contents, completely powdering every particle of earth and clay and there was nothing that escaped my sight. The smaller bones were almost entirely decomposed and instantly crumbled to dust when first exposed to the air; six of the skulls were removed from their proper positions and there were scant traces of fire upon the bottom of the grave.

I was greatly indebted to Mr. Marvin H. Markle, of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., for his permission to excavate and his many courtesies while engaged in the work. Also to the Rev. C. Morehart, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Drs. Gatch and Palmer, of Baltimore, Maryland, for their valuable assistance.

A LETTER FROM DR. GUTHE

Curator

Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

and

Chairman of the National Research Council

Dear Archaeologists of Delaware:

I felt honored when I learned that you wanted a message from me to be used in the first bulletin of the Delaware Archaeological Society. The suggestion that I discuss the basic elements of archaeology with special reference to terminology was rather a large order, and that I have spent some time attempting to work out a concise statement for you.

Archaeology is a method of historical research. The students of the subject are not interested in merely gathering a lot of objects which were used by people long since dead. Our interest lies in the lives and habits of former civilizations, and we use such fragments as we may find for the purpose of interpreting often very inadequately, the human experience of the past. We speak of Indian cultures, and by this term we refer to the civilization or total method of life, of the particular group of Indians with which we are working. This use of the word "culture" should not be confused with the more popular concept of good breeding which the term implies. The methods of the archaeologist are analogous to those of the historian. There are three principal steps in archaeological research. The first of those is securing the evidence. The second, and most

important, is the study of this evidence from a descriptive and comparative standpoint. The last step is the preparation and publication of the report which contains the conclusions reached by the student. No archaeological work is complete until this report is finished.

The general public is best acquainted with first of these steps - - that of securing the evidence. Yet frequently half of this process is entirely overlooked because of the romantic appeal of the discovery of unusual materials by means of excavation. Adequate excavation cannot be done until the student has become acquainted with the archaeological assets of the region in which he is interested. It is first necessary to conduct a survey of the area. The most obvious method is that of Visiting localities in which archaeological materials are found, and noting them upon maps. But library work is of equal importance in such a survey. A great deal of valuable information can be secured by examining the writings of early explorers and travelers and studying the reports of engineers and scientific men who have worked in the area prior to become acquainted with and analyze the many private collections of Indian materials which have been gathered by farmers and local enthusiasts. A compilation of information obtained from all these sources serves to give the archaeologist a general picture of the facilities at his command in the area in which he is interested. It is only after such information has been secured that excavation should be undertaken in localities which give indication of supplying the necessary additional information by means of which a more complete picture of the life of the Indians can be constructed. Excavation does not mean merely the accumulation of objects. The record in the earth is like a document, in that the relationships between the objects themselves are analogous to the relationships between words in a document. In order to be sure that the relationships are obtained, a very definite method of excavation has been developed by professional archaeologists during the past fifty years. It is not advisable for interested amateurs to undertake excavations Without securing some training and experience under the guidance of a professional. This is said because there is grave danger of losing historical information if the excavation is improperly done.

There are two kinds of evidence which the archaeologist seeks to obtain. The first of these relates to location and associations, and the second to objects alone. Such evidence is found in sites, which are places in which human beings have left remains. There are a large number of different kinds of sites, the names of which in some cases are self-explanatory. Village sites are of course, localities in which Indians once had one or more habitations. Sometimes people use the terms "work shops" or "battle grounds" for these places. But the Indians did not have special localities for making things, nor did the nature of their warfare require pitched battles in restricted areas. Another type of site is referred to as cemeteries or burial grounds. Either term is satisfactory. Mounds are artificial piles of

earth which vary greatly in size. They should not be confused with natural hillocks. These three types of sites may occur separately or together. Frequently Indian materials are found in rock shelters. This type of site is not a cave, for a cave has an interior which is larger than the opening, or doorway, and rock shelters are formed by overhanging cliffs whose greatest diameter is at the opening. Quarries are localities from which the Indians obtained stone of various kinds by breaking it away from natural outcrops. Quarries and village sites cannot be confused. Along some of the rivers and the sea coast are shell heaps, which consist of the debris left behind by people whose principal food was shell fish. These are easily recognized because of the great amount of shell present and because of the occurrence among the shells of charcoal, ashes, and occasional implements and burials.

In the sites various conditions exist concerning the associations of objects in the earth. We speak of surface collections as groups of materials which are gathered from the site without excavation. In many cases such surface collections are all that is necessary in order to characterize a given site. When excavation work is undertaken, one usually encounters layers in the earth. These are recognized by differences in color and texture of the earth. We refer to one of these layers as a stratum, and to several of them as strata. The position of objects with relation to these strata is very important. The condition of the strata make possible the identification of certain specific deposits. Frequently the inhabitants of a village throw the refuse from their meals and their house cleaning into a given locality, such as a ravine or the side of a hill. These places where the strata are clearly defined and very rich in remains are called refuse or rubbish heaps. Again, some strata contain archaeological materials and other strata above and below them may be barren - that is, contain nothing of archaeological information. The strata having material are referred to as containing living debris. Sometimes a hard-packed surface or a thin stratum of a distinctive color is called a floor or a level because it indicates that it was once a surface upon which people lives. These floors may be associated with houses or house sites. When the archaeologist refers to a house, he usually means the remains of a house, which may consist of a floor and meager indications of walls. In this house or sometimes entirely unassociated with it, one will find fire places. There is a tendency to associate rocks with fire places, but the principal criterion for a fire place is a heavy and relatively localized deposit of wood ashes or charcoal. If ashes are not found, one cannot refer to a fire place. under certain conditions, one will find post-molds associated with a floor. These are casts in the ground of the bases of posts. They always have sharply defined edges. Sometimes they are filled with earth of a different color from that immediately around them, and sometimes they contain what is obviously decomposed wood. In most village sites, pits are found which have been dug through the strata into the ground by the original inhabitants. Here again differences of earth color make it possible to recognize

these deposits. We refer to them as <u>refuse</u> or <u>storage</u> depending upon the material found in them and their <u>possible</u> use If such pits contain a number of objects, they are <u>sometimes</u>

There is another great class of associations which we call burials. It is not customary to refer to these as graves Naturally they contain the skeletal remains of human beings, and sometimes objects which were placed with the dead at the time of burial. These objects are referred to as "burial furniture" There are many different kinds of burials, and I shall mention only a few which may occur in the region in which you are interested. The terms used refer to the position of the skeleton. The bones may be in anatomical order, or they may be obviously have been put into the grave after the flesh disappeared. If they are in anatomical order, the burial is referred to as lying at length, prone, or extended - three terms which are synonymous. Reference is always made to the position of the body as to whether it is on its back, on one side or the other, or on its face. A flexed burial is one in which the extremities (legs and arms) of the body are bent. A Fully or tightly flexed burial is one in which the arms have been so bent that the hands are near the head, and the legs placed so that the knees are on the chest and the feet near the hips. A partly or semi-flexed burial is one in which the extremities are bent to a lesser degree. Here again, it is necessary to give the position in which the body is lying, on the back, on the face, on left side, on right side. When the bones are not in anatomical order. there are two general classes of positions. A bundle burial is one in which the bones of an individual body have been piled in a hole in the smallest possible space. One will usually find the long bones parallel to one another, the skull on top of the bones, and the smaller bones entirely missing or mixed up with the long bones. A group burial is a deposit of human bones which more commonly are not in anatomical order. These are simply a form of bundle burials. Frequently a number of flexed or extended burials may be found very close together, but technically this would not constitute a group burial.

The other class of evidence is that of objects alone. These objects in themselves are of no value historically, and must be accompanied by notes giving their relationship to the several associations to which I have just referred. The word specimen is a very general term referring to all manner of objects of value to archaeologists. One group of specimens consists of materials used but not shaped by man. This includes food remains (such as animal bones, charred fruits, vegetables, and seeds), and materials used in their natural state such as grass or stones for pit, pavements, ect. There is a tendency to overlook this class of specimens; but it is obvious that if we know the kind of food eaten by the people and the kind of natural materials which they used, we may be able to understand their method of life more clearly than if we knew nothing about this phase of their existence.

Another class of specimens is the artifacts. refers to objects which have been shaped by man, and which often have a specialized use. It is a general term synonymous with the have a special of which professional archaeologists disapprove, since that implies an interest in the object itself without an understanding of its historical importance. Artifacts fall generally into two groups - implements and ornaments. generally which will be encountered in Delaware are nonperishable objects. That is, they are made of materials which cannot be destroyed by weather, acids in the earth, or decomposition. The variety of shape and size of artifacts is myriad, and it would be impossible for me to give you definitions of the many descriptive terms used in studying them. This phase of terminology can best be obtained by studying reports and general books on archaeology. Non-perishable artifacts may be classified according to the material of which they are made. Stone artifacts may be chipped, pecked, or polished. Another common type of artifact the pottery, which is usually found in These fragments are called sherds, or potsherds. Pottery can always be distinguished from stone because it is made of burned clay in which one finds particles of foreign materials which were placed there intentionally by the Indians, and which American archaeologists call the temper of the pottery. temper may consist of sand, broken stone, shell, etc.

Two other classes of artifacts usually found in village sites are those made from shell and from bone. You will almost certainly encounter still another type which we speak of as European artifacts, which may be recognized because they are made of glass, iron, silver, or brass. There is another group of artifacts which is perishable. I think this term explains itself. They may be of either animal or vegetable origin. Skins or thongs come under the first group, and wood, reeds, bark and objects made of grass and fibers fall into the second group. These perishable materials may be found in dry caves or rock shelters, but are rarely discovered in other sites. This gives an outline of the principal varieties of objects which constitute archaeological evidence. Let me emphasize again that the objects themselves, without a record of their location and associations in the ground, are historically worthless. Unfortunately many of the private collections of Indian artifacts are for this reason of little use to the archaeologist.

I believe that the material I have covered so far is of most interest to your group. Yet the second stop in archaeological research is of greatest importance. The accumulation of evidence is not an end in itself. If material is worth saving, it is worth studying. In order to obtain a worthwhile return upon investment of time and money which has been made in securing the evidence, it is necessary to study this evidence in detail in the office or laboratory. The first stop in this study is a careful description of the materials from the culture being studied, in order that the student may obtain as complete knowledge as possible of the people in which he is interested. Then after the

culture is understood as fully as possible, it is necessary compare this culture by means of the record obtained similar cultures which have been studied in other regions. Study of the evidence usually occupies a longer period of than the accumulation of evidence. Many archaeologists feel out of every twelve months, three should be devoted to field and nine to laboratory work. When the material is understood has been described and compared with other cultures, it is possible to write a report giving not only the details of evidence, but also some indication of the historical significance of this evidence. Even if funds are not available publication and distribution of this report to other students is advisable to prepare the report as if it were going to published at once, before undertaking another season of field work; that is, securing additional evidence.

Sincerely yours,

Carl E. Guthe

THE LAST INDIAN OF HIS TRIBE, LEFT IN DELAWARE

Reprint from DELAWARE REGISTER, 1838.

Alone in my wigwam, mid shades of the night, I sat and called back scenes of the past,
'Ere the white man appeared our joy to blight
Or the blow of the axe, made a track for the blast.

On the last skin of the bear, now left for a bed,
My limbs I composed, but found not repose;
My thoughts wandered back, and the ghosts of the dead
On the tablet of memory before me arose.

The shades of the mighty, stood in order around me, Of the days, when the Indian was lord of the wood;
When his skiff cut the wave, and his arrow flew free, And brought to his wife, and her children their food.

My heart, it was sad! all my race had departed, Beyond the blue mountains, in search of a home!

I wept like a coward! and nigh broken hearted, That I too, was destined, in a far land to roam.

Sleep weighed down my eyelids, I sank to repose, But soon the dark mantle was drawn from the night;
A light like the day star around me arose,
And the good TAMENEND, appeared to my sight.

And thus spake the chief, in accents as soft
As whispering winds when the leaves scarcely move;
His right arm extended was pointed aloft;
His face it was calm, his eyes beamed with love.

"Son of a great, but fallen race, Last of thy tribe, the wild, the free; No more let tears bedew thy face, Nor tune thy voice to misery.

There lies beyond the setting sun, A lovelier land, by far, than this; And when thy course on earth is done Ascend and drink of endless bliss.

No white man's foot can reach the place, Fixed for his sons by the Indian's God; Nor axe, nor plow, can there deface The sylvan shade, or break the sod.

No biting frost, nor blinding snow. Within those blissful bowers can come, There limpid waters ever flow, And fairest flowers forever bloom.

There youth eternal lights each eye, Nor age nor sorrow enters there: Then weep no more! prepare to die! And soar beyond these realms of care. engagement of a Chief of the Survey and for printing and postage. If done under official state auspices generally anyoffice can be secured gratis, possibly secretarial help, printing and mimeographing, and possibly even postage and the use of a state official automobile. The latter is a necessity in order to permit the Chief to visit and investigate the many points in the open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or more assistants as investigators naturally relieve the Chief of much routine and carry on the work much more rapidly at slight additional expense.

Let us suppose, then, that funds have been appropriated or otherwise secured to inaugurate and carry out an archaeological survey of Delaware. A trained and experienced archaeologist has been engaged as Chief for the duration of the Survey. He devotes his full time to the work. He has an office with clerk and type-writing machine, a young assistant or two, a cheap "repossessed" car, and funds or means for printing or mimeographing forms and blanks and for mailing them.

The Survey is, of course, merely a preliminary, but a most important one, to the other two phases of archaeological investigation, excavation and publication. These present their own problems and may be left out of the picture for the present. The work of excavation is urgent, in view of the increasingly rapid destruction of archaeological sites, both by intentional unscientific excavation, and on account of the progress of industry, and the survey, as a pre-requisite for this, is therefore also urgent.

The first move of the Survey's Chief is naturally to become familiar with local conditions and to establish contacts with all persons and agencies which can be of assistance, with legislators, editors, reporters, and heads of organizations. Questionnaires, blanks and posters are then printed or mimeographed and sent to teachers, ministers, leaders of Boy Scout troops, postmasters, librarians, historical societies and other such groups and associations, requesting their heads to call the matter to the attention of their members. Posters are printed and placed in postoffices, railroad stations, libraries and similar places. Publicity articles are published in the papers. All these request the reader to send full information regarding Indian sites or collections of Indian objects to the Chief of the Survey. The Pennsylvania Survey sent out 13,000 letters to the territory east of the Alleghanies, and received about 2,000 replies indicating about 1,900 sites and 1,500 large or small private collections. The later extension of the survey west of the mountains resulted in the reporting of about 600 more situs.

The replies are then filed and tabulated in the office, and

POTTERY ANALYSIS

Mr. James Griffin of the Coramic Repository, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is willing to give members of the Society an analysis of the mixture, design, and meaning of the design, if they will send their fragments to him. He will return the potsherds.

A STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

by

Dr. J. Alden Mason, Curator

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

That a general survey of the field is the prime requisite in any extensive investigation, in order to ascertain the amount and nature of the material to be dealt with, is so self-evident that I need not spend time or space on that point. Since the boundaries of archaeological areas are ill-defined and overlap, present political bodies form the most convenient units, and since local archaeological agencies are generally state-wide, the state archaeological survey has naturally become the most usual. The National Research Council has recognized this by terming its archaeological committee the "Committee on State Archaeological Surveys". The purpose of this Committee is "to encourage and assist the several States in the organization of State archaeological surveys" and its plan contemplates, among other aims, "the coordination of all the agencies within those States, enlisting the cooperation of local students and interested citizens so that an effective appeal may be made to the various State legislatures for special appropriations for these surveys".

Ordinarily the most logical body to carry out the State Archaeological Survey is the State Archaeological Society, but local conditions may indicate other agencies. If the necessary funds can be secured from interested persons and it is not necessary to appeal to the state legislature, the Society may prosecute the work independently, but if state appropriation is required an official state agency is frequently entrusted with the investigation. In the case of Pennsylvania, the state archaeological society was an outgrowth of the state archaeological survey inaugurated by a more local body, the Wyoming Historical Society of Wilkes-Barre. County historical societies may sometimes be entrusted with the survey in their own counties.

As is unfortunately the case in all mundanc affairs, the primary sine-qua-non is the securing of sufficient funds for the

engagement of a Chief of the Survey and for printing and postage.

If done under official state auspices generally an office can be under official state auspices generally and mimesecured gratis, possibly secretarial help, printing and mimesecured gratis, possibly even postage and the use of a state ographing, and possibly even postage and the use of a state official automobile. The latter is a necessity in order to perofficial automobile to visit and investigate the many points in the official automobile to visit and investigate the many points in the open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him. A clerk and one or open country that will be reported to him.

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the locations marked on large maps with symbols designating type of site, as village, camp-site, shellheap, mound, earthwork or fort, burial-ground, quarry, cave or rock-shelter and trail Different symbols indicate whether the site still exists or been destroyed. Names of collectors are also tabulated with the size and range of the collection. As many of these reports as possible are varified by the Chief or one of his assistants. These may occasionally have to resort to superficial digging in order to determine, for instance, whether a mound is natural or artificial, but on the whole, no excavation is done until the survey is completed, except cases to investigate a site whose destruction is impending.

The people of the state, and especially the educated class, such as teachers and mumbers of historical societies, must be given to understand at the outset that the Survey, and even the archaeological investigations that follow it, are not ends in themselves, but means to the greater end, that of reconstructing the pre-history of the state. Large sums are spent annually for rescarches and publications on the history of the state for the last three centuries; the milenniums that preceded are dismissed in a chapter or a paragraph. This is generally no more than a brief description of the Indian population of the state at the time of discovery, and the migrations and changes in population and in customs during the milenniums that preceded white colonization are quite unknown. It is to throw light upon this long period that archaeological work is done, not to accumulate and save relics, however interesting these may be. They are merely the raw material, the data from which deductions are drawn. And these objects are valueless scientifically unless excavated with care so that their proveniences and their relationships to their surroundings are known. While the excavation of objects, their preservation in museums, and the tabulation, study and preservation of objects already existing in public and private collections are phases of the work not to be neglected, yet they bear the same relation to real scientific research as libraries or other files or repositories do to other fields of investigation, a means, not an end in themselves. One of the important duties of the Chief of the Survey is to educate amateur excavators and collectors in this scientific point of view.

Hand-in-hand with the archaeological survey should go an ethnological survey, invistigations among the living remnants of the Indians who inhabited Delaware at the time of colonization. The state should be the more interested in this as a great part of the state was inhabited by a tribe which hears the same name, the Delawares. Of course this name was given them in late years, their own name being Lenni-Lenape. The other tribes inhabiting the state at the time of settlement were closely related to these. Since the Delawares also inhabited eastern Pennsylvania, the ethnological investigations already done by the Pennsylvania Survey

nood not be duplicated.

other phases of the work which an extensive survey should include studies of the earliest literature and original and studies of place-names, in fact every source which and studies of place-names, and early aboriginal history and early aboriginal history of the state. Since tribal and archaeological boundaries the state limits, contacts must be made with extra-state transcend state limits, contacts must be made with extra-state transcends, objects of Dolaware origin studied in museums and organizations outside of the state, and the archaeology of adjacent states compared.

Delaware being relatively small in area, relatively homogeneous in terrain, and inhabited at the time of discovery by tribes of closely related culture, the task should be a relatively short and simple one. When survey, excavation and publication are completed, instead of being an archaeological terra incognita, the broad elements of the pre-history of the state will be known.

CONSIDER THE ARROWHEAD

Down the furrowed rows he walks, head bent downwards as if looking intently for something lost. Suddenly he stops, bends, stoops, and picks up an object grey and glittering. It is an arrowhead!

Onward he tramps, pushing aside the stalks of corn. Again he bends to lift a barbed spearpoint from its covering of loam. There is a triumphant gleam in his eye, a smile on his lips, and his breath comes a trifle faster through dilated nostrils. Out comes his notebook and pencil. The finds are registered for future consultation. Then onward he goes.

There are literally thousands who collect arrowheads, and they vary in occupation from the farmerboy who follows the plow to the president of a great corporation. Often they meet on favored collecting grounds and meet upon a common level to discuss a common interest. They exhibit their finds to each other and talk them over. The spell of the flint indeed creates a true fraternity of subtle charm.

What is ti that induces men to glean these things of stone? these things that have no present-day use? What is it that causes men and boys to hoard them in felt-lined trays?

Is it the mystery of their origin and manufacture? Is it the romance of by-gone days when blades of flint were the world's most effective weapons? Is it because there is some strange compulsion inherent in the Red Man's darts?

Perhaps all these things play a part in the explanation, but

again, it may be that there is also a half dreamed recognition that in touching this weapon of another age one bridges the whole history of art and invention. If this is true it will account for the strange thrill that affects the true arrowhead hunter when he lifts a specimen from the soil.

Perhaps, also, there is a dim recognition that all men once passed through a long period when the chipped blade of chert or chalcedony was mankind's greatest achievement, his most notable invention. Perhaps it is because the fashioned flint is the text of the most stimulating story that man may know, -- that of his own rise to enlightenment through the conquest of obdurate elements.

Thus it is that the arrowpoint becomes the stylus with which the history of human effort may be written in living letters.

Arthur C. Parker, Director, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

Reprinted by permission----The Pennsylvania Archaeologist, May 1932.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

of

DELAWARE

EDITORIAL

With the establishment of The Archaeological Society of Dolaware comes an opportunity to render this State and the people who will live in it years from now a valuable cultural and educational service. The Society is dedicated to the study of man, especially to the study of the "Grand-father Men" of Delaware. It was conceived and founded by a small group of persons interested in finding and preserving the artifacts and relics of the Indians. Our program is ambitious yet reasonably conservative. It is capable of enlargement as the membership grows. Membership includes regular issues of this Bulletin. opportunity to keep in touch with archaeological progress not only in Delaware but in nearby States, association with persons interested in these subjects, worth-while meetings and interesting addresses by trained archaeologists. Through the medium of the Bulletin members are given an opportunity to communicate their experiences and observations to other members. A Question-Answer page will be conducted, the answers being provided by an

expert. You send the questions; we'll supply the answers.

The response with which the officers have met in all phases of our program has been gratifying. Individuals entrusted with specific cares have given excellent accounts. The spirit among members has been fine. Cooperation is a necessary factor in the success of any undertaking such as ours. We are on the threshold of a new store of knowledge. We are about to record for postcrity the story of the first inhabitants of our State. Each of us has a part to play so that success may be assured. Among other terngs we must each serve as committees of one to secure additional members; we must advertise the work of our Society; we must keep our representatives in the State Legislature informed of our progress; we must "sell" our program to the people of the State; we must "talk up" our Museum project. The Goernor has already indicated his approval and support. It is up to us.

From time to time the various committees will have occasion to mail to the members questionnaires asking for certain kinds of information. Please make a special point of answering and returning them as quickly as possible. The Committee for a State Survey has distributed blanks of several types. These may be forwarded to any member of the committee or to Mr. de-Valinger at the State House. He will have charge of the files of the Society and will cooperate with members desiring information.

Summer months are here again! Indian relies lie untouched, waiting for your eager hands to gather them. Team up with a fellow member or an interested prospect for a hike into the corn fields. The fresh air, the exercise, the companionship, the Indian relies--all are good for you. It's great sport. Keep careful records of your finds; fill in a Field Record or a Site Survey blank and mail it to the Survey Committee. The fall issue of the Bulletin will contain an account of the surmer's progress. Write up an account of any interesting finds and send it to the editor. Here's luck to you!

It is hoped that endowment funds will be forthcoming to permit enlargement of the Bulletin. In this issue we might have used half a dozen photographs to illustrate Mr. Wigglesworth's interesting account. The price of cuts is beyond the limit of our treasury. If endowment funds can be provided this will become a printed magazine as it should be, greatly enlarged, more valuable, illustrated. Small contributions may be forwarded to Mr. deValinger. We can bring about this transformation if we all centribute a small amount. Let's do it.

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey has extended to us an invitation to take part in a joint conference of the New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania Societies to be held in

Trenton at a date not yet announced. Here is a fine opportunity for us to cooperate in the study of the Lenni-Lenape. We have many problems in common and will be mutually benefitted through such a meeting. Details of time and exact place will be mailed to the membership. It is hoped that our representation will be noteworthy.

Thanks are herewith extended to Drs. Magon, Guthe, and Cadzow for their help and guidance during the period of our extreme infancy. The service they rendered is invaluable. Without their sound advice and counsel we would be far removed from our present degree of progress. They stand ready at all times to help us carry on. We appreciate their sincere interest and encouragement. We extend gratitude also to Mr. Wigglesworth for his fine account of his work at Rehoboth. Our only regret is that we are unable to reproduce the photographs he took.

The editor again requests that any interesting accounts, logends, information be sent to him for inclusion in the Bulletin. The next issue will be bigger and better.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARES.

H. Geiger Omwake, President Miss Anna T. Lincoln, Vice-Pres. from New Castle Co. Albert Early, Vice-President from Sussex Co. Loon deValinger, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer Ralph E. Boers, Editor

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STATE SURVEY CONTITUE W. W. Mack, Ch. Albert Early Dr. George H. Ryden John French Miss Anna T. Lincoln William Taber ". O. Cubbage

NOMINATING COMMITTEE Allen Craig, Ch. Dr. H. V. Holloway Howard Stein W. O. Cubbage Leon deValinger, Jr.

Vol. 1 BULLETIN The Archaeological Society Delaware January 1934 Ralph E. Beers, Editor

REPORT OF MEETINGS

On Friday, May 19th, 1933, a meeting of this Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Wilmington Institute Free Library. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and stood approved as read. President Omwake announced a joint meeting of the Archaeological Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, to be held at Trenton on Saturday, May 27th. Attention was called to the distribution, at this meeting, of the first issue of the <u>Bulletin</u> of this Society, and of publications of the National Research Council. Announcement was also made of a field trip, the next day, in the vicinity of Farmington, in Sussex County, where excavations of an Indian burying ground would be under the direction of Dr. J. Alden Mason and Rev. Dr. John Cooper.

Upon the recommendation of the Nominating Committee the following members were elected to the Executive Board: Mr. W. W. Mack and Mr. Archibald Crozier for three years; Dr. H. V. Holloway and Mr. Allen Craig for two years; and Dr. M. Dalema Draper and Dr. Frank Morton Jones for one year.

Rev. Dr. John Cooper, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., Secretary of the American Anthropological Association was introduced by President Omwake and told us something of the work of that Society.

Mr. Archibald Crozicr was then called upon for an address on the Indians of Delaware. Following Mr. Crozier's address, Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth invited the members to view his extensive collection of Indian artifacts, at his home at Hillcrest.

Submitted by, Leon deValinger, Jr. Secretary - Treasurer.

A regular meeting of the Archaeological Society of Delaware was held Saturday, October 21, 1933, at 3 P.M. in the Auditorium of the Dover High School. The meeting was opened by President Omwake and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted as read. The President called attention to a communication, received from the Secretary of the New Jersey Archaeological Society, setting forth that as their meeting dates were the same as ours it prohibited their members from attending our meetings or our members, some of whom are also members of the New Jersey Society, from attending their

meetings. It was moved, seconded and voted unanimously in the affirmative that the Secretary notify the members of this Society of the proposed amendments to our Constitution, changing the date of meetings from the third Saturday to the second Saturday of January, March, May and October. President Omwake also pointed out that as some farmers and landowners had no means of distinguishing members of this Society from others who might damage their property, there should be an identification card presented to each member. This suggestion was formulated into a motion, seconded and passed in the affirmative. It instructed the Secretary to secure bids from printers and have identification cards printed for distribution among the members.

Dr. Frank G. Speck, of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, and author of a number of works treating upon the anthropology of the Nanticoke, Conoy and Delaware Indians, was the principal speaker. He gave an interesting lecture on the life and habits of the Nanticoke and Delaware Indians and exhibited a number of specimens of their work as well as documents relating to them. Dr. Speck's secretary, Miss Gladys Tantaquidgen, a full-blooded Mohegan Indian, appeared in the native dress of her tribe and explained Indian wearing apparel, as well as exhibiting relics brought from Dr. Speck's collection, in the State Museum at Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Omwake then asked Dr. D. S. Davidson of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, to explain his plans for an archaeological survey of this State and the Eastern Shore, which has been made possible by a fellowship granted to Dr. Davidson by the University of Pennsylvania.

Submitted by, Leon deValinger, Jr. Secretary - Treasurer.

ALGONKIN-IROQUOIS CONTACTS IN NEW YORK STATE

By William A. Ritchie, Assistant Archaeologist, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences; Secretary of the New York State Archaeological Association.

When, about one thousand years ago, the Iroquois began their migration into what is now New York State, they found themselves confronted at many points by a people of Algonkin stock, a people whose ancestors had for a very long period occupied this region. The earliest Algonkin migration seems to have come from the west or northwest several thousand years ago and to have been

responsible for a culture which Parker has designated the Archaic Algonkin. Clearly these people were nomadic savages, hunters and rishermen who practiced neither agriculture nor the ceramic art. Their camp sites were scattered along the principal waterways of the State, the St. Lawrence, hudson, Mohawk, Susquehenna and its tributaries, Genesee, and, with greatest frequency, in the Finger Lakes country. The occupation has been traced by means its most characteristic artifact, the beveled adze, into lower Ontario, the southern fringes of New England, and down the Susquehanna into Pennsylvania as far south at least as Lock Haven, as Dr. T. B. Stewart's fine collection shows.

On these ancient campsites only stone implements remain. the scanty refuse with its perishable bone and other implements has long since been dissipated. The stone types are few, but individual specimens are often beautifully made. Absolutely typical is the beveled adze, specimens of which, worked with extraordinary skill out of hard rock, vary in length from a few inches to nearly a foot. With it are associated on closed sites celts rectangular in side view and narrow notched projectile points. It was formerly believed that the bone industry of this early culture was very weak and, in fact, the context of the beveled adze, the type implement, was unknown until the great village site at Lamoka Lake in Schuyler County was explored by our museum. Here in the deep refuse of many years accumulation the full congeries of the Archaic Period came to light. Side by side with beveled adzes and a uniform type of narrow-bladed notched arrowpoint were thousands of bone and antler artifacts comprising awls, fishhooks, gorges, bird-calls or flagolettes, knives. scrapers, pendants, and many other categories, at least two of which are unique. Some of the specimens still preserved spiral decorations in red haematite. No pottery, pipes, polished slate objects, gouges, grooved axes, harpoons, or charred agricultural products were recovered from the hundreds of pits and the deep layers of the general refuse mantle. Carbonized acorns and the shallow mortars on which there were ground with the muller, and the cylindrical pestle were common. There were also bones of a small species of dog.

Unfortunately no cemetery could be located but a few skeletons were found which revealed a moderately tall people of slight build who possessed long, narrow (dolichocephalic), high vaulted (hypsicephalic) skulls, and relatively narrow noses (leptorrhine).

1. A. C. Parker, The Archaeological History of New York, New York State Museum Bulletins, Numbers 237, 238, Albany, New York.

See also Parker's Aboriginal Cultures and Cultures and Chronology of the Genesee Country, Proc. of Roch. Acad. of Science, Vol. 6, No. 8, Roch., 1929.

2. W. A. Ritchie, The Lamoka Lake Site, etc., Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archaeological Association, Vol. VII, No. 4, Rochester 1932.

The upper level of the site presented a clear picture of people who were hostile to the original inhabitants as many mutilated bones, some with embedded arrowpoints, showed.

The pits and graves of these invaders obviously interrupted the pits and graves of these invaders obviously interrupted the original type of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as a continuity of the older strata and contained such new forms as a continuity of the older strata and chalcedony, many of exotic gorget, broad-bladed notched projectile points, many of exotic gorget, broad-bladed notched projectile

Certainly there is a manifest relationship, both somatically and culturally, with the region to the southeast of New York. Stylistically similar pottery occurs south as far as the Yadkin River in North Carolina and up the Atlantic littoral to Nova Scotia. The argillite, jasper, and quartzite are at home in northeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and farther south, while the ocean shells on expert opinion could have come from nowhere else.

These people of the superior level at Lamoka constitute the type of the Second Algorkin Period in New York, one of long duration, whose vestiges lie thickly scattered over most of the state, the greatest concentration being, however, along the coast, and northward to Nova Scotia.

Excavations at several other sites besides Lamoka, where the invaders remained for but a short period, have enabled a more complete culture inventory which includes, besides the various types already enumerated from the upper level at Lamoka, the bene harpoon (rare), pipes of stone and clay, (predominantly of stone, often with human and animal effigies), the plummet, native copper, steatite vessels, and probably the birdstone.

Agriculture was practiced, charred corn, beans, and squash seeds having been found, and the cultivation of tobacco is inferred from the presence of pipes.

There is every reason to believe, from evidence thus far accumulated, that this Second Period had a broad horizontal as well as vertical range and there are too many connections and parallels with the dominant Algorkin culture of eastern and central Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware to preclude the assumption of a genetic relationship between New York and these areas: that is, of their having been at this time a single culture province, with, however, many regional and marginal variations.

This horizon was later intruded into in the western part of its range and for a relatively short period by mound building

people from Ohio, who are responsible for such objects found in New York mounds and other sites as native pearl beads, platform or monitor pipes, annular ear plugs, and considerable copper in the form of axes and ornaments.

Some centuries later came the Iroquois, pushing into Chatauqua, Cattaragus, and Allegheny counties from northwestern Pennsylvania and, as we have recently learned, into Tioga and Broome counties as well, from northern Pennsylvania. Their earliest settlements were stockeded villages on hilltops from which we may infer that they were cautiously wedging themselves into the new territory, on guard, as it were, for while we have found evidences of intermixture with the Algonkin land holders, there is none to indicate open hostilities. As time passed and their hold strengthened the Iroquois came down to the level lands and most late prehistoric and early contact villages are so situated.

The earliest Iroquois culture, although clearly recognizable, is much generalized and differs markedly from the later specialized trait complexes developed by each nation, yet the pipes, pottery, and bone work are all pregnant types and it is possible to trace the modifications which lead from unspecialized ware, like that found and restored by Mr. Ross P. Wright of Ericat Westfield, New York, to the differentiated and highly stylized fabrics of the later Iroquois cantons.

The Iroquois, as Beauchamp, Parker, Harrington, and Skinner have showed, were not users of the polished date "problematicals" or "ceremonials", the grooved axe, gouge, elbowtype pipe, and pointed-bottomed vessel, but earlier groups used, contrary to general belief, some notched arrowpoints in addition to the characteristic triangle. These have been found on early closed sites of Seneca and Neutral provenience.

Although numerically in the minority, the Iroquois of the initial thrust exerted powerful influence on the Algonkin whom they contacted. This new impetus we believe was sufficient to inaugurate changes in the culture pattern of the Algonkin leading to what we have distinguished as the Third Period. It must not be supposed that actual Algonkin-Iroquois contacts were the rule throughout the state. Rather the attenuated influence of the new people was diffused gradually northward preceding by considerable time the actual Iroquois advance.

The ware of the third Algenkin Period is fully mature as

1. W. A. Ritchie, The Algonkin Sequence in New York, American Anthropolgist, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1932.

the Owasco Lake, l Levanna (Cayuga County), and other village sites demonstrate. Polished slates, the grooved axe, and gouge sites demonstrate elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common, as is the bone have gone out; the clay elbow-type pipe is common.

On such sites as Castle Creek, near Binghamton, close to the early Iroquois frontier, the most striking evidence of the cultural dominance of the Iroquois was revealed by our field work cultural dominance of the Iroquois was revealed by our field work cultural dominance of the Iroquois was revealed by our field work cultural dominance of the Iroquois was revealed by our field work cultural dominance impressed in 1931. The pottery showed, in addition to the typical impressed punctate decoration of the Algonkin, incipient rims, castellated punctate decoration of the Mand Iroquois, and show the new masters. It can now masters to copy the motifs of the new masters. It can now be attributed long a puzzle, was called "sub-Iroquois". It can now be attributed to the Algonkin of the transitional interval.

As a reflex in the process of Algonkin acculturation by the Iroquois the somatic type of the latter was changed. The Algonkin of the Second and Third Periods were brachycephalic or mesocephalic (contrary to prevailing opinion); the prehistoric Iroquois were predominantly dolichocephalic with high or low vault, coupled with a broad nose (the first combination called by Dixon³ Proto-Negroid, the second Proto-Australoid). Iroquois skulls from late prehistoric and colonial sites are largely mesocephalic or brachycephalic, the result of hybridization, brachycephaly being dominant over dolichocephaly.

Thus the effects of the contact of the two groups were profound on both. The Algenkin progressively lost their cultural identity as they withdrew northward and took over many of the characteristic traits of the Iroquois, while the Iroquois, absorbing much Algonkin blood, underwent somatic variations which led to morphological resemblances to the subjugated Algonkin.

TAMMANY
by
Joseph Wigglesworth
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas
Wilmington, Delaware

The above name is derived from Tammend, meaning affable.

Tammany was the common form of the name of a noted ancient Lenni-Lenapean, of Delaware, Indian Chief, written also

- 1.A. C. Parker, Archaelogical History of New York, Vol. 1, p. 340
- 2.W. A. Ritchie, An Algonkin Village Site Near Levanna, New York, Research Records, Rochester Municipal Museum, 1928.
- 3. Reland B. Dixon, The Racial History of Man, pp. 411-414, N.Y.1923

Tamanie, Tamanen, Tamend, Tamnig, and Tamane.

In the form of Tamanen, his name appears as one of the signers of a deed to William Penn in the year 1683 for lands in what is now Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The well kn.wn missionary, Hockewelder, described him as the greatest and best chief known to Delaware tribal tradition; the name is held in the highest veneration among the Indians.

Of all the chiefs and great men which the Lenape tribe ever had, he stands foremost of them all.

Although many fabulous stories were circulated about him among the early settlers, but little of his real history is actually known; it is thought by many ethnologists that he was born in the northern part of the State of Delaware, not far from the mouth of Naaman's Creek.

We do know, however, that he was an ancient Lelaware Chief, who never had an equal; he was in the highest degree endowed with wisdom, prudence, virtue, charity, meekness, affability, in fact, with every good and noble qualification that a human may possess.

The fame of this great chief extended among the colonists and in the Revolutionary War his enthusiastic admirers dubbed him a Saint, and he was established, under the name of Saint Tammany, the patron Saint of America.

His memory was celebrated by the early settlers with a festival on the first day of May in every year, the celebration being conducted on Indian lines, including the smoking of the Calumet and Indian dances in the open air.

The practice of organizing political and military societies along Indian lines dates back to the French and Indian Wars and was very much in favor among the soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, most of whom were more or less familiar with Indian life and customs.

Of several such societies organized about this time was the famous Tammany Society, originally established as a patriotic and charitable organization, but which has been for many years best known as the dominating factor in the Democratic politics of New York City.

It was founded in the year 1786, by William Mooney and most of its original members were Revolutionary soldiers.

It was organized for the purpose of guarding the Independence, the popular liberty and federal union of the new Republic, in opposition to the efforts of the aristocratic element, as represented by the Federalists, to make the new

government practically a monarchy, with life tenure for the president and Senators and a restricted property suffrage.

As the Society of Cincinnati sprang from the officers of the Revolutionary Army, so the Tammany Society sprang from the people.

Its two main purposes were declared to be the perpetuating of republican institutions and the care of the Revolutionary soldiers, their widows and erphans.

The society took an Indian name and formulated for itself a ritual based on supposedly Indian custom.

Thus, the name chosen was that of the traditional Delaware Chief, described at the beginning of this article; the meeting place was called the wigwam; there were thirteen tribes or branches, corresponding to the thirteen original states, the New York organization being the Eagle Tribe, New Hampshire, the Otter Tribe, Massachusetts, the Panther Tribe, Rhode Island, the Beaver Tribe, Connecticut, the Bear Tribe, New Jersey, the Tortoise Tribe, Pennsylvania, the Rattlesnake Tribe, Delaware, the Tiger Tribe, Maryland, the Fox Tribe, Virginia, the Deer Tribe, North Carolina, the Buffalo Tribe, South Carolina, the Racoon Tribe, and Georgia, the Wolf Tribe.

There appears to be no signifigance in many of these names and it is rather singular that our state is the only one whose tribe is named for an animal not native to this Country.

It is noteworthy that the members of the New York Tribe, the parent organization and the only one now in existence, are now known as Tigers.

The calendar of the society began with the year of discovery, 1492; their year, also, began with the month of October, which was denominated the month of Travelling, and the successive months in order were named Beavers, Games, Colds, Snows, Worms, Plants, Flowers, Heats, Horns, Fishes and Corn.

The officers of the society consisted of a Grand Sachem, who acted as President, and as many Sachems as there were States in the Union, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

There were also appointed to serve for three months, two introducing and one initiating Sagamores and a Wiskinski, who acted as doorkeeper.

The word Sachem in the Indian language signified ruler, and in the Indian form of government a territory inhabited by a number of tribes or clans was governed by a Sachem, whose rule was supreme.

Each of the tribes was governed by an official or lesser

rank known as a Sagamore.

The dignity of Sachem was hereditary, while the office of Sagamore was elective.

The word "Wiskinski" was taken from an old Algonquin vocabulary, where it appeared as "Wiskinhie" meaning "his eye".

The mode of initiation into the society was very simple; at the meeting sclected for that purpose, the Grand Sachem, presiding over the Wigwam, directed the Introducing Sagamores to bring the candidate in; they, therefore, went to an ante-room and having conducted the candidate to the Wigwam, one of them put to him this question:-"Will you give us your solemn promise to support the constitution, reputation and harmony of this society and to preserve inviolably all of its secrets?"

If this question was answered in the affirmative, the other Sagamore then gave three loud raps upon the door, which was repeated on the inside by the Wiskinski and the door was opened.

The first Sagamore then gave the sign and password and all three entered.

The Wiskinski, thereupon, announced to the society:"A Stranger":all the members with the exception of the Grand
Sachem then arose to their feet and remained standing until the
initiation coremonies were finished.

The two Sagamores then advanced with the candidate between them until they were met by the Initiating Sagamore, who approached from a desk at the side of the Grand Sachem, holding an uplifted tomahawk.

"Initiating Sagamore: - "Does this man love freedom?"

"Introducing Sagamere: - "Et hih (meaning yes)"

"Initiating Sagamore:-"Can he bear fortune and adversity like a true born American?"

"Introducing Sagamore:-"Et hoh."

"Initiating Sagamore:-"Will he unbury the tomahawk, hid under this, our great wigwam, before his country's good requires it."

"Introducing Sagamore: -Raugh-taw (meaning no)."

"Initiating Sagamore:-"Then Advance."

The candidate was then conducted by the two Sagamores to within a short distance of the table, when the Initiating Sagamore

informed the Grand Sachem: - "This stranger has given us full assurance of his sincere intention to support the constitution, harmony and reputation of this Society."

The Grand Sachem then commanded that the candidate be initiated.

The Introducing Sagamore now placed on the head of the candidate a cap of Liberty, made of red material, and the Introducing Sagamore addressed him as follows:- "Friend, the favorable report given us of your character and intentions has recommended you to the acceptance of this Society; therefore, bearing the cap of Liberty, you will diligently attend while I repeat to you the solemn obligation which cements our grand chain of Union."

"What is your name?" The candidate gives his name.

Initiating Sagamore:-"Repeat after me:-"

"I, (giving name) do most solemnly declare that I am not a member of any other Tammany Society, also, that I will support the constitution and laws, reputation and harmony of this occiety and preserve inviolably all its secrets. For my sincerity in this I call to witness the guardian genius of freedom, my country's truth and justice, and these, my countrymen, friends and brothers; and finally for my true performance of this, I pledge my most sacred honor."

The oath taken, the Sagamore continued:-

"It now remains for me to disclose to you the sign and grip, without the knowledge of which you cannot gain admittance into this or any other Wigwam. First, when you come to the coor of a Wigwam, which is kept by an officer whom we term Wiskinski, you will give three loud and distince raps, which will be answered from within; the door will then be opened, when, laying your left hand on your left breast, you will say:-"Liberty is our life." The Wiskinski responds:-"May you ever enjoy it"; and you will then be allowed to enter. You will know a brother by your shaking each other with the left hand.

Turning to the members of the Society, the Sagamore asked:

"Are you willing to lose this brother?" To this they all
responded: "Raugh-taw." Then the Sagamore again addressed the
new member thus: - I now pronounce you a Son of Tammany; and may
you in peace and harmony ever enjoy so honorable a station. You
are our brother and the Grand Sachem will congratulate you on
behalf of the Society."

He was then conducted to the Grand Sachem, who rose from his seat and took him by the hand, saying: "I congratulate you, brother, as a member of the Tammany Society."

The cap of liberty was now removed from his head, the

Society formed a chain by standing in a circle around the room and on a signal from the Initiating Sagamore, each member stamped three times with his left foot.

The ceremony was concluded by the members resuming their seats and the new member affixing his name to the Constitution which was enrolled on parchment and paying the required fee, usually two dollars, to the Secretary.

HISTORIC FIND AT DAGSBORO, DELAWARE by
W. Vernon Steen
State Senator from Dagsboro, Delaware

The Historical Society of Delaware will soon be the richer by the addition to their collection of articles of historic value of an old Indian cance recently unearthed during dredging operations carried on by Mr. W. Vernon Steen, State Senator from Pagsboro, in deepening and widening Pepper's Creek a tributary of Indian River. This operation, we may say in passing, is being directed by the Delaware Fish and Game Commission for the purpose of providing the residents of this vicinity and other parts of the state, with a place where they may indulge their penchant for playing the game bass, one of the fish that delight the palate of the epicure.

The historical value of the find lies partly in the fact that it was made at what is known as the old Dagworthy Landing close to the home of General Dagworthy, of Revolutionary War fame. General Dagworthy was the owner of what was known as "Dagworthy's Conquest", a tract of 20,000 acres lying just east of the present site of Dagsboro and bordering on the stream in which the cance was found. This stream, during this period of American History, was navigable to ships engaged in coastwide trace between this region and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The vessels plying up and down this stream carried out, for the most part, shingles sawed from the giant cypress trees, which once were abundant in this section of the State. During the dredging operations workmen found remains on the floor of an old sawmill in which these shingles were made, and also found a number of bundles of these shingles perfectly preserved in the sand of the stream. Near the spot, on which were found parts of the floor of the mill, there was also found a quantity of sawdust seemingly in the same condition as when it was first placed there during the sawing of the timber.

A further historical value of the find lies in the fact that the cance was in all probability one of those made and used by the Delaware Indians, many of whom roamed thru this section and claimed it as their own. There is, however, a possibility that it may have been the work of the Nanticoke Indians who also had their hunting grounds in this locality;

but it is rather the concensus of opinion that the Delawares controlled this section as far as it may be said to have been controlled by any Indians. The Nanticokes were, for the most controlled by any Indians. The Nanticokes were, for the most part, to be found slightly farther to the west.

The canoe was unearthed from a bed of sand about six feet in depth which, doubtless, helped to preserve it from the deteriorating effects of the elements throughout the long years of its burial until some of the recent severe storms swept away the protecting sand and clay in the immediate vicinity sufficiently to permit the rushing water to tear away the sides of the canoe. There is ample evidence to the fact that until very recently the canoe was practically intact. The dredge brought to the surface the entire bow intact, with the bottom complete as a part of the craft. On the bottom can be seen marks where the Indians placed their crude tools, which they used in fashioning the vessel out of the pine tree cut down in the vicinity. The length over all is twelve feet, the width is eighteen inches, and the depth is twelve inches. The bow at the top is about five inches thick, though at the bottom, that is, from the very end thru the stem to the hollowed out part of the vessel, it is eight or ten inches thick. The stern appears to have been slightly thicker and tapered in such a way as to make it more shallow than the bow, yet raised, or curved in such fashion as to lift the stern partly out of the water. The bottom is three inches thick and the sides measure one and one-half inches through.

From the viewpoint of design the craft is exceedingly interesting to any person who may be or may intend to be engaged in designing. Streamlining which plays so large a part today in designing boats, cars, and even trains, is very prominent in this cance. Though the Indians did not know they were streamlining their craft, they knew the basic principles involved and knew that the craft would be much easier to handle if built or designed according to certain lines, and these lines are so well displayed in this craft that we cannot help but marvel at the ingenuity shown by these primitive people in such a way that modern designers could profitably study the vessel.

It is difficult to determine the age of the canoe, but at the spot where it was brought to the surface there were growing pine trees at least seventy-five years old. It naturally took quite some time for the sand and clay to be deposited there by the action of the stream in quantities large enough to furnish a soil of sufficient depth and quantity to support such trees. It is also known that the stream was very little used by any one, Indians or whites, after the death of General Dagworthy which occurred in 1784. The stream had been filling in with sand and no effort had been made to keep it open. Judging by these things it is probable that it dates back one hundred and fifty years or more.

This find is just another link in the large number of things which show this region to be rich in Indian lore and in other matters of historic importance. Almost within a stone's

throw of Dagsboro lived the Revolutionary War hero, General Dagworthy, and in Dagsboro was born one of America's statesmen, a man who served his country as Secretary of State and then as United States Senator from his state, John M. Clayton; and it is in his honor that there has been erected, and opened on September 5, 1933, one of the finest, best equipped and most modern in every way, school buildings in the land; and it is fitting that this community should be placed on the list of historic places worthy of visit by persons interested in those matters which have helped build up the traditions which brought Delaware into the place it rightly holds as the "First State Of The Nation."

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