

*Bulletin of the
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Number Three, New Series

Spring, 1964

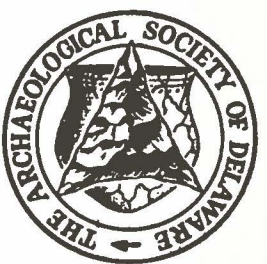
Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware

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Affiliated With The Eastern States Archaeological Federation

Bibliographic Note

This issue of the ASD Bulletin is the third in a new series of regular but unscheduled numbers, supplanting the original Bulletin series which comprised nine volumes with a total of twenty-seven issues, continuing from May, 1933 to March, 1958.

Bulletin Number One of the New Series (Spring, 1962) contained H. Geiger Omwake's "The Mispillion Site, 7-S-A1."

Bulletin Number Two of the New Series (Fall, 1962) contained the "Preliminary Report on the Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry (18 Ce 5)," by Elwood S. Wilkins, Jr., and Arthur G. Volkman's "Excerpts from Works of Henry David Thoreau."

The Bulletin is indexed in the American Indian Index, and in Abstracts of New World Archaeology.

The Layman And The Library
by Richard C. Quick

In very few disciplines are professional method and layman's enthusiasm so well met as in archeology. Increasingly, the informed layman has ranged the land, vigorously representing the interests of discovery, retrieval, and restoration. And trained archeologists, generally, have been quick to sense the value of this contribution, responding generously to requests for instruction in field and laboratory techniques.

Communication goes hand in hand with archeological discovery and interpretation, and is no less an obligation for the layman than for the professional. While excavation and preservation techniques are readily transmitted through field contacts or the literature of the science, there are other research skills which belong in the competent layman's work kit, but for which little expository literature exists. Not the least of these is a reservoir of basic library know-how, to which should be added a degree of familiarity with modern text facsimile forms and text reproduction aids. For, if published interpretation and synthesis through contrast and comparison with other reported findings is to be the logical end of field investigation, then the library and its resources must loom large as a means to this end.

How does an investigator contrast and compare a prominent characteristic of his excavated site with any other reported over the last seventy-five years and exhibiting a similar characteristic? What are the basic library finding tools - indexes, bibliographies and other research adjuncts - available to those who set out to find what has been thought and written about any form of historic or prehistoric tool, weapon or utensil, trait, complex, focus or horizon? How are these used to comb the literature of the field for related findings and background reading? There is too much accumulated literature on east coast archeological investigation for memory to conjure up an exhaustive bibliography of pertinent readings whenever needed.

At the outset, an archeological investigator is at a decided disadvantage in the world of modern scholarship as he enters into library-implemented research. While the broad field of archeology has produced a handful of bibliographic tools since the 1880's, there has not been a coordinated attempt to develop a continuing, published, subject index of the sort that has proved so valuable in other fields. As long as this omission persists, the researcher must be resigned to much drifting in a sea of published materials.

Today, most areas of knowledge and scholarship are facing - or, have faced - the prospect of a rapidly increasing literature output attended by the growing menace of dwindling accessibility. Archeology and its related areas are not untouched by this phenomenon, and before describing the available "finding tools," it may be useful to briefly identify the bibliographic facts of our time.

The written record of society has become vast, and knowledge has increased so in all fields that it has become more and more difficult to know just what we know. The output of research literature has accelerated greatly in the last twenty years, reflecting a renewed universal urge to "find out," and to

solve old problems and new. We have tended to create faster than we can assimilate, and this has been especially true in the natural, physical, and behavioral sciences.

In the process of "finding out," the world is now generating more than two-million journal articles each year. In 1949, the *Union List of Serials* showed some 120,000 different journals known to be published throughout the world. The next such compilation is expected to include at least 157,000 titles for all fields. The *World List of Scientific Periodicals* included 25,000 titles in 1921; 50,000 in 1950. Estimates of the number of scientific and technical journals published today run as high as 100,000 titles, although 30,000 to 35,000 is thought to be a more reasonable guess. Books, too, are being published in ever increasing numbers. In 1962, American book production alone totaled 16,448 different new titles, and there were 5,456 new editions of older works.

Despite expanding book production, it is the journal which remains the startling sign of the times; it has become the chief vehicle for conveying knowledge. While writing and printing a book is a costly process, and may consume several years, journals are of a comparatively uncomplicated format, may be supported in part by advertising, are often backed by non-profit organizations and, in many cases, will have the gratuitous services of an editor and editorial staff. These are some of the factors combining to make frequent publication possible. This very frequency of publication makes the journal a very effective medium for the current exchange of reports, ideas, and constructive controversy. Frequency of publication, however, and increasing numbers of new journals, have also made it extremely difficult for indexing and abstracting agencies to remain abreast of the tide. Without adequate indexing, the contents of journals are largely lost to potential users.

To be sure, many journals do, themselves, prepare an annual index. These vary in scope from simple author and title lists to a deep subject approach. Whatever the case, such an index is the key only to the contents of one volume in a single series. What the researcher most often wants is a subject key to a broad selection of journals bearing upon his field of special interest. Otherwise, the person conducting an exhaustive literature search for references in his subject area may be faced with the task of consulting hundreds of separate annual indexes.

To constantly pull many scattered references together into a single finding tool, there have been developed a number of excellent indexes for various non-anthropological fields. A brief description of one -- the *Education Index*, will serve to illustrate the arrangement and advantages of this very effective means of continuing literature control.

Presently indexing the contents of some two-hundred journals, *Education Index* was begun in 1929 and is published ten times during the year. Figure 1 shows the typical subject and sub-subject arrangement within this alphabetical index, and the form of citation. For example, under "Indians of North America - Physical characteristics," there is cited an article titled "Incidence of cleft lip and palate in Montana Indians," by V. E. Tretsven. This article appeared in the *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, Volume 28,

ILLINOIS, University, Urbana
Academic freedom and tenure: the University of Illinois. American association of university professors. Committee on academic freedom and tenure. Am Assn Univ Prof Bul 49:25-43 Mr '63
Hospital tutoring: University of Illinois research and educational hospitals. S. M. Kaminsky and M. A. Vestevich. Ill Ill Ed 61:283 Mr '63
Committee on school mathematics
Arithmetic with frames. Nat Council Teach Math Yrbk 27:64-72 '63
New secondary mathematics curriculum and the new teacher. J. Landin. Sch Sci & Math 63:367-76 My '63
Coordinating placement office
Brand new, top to bottom. Ill J Col Placement 23:65-4 Ap '63
School of music
Acoustics and electronic music in the university music curriculum. L. A. Hiller, Jr. Am Mus Teach 12:24-5-+ Mr '63
ILLITERACY
War against world illiteracy. R. W. Cortright. Ill Overseas 2:6-9 Ap '63
United States
Right to read. R. W. Cortright. El Engr 40:299-302 Mr '63
IMAGES and imagery (psychology)
Effect of visual imagery upon spelling performance. L. D. Madaker. bibliog J Ed Res 56:370-2 Mr '63
IMAGINATION
Are your creative talents showing? H. Jorgensen. Ill Mont Ed 39:8-9 F '63
Factors of imagination. K. E. Myers. bibliog Child Ed 39:378-81 Ap '63
Imagination, reality, literature. P. S. Naumann. Cath Ed R 61:85-9 F '63
Use your imagination. M. I. Jones. El Engr 40:271-2 Mr '63
IMAO, Abdulmar
In view. Ill por Overseas 2:24-6 Mr '63
IMITATION
Role of imitation in personality development. A. Bandura. bibliog Ill J Nurs Ed 18:207-15 Ap '63
IMITATION (In art)
Idea of imitation. A. Baxley. bibliog Art Ed 16:8-10 Ap '63
IMMACULATE Conception school, Morris, Illinois
Immaculate Conception school. L. M. Bowden. Ill plans Cath Sch J 63:58-9 My '63
IMMEDIATE memory reasoning test. See Reasoning—Tests and scales
IMMIGRANTS in Australia
Education
Elementary English: a correspondence course for students in Australia. R. D. Eagleson. Engr Lang Teach 17:134-40 Ap '63
IMMIGRANTS in Israel
Absorption of immigrants. H. Adler. J Ed Sociol 36:386-7 Ap '63
IMMORAL literature and pictures
Ecclesiastical traditions and controversial books. M. J. Costelloe. bibliog Cath Ed R 61:176-88 Mr '63
IMPERIALISM
See also Colonies
IMPRESARIOS
So you want to be an impresario? G. G. Salmar. Mus J 21:46-+ Mr '63
IMPRESSIONISM
Impressionism. H. F. Collins. Ill Sch Arts 62:20-1 Ap '63
IN-service education. See Assistant principals—Education in service
INCENTIVE
Effects of incentive-set on relevant and irrelevant (incidental) learning in children. D. H. Kausler and others. bibliog Child Develop 34:195-9 Mr '63
INCINERATORS, Refuse. See Refuse incinerators
INCLÁN, Ramón del Valle-. See Valle-Inclán. R. del
INCOME
Russia
Payment for maintaining children in kindergartens and nurseries. I. Alfianov. Soviet Ed 5:11-13 D '62
United States
Earnings and income of persons, 1961. United States Bureau of the census. Voc Guid Q 10:205 Sum '62
Let's de-emphasize the dollar! L. Beymer. bibliog Voc Guid Q 11:15-17 Autumn '62

INCOME tax Deductions
Education expenses as a tax deduction. J. E. Glenn. N Y State Ed 50:18-19 Ap '63
Federal and state tax returns for April 15. C. U. Frailey. Wis J Ed 95:18-20 F '63
Income tax information for retired teachers. A. S. Holmes and A. Sommer. Ill Ed 61:184-6 Ja '63
Retirement deposits ruled tax-sheltered. Sch & Coin 49:20-1 Ap '63
Your income tax. J. E. Glenn N Y State Ed 50:35-6 Mr '63
INDEPENDENCE, Declaration of. See Declaration of independence
INDEPENDENT study
Independent study and teacher education. Sup Stud 6:9-15 Ja '63
Space for individual learning. Ill plans Ed Exec Overview 4:29-40 Mr '63
Systems approach to botany. S. N. Postlethwait. Ill Av Instr 8:243-4 Ap '63
Wayland, Mass. high school program for individual differences. W. M. Griffin. Ill Nat Assn Sec Sch Prin Bul 47:118-27 Mr '63
What's brewing in Bassett; continuous progress school. E. Elsmann. Av Instr 8:136-7 Mr '63
Winnelka's learning laboratory. S. P. Marland, Jr. Ed Lead 20:459-+ Ap '63
INDEXING
Information retrieval. H. Borow. bibliog J Counsel Psychol 9:360-3; 10:88-93 Wint '62-Spr '63
INDIA
See also American students in India
also subhead India under the following subjects
Education and social problems
Politics and education
Primary education
Units of work
India and Pakistan. C. E. Weber. Ill Grade Teach 80:64-5-+ My '63
INDIAN students
See also College students—India
INDIANA
See also subhead Indiana under the following subjects
School districts
Science—Teaching
INDIANA state colleges. Terre Haute
Abstracts of masters' theses. Teach Col J 33:42-6; 34:123-30 N '61, Ja '63
INDIANA university, Bloomington
Study of the influence of fraternity, residence hall, and off-campus living on students of high average, and low college potential. R. B. Matson. Nat Assn Women Deans & Counselors J 26:24-9 Ap '63
School of music
Latin American music center
Latin American music center. J. A. Orrego-Salas. Mus Educators J 49:105-7 Ap '63
INDIANAPOLIS Description
Convention city, 1953. Ill Ind Arts Teach 22: cover, 6-7 Ja '63
Public schools
Science instruction upgraded. A. K. Jones. Ill Sci Teach 30:37-8 F '63
INDIANS of North America
Physical characteristics
Incidence of cleft lip and palate in Montana Indians. V. E. Tretsven. bibliog J Speech & Hearing Dis 28:52-7 F '63
Social conditions
Towns organize to help migrants. M. T. Winters. Ill Int J Relig Ed 39:14-16-+ My '63
Montana
Incidence of cleft lip and palate in Montana Indians. V. E. Tretsven. bibliog J Speech & Hearing Dis 28:52-7 F '63
INDIVIDUAL differences
Accommodation for individual differences. D. C. Epperson. Improving Col Univ Teach 11:47-50 Wint '63
Classement ou l'on tient compte des différences individuelles. Can Ed Res Digest 3: 64-67 Mr '63
From infancy to adulthood. J. W. Macfarlane. Child Ed 39:336-42 Mr '63
Individual differences in bookkeeping. C. E. Wolters, Jr. Bns Ed World 43:7-8 O '62
Intelligence and art ability. K. Lansing. Art Ed 16:14-15 Ap '63
Wayland, Mass. high school program for individual differences. W. M. Griffin. Ill Nat Assn Sec Sch Prin Bul 47:118-27 Mr '63
What about individual differences? ed. by J. Ottensmeyer and A. Untereker. Ill Minn J Ed 43:30 F '63

Fig. 1.

Page from the *EDUCATION INDEX* illustrating the degree of continuous literature "control" achieved in many special subject fields.

pages 52-57, February 1963. Journal titles, commonly abbreviated in citations, are deciphered through an abbreviation key published in each number of the Index. Elsewhere in Figure 1 may be noted See also references guiding users to related headings in the Index.

While Anthropology and its related fields have not yet developed a literature finding device so inclusive and useful as the Education Index and its like there are at least nine different bibliographic tools available to the archeologist which offer help in varying degree.

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation's Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard was published in 1947. It was compiled with the help of member societies which reported all books and articles of archeological or related interest known to have been published in, or about the areas of their states from earliest times. The Bibliography is divided into three major sections: Archeology, Ethnology, and Indian History. The sections on Archeology and Indian History are subdivided by state. The section on Ethnology is subdivided by geographic region, and further divided by tribe. Under these broad headings, all pertinent articles and other writings are listed alphabetically by author. Figure 2 reproduces a specimen page from the Bibliography.

It is an interesting commentary on the times that, while the original ESAF Bibliography drew on the contents of nearly four hundred different journals representing the accumulated significant resource lode, the Supplement, to cover just thirteen years, will continue this listing and draw also on more than eighty additional journals which began publication after 1947. And this listing will not include articles from those journals whose principal subject matters are radiocarbon dating, methods of pollen analysis, or geographical correlation studies. Nor will it include a host of newspaper articles, unpublished manuscripts, and microfilms.

As a compendium of the majority of known writings for the eastern seaboard in the areas of archeology, ethnology, and Indian history, the Bibliography is a commendable undertaking. Following the strict dictionary definition of a bibliography, it is doing no more and no less than it should. Because of its shallow subject arrangement, however, the Bibliography does little to satisfy the modern need for a tool designed to make an important mass of literature readily accessible to the researcher. We may suppose that an investigator wants to know what writings exist on the prehistoric quarrying and use of steatite. Since the ESAF Bibliography is a listing of books and articles by broad geographical, political, or ethnographical divisions, he is not going to find all appropriate works collected under the very useful subject heading "Steatite." The only way in which one could hope to retrieve all suitable citations would be to sit down and pore through the listing; more than eight thousand citations in all.

In addition to the ESAF Bibliography, there are a number of other anthropological bibliographies available covering many select areas of special interest, ranging from prehistoric agriculture to philology and recent Indian history and cultural advances. Gibson's Bibliography of Anthropological Bibliographies: The Americas is an excellent, up-to-date source for these, listing nearly three hundred. Each work is briefly described, and there is appended an author and subject index.

- near Claymont, Delaware. S.o.s., vol. 15, p. 151. 1890.
- Phillips, H., Jr. The Remains of an Aboriginal Encampment at Rehoboth, Delaware. NASP-P for 1880. 1881.
- Richards, H.G. Petrology of the Chipped Artifacts of the State of Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 3, pp. 5-9. 1941.
- Robinson, S.C. Thoughts on the Stanton Site. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 16-17. 1939.
- The Triangular Arrowpoint in Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 13-17. 1940.
- Scott, J.H. The Human Face in Stone. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 26-8. 1939.
- Speck, F.G. The Memorial Brush Heap in Delaware and Elsewhere. ASD-B, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 17-23. 1945.
- Steen, W.V. Historic Find at Lagsboro, Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 11-13. 1934.
- Stewart, T.D. Skeletal Remains from the Rehoboth Bay Ossuary. ASD-B, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 24-5. 1945.
- Swientochowski, J., and C.A. Weslager. Excavations at the Crane Hook Site, Wilmington, Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 2-17. 1942.
- Weslager, C.A. An Aboriginal Shell Heap near Lewes, Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 3-8. 1939.
- Cementing the Gap. Du Pont Magazine, vol. 32, no. 6, p. 8. Wilmington, Del., 1938.
- The Coastal Aspect of Woodland Pattern as represented in Delaware. ASD-P, no. 1. 1939.
- Delaware Bannerstones. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 11-16. 1939.
- Delaware's Buried Past. Philadelphia, 1944.
- Delaware's "Pipe or Horn Spring." ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 7-12. 1940.
- Evidences of Indian Occupation in the Suburbs of Wilmington, Del. ASD-B, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 26-30. 1946.
- An Incised Fulgar Shell from Holly Oak, Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 10-15. 1941.
- , ed. Index of Publications (Archaeological Society of Delaware). ASD-P, no. 2. 1940.
- Indian Grave Robbers of Early Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland. PA, vol. 15, pp. 104-7. 1945.
- Indian Village Site at Lewes, Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 4, p. 13. 1943.
- No Indian Mound in Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 26-7. 1945.
- Ossuaries on the Delmarva Peninsula and Exotic Influences in the Coastal Aspect of the Woodland Pattern. AAn, vol. 8, pp. 142-51. 1942.
- Progress of Archaeology in Delaware. ASD-B, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 3-7. 1939.
- Shell Heaps of the Delmarva Peninsula. PA, vol. 11, pp. 17-24. 1941.
- Unexplored Sites in the Christina River Valley. ASD-B, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 8-10. 1938.
- Wigglesworth, J. Excavations at Rehoboth. ASD-B, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 2-6. 1933.
- Wright, G.F. The Age of the Philadelphia Red Cross. BSNH-P, vol. 24, pp. 152-61. 1889.
- District of Columbia
- Fowke, G. Archaeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys. BAE-B, no. 23, Washington, 1894.
- Hoffman, W.J. Turtle-Back Celts in the District of Columbia. AN, vol. 13, no. 2. 1879.
- Holmes, W.H. Excavations in the Ancient Soapstone Quarry in the District of Columbia. AA,o.s., vol. 3, pp. 321-30. 1890.
- Pottery of the Potomac Tide-Water Region. In "The Aborigines of the District of Columbia and the Lower Potomac, A Symposium" dir. by O.T. Mason. AA,o.s., vol. 2, pp. 246-52. 1899.
- A Quarry Workshop of the Flaked-Stone Implement Makers in the District of Columbia. AA,o.s., vol. 3, pp. 1-26. 1890.
- Recent Work in the Quarry Shops of the District of Columbia. AA,o.s., vol. 3, pp. 224-5. 1890.
- Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province. BAE-AR, no. 15, pp. 3-152. 1897.
- Kengla, L.A. Contributions to the Archaeology of the District of Columbia. AmAnt, vol. 5, p. 287. 1883.
- Mason, O.T., dir. The Aborigines of the District of Columbia and the Lower Potomac, a Symposium" dir. by O.T. Mason. AA,o.s., vol. 2, pp. 227-34. 1889.
- McGee, W.J. The Geologic Antecedents of Man in the Potomac Valley. In "The Aborigines of the District of Columbia and the Lower Potomac, a Symposium" dir. by O.T. Mason. AA,o.s., vol. 2, pp. 227-34. 1889.
- McGuire, J.D. The Piney Branch Indian Work Shop. S.o.s., vol. 17, pp. 135-6. 1891.
- McMillan, R.F. Prehistoric Workshop in the District of Columbia. H, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 103-14. 1939.
- Rejects and Implements from a District of Columbia Prehistoric Workshop. H, vol. 44, no. 8, pp. 98-9. 1939.
- Stone Knives from the Shores of the Potomac. H, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 101-2. 1939.
- Peale, T.R. Prehistoric Remains found in the Vicinity of Washington, D.C. SI-AR for 1872, p. 430. 1873.
- Powell, J.W. Archaeology of the District of Columbia. S.o.s., vol. 1, p. 435. 1883.
- Proudfit, S.V. Ancient Village Sites and Aboriginal Workshops in the District of Columbia. In "The Aborigines of the District of Columbia and the Lower Potomac,

Fig. 2.

Typical page from the Eastern States Archaeological Federation's ANTHROPOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY of the EASTERN SEABOARD (1947).

The American Indian Index, which began publication in 1953, is a more satisfactory research tool. Mimeographed, and published commercially in installments, the Index is an alphabetical listing by subject (with some subject subdivision) with pertinent books and articles listed under each heading. Citations are given simply, and include the author's last name, the title of the book or article, host journal title (if an article), date of publication, and inclusive pages. Section 1 of the Index listed materials published prior to 1953. Section 2, now being issued, includes some older items not shown in Section 1, together with materials available since 1953. Figure 3 shows a typical page from the American Indian Index.

While its subject arrangement is not deep, the American Indian Index represents a significant step toward the highly useful standard index form serving other fields. Although it is the most ambitious undertaking of its kind to-date, the Index will not provide an exhaustive coverage. It aims to include all of North America, and surely excludes many local society publications, as well as museum, college and university reports. It has, however, conscientiously attempted to gather a majority of the least ephemeral materials, and the researcher will do well to begin his search here, supplementing his findings later from some of the other available sources.

Abstracts of New World Archaeology, published annually by the Society for American Archaeology, began in 1959 where the second ESAF Bibliography will end. Differing from the ordinary bibliography, the abstract bibliography includes, in addition to the citation in each case, a descriptive paragraph or two condensing findings reported in the work cited.

The arrangement of Abstracts of New World Archaeology is by region in North America, and by country for the rest of the Americas. This bibliography is an annual record, enabling the archeologist or anthropologist to survey, at year's end, what has been accomplished in his areas of special interest. Figure 4 reproduces a specimen page from the Abstracts.

Another bibliographic tool, a most useful key to an important body of older information, is the Bureau of American Ethnology's Index to its Annual Reports from 1879 to 1930. The Annual Reports comprise a veritable treasure house of information on the Indians of North America. In the Bureau's own words, "there is no series of books containing so much material about the North American aborigines as these annual reports." The Index is a definitive author and subject key to all that appeared in the reports over more than a half century. Figure 5 reproduces a specimen page from the Bureau of Ethnology Index.

For a still older group of writings in archeology and related fields there is the Index to Papers on Anthropology Published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1847-1878. While this purports to be an author, locality, and subject index to the Smithsonian's Contributions to Knowledge, Miscellaneous Collections, and Annual Reports, it is largely an author and title index with titles frequently shown in inverted form to "bring out" localities and words or phrases descriptive of the contents. Historically, this form is an interesting alternative to a subject index, and serves to make a sizeable body of early literature more easily accessible. A page from the Smithsonian Index is shown in Figure 6.

ARROW HEADS.

Drawing of :From the Central Plains (Wedel: Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains cl961-p. 52 -figure 6).

Area (Wedel: Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains cl961-p. 116-figure 10).

Made of Stone by Blackfeet (Ewers: Blackfeet cl958 p. 15).

ARROW HEADS (Iron).

Making of by Blackfeet (Ewers: Blackfeet cl958-p. 23,36,122,230).

Traded for by Blackfeet (Ewers: Blackfeet cl958-p. 23,36,70).

ARROW MAKING (Mandan Ceremonial Rites).

General (Bowers: Mandan Social and Ceremonial Organization cl950 -p. 282-286).

ARROWS.

Novaculite used for arrow-heads (Writers Project: Arkansas cl941 -p. 22,26).

ARROWS (Assinibione).

Description of (Kennedy: The Assiniboinnes cl961-p. 98).

Feathers on (Kennedy: The Assiniboinnes cl961-p. 99).

ART.

Acoma (Sedgwick: Acoma cl926 -p. 42).

Amniapa (Bureau of American Ethnology Bul. 143-1948 v.3 -p. 375).

Apache (Lockwood: Apache Indians cl938 illus.p.25).

Archaic Culture (Davis: Ancien America's cl931-p. 213-214).

Alexander Culture (Martin: Indians before Columbus cl947 -p. 347).

Aricapu (Bureau of American Ethnology Bul. 143-1948 v.3 -p. 375).

Arua (Bureau of American Ethnology Bul. 143-1948-v. 3 -p. 375).

Anasai (Martin: Indians before Columbus cl947-p. 105,114,115-117).

Aztec (Brown: America's Yesterday cl937 -p. 206-208). (Goetz: Half a Hemisphere cl943 -p. 39,125-126).

Basket Maker (Martin: Indians before Columbus cl947 -p. 105,114-117).

Fig. 3.

- 149 WITTHOFT, JOHN. ANCESTRY OF THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS. In *Susquehannock Miscellany*, edited by John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey III, pp. 19-60; 4 figs. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1959.

Using archaeological evidence from Susquehannock sites, issue is taken with the thesis that the Susquehannocks were the southern rear guard of a general migration of Iroquoian peoples into the Northeast from the South. The Susquehannock's origin is to be found in the general Owasco-Iroquois sequence of New York. The movement was to the south where the Susquehannocks displaced the resident Skenk's Ferry folk who had no relationship to the Iroquoian tradition but were a branch of a southern Piedmont tradition. (DWD)

- 150 WITTHOFT, JOHN. NOTES ON AN INDIAN BURIAL FROM NORTH-CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 40-8; 1 fig. Honesdale, 1959.

This description of the physical characteristics of a young robust adult male skeleton from the Masteller Farm, Forty Fort, Pa., is the first of a series of notes on unassociated Indian burials. The fragmentary skeleton, one of several burials without cultural affiliation, is judged to be early 18th century, possibly a member of a Shawnee community composed of several different tribes. This individual is most closely related to the Lenapid variety, but shows many Otamid features as well. (MEW)

- 151 WITTHOFT, JOHN. SUSQUEHANNOCK SHAFT POLISHERS AND THE INDIAN SUNDIAL. In *Susquehannock Miscellany*, edited by John Witt-

hoft and W. Fred Kinsey III, pp. 120-5; 1 fig. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1959.

Large boulders with several grooves worn into their surfaces are a definite artifact type in historic Susquehannock culture. These stones were used as shaft polishers and not as sundials as had been suggested by some early writers. (DWD)

- 152 WITTHOFT, JOHN AND W. FRED KINSEY III (EDITORS). *SUSQUEHANNOCK MISCELLANY*. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Harrisburg, 1959. viii+167 pp., 24 figs., bibliog., index.

See Abstracts 92, 96, 99, 100, 111, 126, 149, 151, and 153.

- 153 WITTHOFT, JOHN, W. FRED KINSEY III, AND CHARLES H. HOLZINGER. A SUSQUEHANNOCK CEMETERY: THE IBAUGH SITE. In *Susquehannock Miscellany*, edited by John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey III, pp. 99-119; 7 figs. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1959.

The cemetery area of the Ibaugh Site, located 3 miles south of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., was excavated in 1955-1957. Skeletons in this historic Susquehannock site were invariably flexed with the head oriented to the west. This disposition is exactly opposite to the eastward orientation common to the preceding Skenk's Ferry culture. (DWD)

SEE ALSO Abstracts 387 and 388.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

- 154 BABY, RAYMOND S. AND ASA MAYS, JR. EXPLORATION OF THE WILLIAM H. DAVIS MOUND. *Museum Echoes*, Vol. 32, No. 12, pp. 95-6. Columbus, 1959.

During 1959 a large Adena mound and an underlying Archaic site, a few miles east of Columbus, Ohio, were excavated. The mound was approximately 80 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, but due to commercial gravel operations was only 4.5 feet high when excavation began. Twenty-nine Adena burials were found in the mound fill and in two subfloor pits. Associated artifacts were stemmed projectile points, clay and stone tubular pipes, copper beads, a stone atlatl handle, and heavy grit-tempered sherds. Approximately 25 Archaic burials were excavated, some disturbed by subsequent Adena activity. Associated artifacts were perforated dog canine teeth, bolas stones, cigar-shaped tubular pipes, copper beads, a split bone atlatl handle, narrow-stemmed, broad-bladed points, and bone awls. (EJB)

- 155 BLACK, ROBERT F. GEOLOGY OF RADDATZ ROCKSHELTER, SK5, WISCONSIN. *Wisconsin Archeologist*, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 69-82; 2 figs., 1 table. Milwaukee, 1959.

The Raddatz Rockshelter was formed by the weathering and erosion of loosely cemented sandstone of Croixan or upper Cambrian age. Erosional deposits exposed by archaeological excavation have been separated into 21 natural strata, of which the lowermost five exhibit contortions of bedding related to slump and frost processes of permanently frozen ground. It is suggested also that loess present in these lower levels correlates with the Cary and Valdres substages of the Wisconsin glaciation. Above these levels and beginning at an estimated date of 8000 B.C., deposition appears to have proceeded at a uniform rate, permitting estimation of the dates of later deposits by simple interpolation. (RLH)

See also Abstracts 173 and 186.

Fig. 4.

Page from ABSTRACTS of NEW WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY (I, p 30: 1959) published by the Society for American Archaeology.

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By GEORGE H. BOEHMER.

The letters and dates in the margin indicate whether the paper was published in the Contributions to Knowledge, quarto, and in which volume (S. C., i to xxii); in the Miscellaneous Collections, octavo (M. C., i to xvii); or in the Annual Reports, octavo (R., 1847 to 1878, &c.); while the figures in the last column refer to the number assigned to the communication in the List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution.

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Fig. 6.

Page from the INDEX to PAPERS on ANTHROPOLOGY PUBLISHED by the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1847-1878.

As a current bibliography of publications issued by all branches of the federal government, the U.S. Monthly Catalog can be a most useful research aid. The Monthly Catalog has been published since 1895, when it assumed, among other responsibilities, the listing and indexing of BAE and Smithsonian publications. Each number of the Catalog lists documents published during the preceding month by the Government Printing Office. Titles are shown by issuing department and bureau, with an indication, in each case, of the full title, date, pagination, and purchase price. Each number of the Catalog includes general instructions for ordering publications. There is an annual index for each volume, and, beginning in 1945, an author and subject index in each monthly issue. A decennial index was published in 1950 permitting the user to search a considerable mass of literature easily. Indexed under "Anthropology", "Archeology", and the names of various Indian tribes are found most of the reports and studies issued through the U.S. Government Printing Office over more than sixty years.

Documents published at the state level can be located through the U.S. Checklist of State Publications which, since 1910, has recorded those state documents received at the Library of Congress. Monthly issues of the Checklist arrange new publications alphabetically by state, and there is an annual dictionary index (i.e., author, title, and subject in one alphabet). The Checklist includes state university publications, and state museum and archival publications. Subject headings used in the annual index are the same as those used in the U.S. Monthly Catalog.

A source for locating many unpublished works relating to archeology is Dissertation Abstracts. Issued since 1938, the Abstracts is a monthly listing of abstracts of doctoral dissertations submitted for microfilming by University Microfilms, Inc., from more than one hundred and fifteen cooperating universities.

Each issue of Dissertation Abstracts contains a principal section of abstracts arranged alphabetically by author under broad subject headings, including Anthropology. There is a separate author index, and a subject index providing for each dissertation listing under one or more subject headings. Additionally, there is a cumulative annual author and subject index. A positive microfilm copy of the complete text of each dissertation abstracted may be purchased from the film repository.

Three other finding tools of possible use to the researcher should be mentioned. These are the Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the United States and Canada, the Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States, and the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. For it is not unusual that findings in the field may require interpretation through early first-hand travel accounts, official records, manuscript letters and journals, maps, sketches and the like which have come to rest in repositories far from the site location.

The Guide To Photocopied Historical Materials is arranged by geographic area, listing government records, personal papers, church records, ship's logs, and many other original source materials of which photographic copies may be purchased or borrowed.

The Guide To Archives and Manuscripts is designed to direct the searcher to the source most useful for his purpose. Arrangement here is by repository, listed geographically. The description of holdings in each repository is in text form, with the materials grouped by category or type, and with individual personal names listed alphabetically. Reference is made to any published guides to individual collections, and there is a detailed index.

Since 1959 the Library of Congress has engaged in compiling and publishing the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Upon completion, this work will comprise three or more large volumes providing listing and a key to the contents and location of more than 20,000 significant collections of manuscript in repositories through the country. The first volume, published in 1962, listed more than 7,000 such collections. A second volume, to be available in 1964, will list an added 5,000 collections. Complete indexes are provided, making the collections accessible by subject and by names of principle persons. Available in most research libraries, the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections can be an important finding tool for the researcher in historical archeology, and should not be overlooked.

Where does an investigator find the bibliographies, indexes, checklists, and other guides to the literature of archeology? One should expect that they will not often be found in small town libraries. City libraries may have the ESAF Bibliography and Abstracts of New World Archaeology. If the library is a depository for United States documents, it will surely hold the U.S. Monthly Catalog, and there is a good chance that it will contain the Monthly Checklist of State Documents, the Smithsonian Index, and the BAE Index. Such public libraries, and historical libraries as well, may hold the Guide To Photocopied Historical Materials, and the Guide To Archives and Manuscripts in the United States. State libraries, especially when there is proximity to a state museum, will also have various of the indexes and bibliographies. State archive repositories, too, will often contain some or all of the archaeologist's research tools.

Generally, however, investigators will make the most efficient use of time by visiting the nearest university library where the works that have been discussed are usually standard equipment, and where will frequently be found many of the books and journals of the field. In addition, a university library will often have facilities for making inexpensive reproductions of textual material, should this prove desirable.

There is an old story that the library exists to give librarians something to do. Happily, this tale has now even less basis in fact than on the dim day of its origin. The library and the librarian do exist to serve those who have definite library wants and needs. The layman's key to the use of most library facilities is an introduction of himself, and a clear-cut explanation of his special problem. Librarians are usually prompt to recognize serious scholarship, and will be almost universally pleased to help a visitor make the best use of available resources.

Having located some, at least, of the finding tools he will need, an investigator will next proceed with his literature search. The search may be limited or exhaustive, depending upon the demands of the project at hand. In an exhaustive search the researcher will begin with the earliest annual volume in each index series, following through to the very latest issue. It is a good idea to note all subject headings searched under from volume to volume and from work to work, and to follow up "see also" references. In a more limited search, the investigator will very probably survey for pertinent literature published during a defined chronological period of special interest. Whether a literature search is limited or exhaustive, the searcher must give particular attention to noting precisely and entirely any citation felt to be subsequent use.

With a list of citations in hand, the investigator is next faced with the problem of securing materials he will want to read. If he is visiting a college or university library, there is an excellent chance that it will hold some of the needed books and journals. At this point he will be wise to consult a reference librarian as to the means of obtaining these.

If the desired materials are not held by the library he is using, the researcher may take citations back to his local librarian who should be able to borrow them by mail from a larger library through an arrangement called interlibrary loan. This, simply, is an informal agreement among almost all libraries under which printed materials are lent by one library to another for use by a patron doing serious work. The user pays whatever postage and insurance charges may be involved. When borrowing on interlibrary loan, the researcher will need to have a complete, accurate citation in every case. A local librarian may be spared some trouble if the researcher will, when using a larger or more specialized library, persuade a reference librarian there to find out for him the names of one or two libraries in the region where wanted items are held. This is usually done through lists and special holdings catalogs not always available in the small town library. It is also possible for the researcher to negotiate personally by mail with a holding library for purchase of a photostatic, micro-, or other reproduction of a desired text.

Extensive note-taking from printed sources can be tedious and time consuming, and an investigator will do well to find what, if any, text reproduction services are offered by the library he is using. It is no longer uncommon for larger libraries to own and operate one or more text copying devices. Wet process machines such as the Verifax book copier, will deliver good copy from bound or unbound volumes in less than a minute at about twelve cents a page. An increasing number of university libraries now maintain staff operated, electrostatic Xerox installations which deliver excellent copy from bound or unbound materials in less than a minute for as little as ten cents a page. Other public and university libraries may be host to an electrostatic, patron operated copy vending device which will deliver good copy in a few seconds at the rate of twenty-five cents a page. Too, many of the larger or more specialized libraries - university, public, archival, and historical - maintain micro-filming facilities, and are able to offer filming service at rates varying from five to fourteen cents a frame. One should not overlook the possibility of making his own text reproductions, using a good 35mm camera with a close-up attachment and a suitable tripod or stand. This last should be done only with the consent of a responsible member of the library staff.

Whatever the available means of text reproduction, it is possible for the researcher to save considerable time and energy with photographic and other copies of extended passages or whole articles which may be taken home and studied at leisure.

Persons conducting a literature search may find that the research library visited holds a significant body of rare and unique source materials in microform; microfilm, microcards, or microprint. With pages photographically diminished to 35mm size, as in the case of transparent microfilm, and to less than trading stamp size in the opaque microcard and microprint forms, an increasingly large quantity of printed and non-printed historical materials are being made available. Enlarged with a microfilm reading machine, or with opaque viewing devices, these micro-innovations have made it possible for libraries to purchase and store hitherto undreamed riches. These, in turn, are at the disposal of investigators who, formerly, would have traveled widely to see and use a multitude of primary and secondary published materials.

Many of the larger libraries now own files of colonial newspapers, early local and regional archival materials, early printed books, and manuscript letters, diaries, journals and the like preserved in microform. These, of course, represent a very significant source body of first hand observations, impressions, public record and other validating data. And these can shed considerable light on matters as diverse as 17th and 18th century property ownership and dwelling and commercial sites, or, prehistoric sites, early amateur archeological discoveries, Red - White contact lore, and a host of other matters that were the news and trivia of another day.

There have been a number of large microfilming and microprinting projects completed in recent years which reproduce great masses of early printed materials. These have been purchased by many of the larger libraries. Several such compilations should be described here because there is a very good chance that they will include works useful to the archeological investigator.

A microprint edition of the complete text of every existent book, pamphlet, and broadside printed in what is now the United States between 1639 and 1800 was undertaken by the American Antiquarian Society in 1955. Based upon Charles Evans' monumental American Bibliography, "Early American Imprints, 1639-1800" includes over 42,000 titles. The texts of these titles in the microprint edition are arranged in a numerical sequence following that used in Evans and its supplements. The Evans Bibliography, standard equipment in a larger library's reference or bibliography section, comprises thirteen volumes, with an overall chronological arrangement dating from the earliest known printing in North America. Under the date, subdivision is by state with locally printed works listed alphabetically by author. Each citation gives complete bibliographic information, and is preceded by the Evans serial number. This last is needed by the searcher in order to retrieve the corresponding microtext from among many thousands in the microprint edition. Each Bibliography volume contains a rudimentary classified index, together with an author index and an index to printers and publishers.

A counterpart to the American Imprints series in microprint, the English Books series on microfilm has been undertaken as a continuing project which will ultimately give subscribing libraries complete texts for all books known to

have been published in England over more than two centuries; centuries which included the discovery and early settlement of North America. Here again are the raw materials for research in historical archeology. Based upon Pollard and Redgrave's A Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in English or in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, 1475-1640, and its continuation, Donald Wing's Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and . . . British America . . . 1641-1700, the finished project will make nearly 50,000 rare works available to the researcher in many large libraries.

Like the Evans Bibliography, the two Short-Title catalogues have an overall chronological arrangement for the four volumes, with works listed alphabetically by author. Unlike Evans, the English bibliographies are not indexed and the user must content himself with searching for items of which he has prior knowledge, or searching limited chronological periods with the hope of recognizing works of possible interest and use.

The Pollard and Redgrave, and Wing Catalogues include, in addition to the bibliographic citation for each title, an item serial number which must be noted by the user in order to locate the wanted text among thousands in the microfilm edition. For the microfilm edition, a cross-index by Short-Title Catalogue number is being prepared to guide users to the appropriate film reel and the corresponding text.

Among other specimen micro-compilations of possible use to the archeological investigator should be noted the American Periodicals of the 18th and 19th Century series, and Early American Newspapers, 1704-1800. The first is a microfilm series composed of full files of 91 periodicals ranging in time from the American Magazine, (Phila., 1741) through the year 1800. A supplementary series, American Periodicals 1800-1850, has expanded coverage to more than one hundred years. The second notable micro-project, Early American Newspapers, 1704-1800, is a microprint series reproducing files of Atlantic coast newspapers, including such venerables as the Boston Evening Post (1735-1775), and the New England Weekly Journal (1727-1741).

There are many, many other files of individual periodicals and newspapers in microfilm which have been marketed in recent years and acquired by many larger libraries, and it may prove worthwhile for the researcher to inquire about holdings of these when using a research library.

Finally, contemporary technology, which lightened the researcher's note taking chores by creating devices to copy printed materials, has also developed equipment for copying from microfilm. More and more libraries are acquiring wet process reader-printers which, depending upon make and model, will deliver enlarged prints from individual microfilm frames in less than a half minute at a cost ranging to twelve cents. Devices for copying from opaque microcards and microprint cards are now being developed and should begin appearing in libraries in the next several years.

A well conceived, well executed research project leading to significant published findings has never been a simple task, and it never will be. Aided, however, by a knowledge of bibliographic finding tools, by burgeoning library collections, by a multiplicity of microform texts, and by text duplicating devices, the archeologist - layman or professional, has a row significantly less difficult to hoe than that labored over by his forebears.

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HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY:

A Brief

by

Allen G. Schiek

Historical Archaeology: A Brief
by Allen G. Schiek

Historical archaeology is a recent development, having joined classical archaeology, prehistoric archaeology, and Egyptology within the last thirty years. Its principle advocates have been men such as Hume, Cotter, Griffith, Powell, and Hudson, with training in anthropology and classical archaeology. Although these men were not trained as historical archaeologists, their study, interest, adaptation of techniques, and the development of new techniques, have added a new member to the archaeological family.

This newest branch of the science and art of archaeology might be defined thusly: Historical archaeology concerns itself with that period of mankind's existence for which there is a written record. This may lead to some confusion in thought, as in the following: An Indian village has been described by an early white explorer, therefore this village site is now a documented historic site, not a prehistoric site.

There should be one or more of a number of purposes in resorting to historical archaeology for research and information. The indiscriminate searcher for historic artifacts is just as reprehensible as the pot hunter in prehistoric archaeology.

Historical archaeology may be used to verify and expand written history. When history is written, many details are often considered too trivial to be included, or small incidents are forgotten or are considered too commonplace to mention. Such details are the facets of everyday life which, when rediscovered archaeologically, bring history to life and serve to verify or enlarge written history. Dr. J.C. Harrington has done just this on Roanoke Island.

John White's Journal gives the clearest account of the discovery and abandonment of Roanoke: "We discovered that their dwellings had been torn down and that a strong enclosure with a high palisade of hugh trees, with connecting walls and flanks like a fort, had been built . . ." Starting with this meager description, Harrington discovered the location of the fort and, by archaeological methods, determined its shape and size so that it might be reconstructed.

Archaeology will not clear away all the mysteries surrounding some of the episodes of history, but small bits of knowledge may be added from time to time, and finally a fuller understanding of these vague events and happenings may emerge.

There are many chapters in history with shadowed areas. Even in some well documented events, doubts have been left as to what actually happened, or how the events occurred. This is true many times in military campaigns when the action moves too rapidly and is too complex for a clear-cut report to be made. In after years, the reports of eyewitnesses, although basically true, often become highly colored.

The New York State Historical Society, through the judicious use of historical research, archaeological field work, and the proper analysis of artifacts, has definitely located the majority of campsites of the British, Hessian, and Colonial troops that took part in the Battle of Long Island. There was a

Hessian camp at 238th Street and Riverdale Avenue. Perhaps the most interesting site is in the vicinity of 204th Street and Prescott Avenue where artifacts show successive occupation first by British troops, which have been identified, and then by American troops, which have also been identified. Many of these units were known to have engaged in the Battle of Long Island, but their campsites were unknown. Eventually, it may be possible to trace the progressive deployment of the troops of both sides.

The details of everyday life may be supplied by archaeology. History normally deals with the great events of a country or local area, elections, debates, or inventions; but what of the way of life and the culture of the people that produced these events. Too, the outcome of these events also had an effect upon the life of the people, producing the glass patriotic flasks, changes in the decoration of china, and the change of effigies on coins which accompanied a change of monarchs. An insight into prevailing cultures may be gotten through archaeological recovery of artifacts from a past era. The journal or diary of a man may tell of buying a door knocker from London for 10 shillings. Was this door knocker iron or brass, plain or fancy? Only archaeology can answer these questions, thus revealing a small facet of the character of the man and the age.

Changes in the architecture of a structure are disclosed by archaeological excavation and can indicate many things about the way of life of the people who lived there at the time the changes or repairs took place. The addition of a kitchen extension or wing to a single one-or two-room house may indicate that there was a change for the better in the economic status of the family, and surely a change in its social status. Or, there may have been an increase in the size of the family that made enlargement of the house imperative. The mere fact that there was an increase in the family does not necessarily mean children; it may be that the head of the house acquired an apprentice or bonded servant.

Architectural changes in public buildings are also indicative of change; an increase in population necessitating more space, increased activity by the government, or - most horrible thought - graft!

The display of artifacts is an important adjunct to the teaching of history. Those objects that are recovered, restored, and displayed serve to demonstrate to the lay person, in a concrete way, how his ancestors lived and met their problems in the recent past. These artifacts are not only important in themselves, but are absolutely essential to determining the manner and style in which restorations are to be made. It is not necessary to go into detail to illustrate this principle; the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg is a happy example of the cooperation and interdependence of the historian and the historical archaeologist.

The principles and practice of archaeology may be applied to any period of time, no matter how recent. In America the term historical archaeology usually implies - and has, in practice, meant colonial archaeology. Within the past two years, however, archaeological methods have been used extensively in the recovery of artifacts of the Civil War period.

There is little difference between historical archaeology and prehistoric archaeology in methods of excavating and in keeping field notes and records. However, the classification of artifacts in historical archaeology does differ from that of prehistoric work for the simple reason that a more complex culture is being studied with its many more types of materials, and the varied uses of these materials.

The identification of artifacts in historical archaeology calls for the cooperation of a large staff of specialists. The investigator concerning himself with prehistoric archaeology may well be the sole interpreter of the artifacts that are recovered. Usually, in the eastern United States, there is little to investigate in prehistoric sites except lithic and ceramic material. This is, of course, due to climatic and soil conditions having disintegrated the less durable materials. Only in rare sites, such as the dry cave at Sheep Mountain in Pennsylvania, are the more fragile artifacts such as cloth, basketry, etc., recovered.

Positive interpretation in historic archaeology is more complex by reason of its dealing with more highly developed and complex cultures than those attained by the aboriginal. There are few artifacts of historic eras that cannot be identified as to character, but their era and geographic areas of origin are difficult to determine because of the continuation and copying of design. In this field, the interpretation of artifacts must necessarily depend upon a cooperative effort by persons in many different fields. The knowledge of all of these fields cannot be acquired or even assumed by any one person. The following specialties should be covered by experts in their field:

I. GLASS

A. Early American

1. Blown

- a. Flasks
- b. Goblets

c. Bottles

2. Pressed

- a. Flask
- b. Dishes

c. Bottles
d. Goblets

B. European

1. Blown

- a. Italian (Venetian)
- b. English

c. French

II. CERAMICS *

A. Slipware

*The outline for ceramics is more extensive as pottery is the best dating material in historic archaeology as it is in prehistoric archaeology.

1. European

- a. Swiss
- b. Scandinavian
- c. German

- d. Netherlands
- e. English

I. Staffordshire

1. Toftware

2. American

- a. Pennsylvania
- b. Maryland
- c. New Jersey

- d. Vermont
- e. Ohio Valley

Based on European types and decoration by
European craftsmen migrating to America.

B. Porcelain

1. European

a. French

- I. Rouen
- II. St. Cloud
- III. Chantilly

- IV. Sevres
- V. Vincennes

b. English

- I. Bow
- II. Chelsea
- III. Longton Hall
- IV. Worcester
- V. Derby
- VI. Lowestoft
- VII. Plymouth
- VIII. Chelsea - Derby

- IX. Bristol
- X. Caughley
- XI. New Hall
- XII. Coalport
- XIII. Pinxton
- XIV. Spode
- XV. Swansea
- XVI. Rockingham

c. German

- I. Meissen
- II. Berlin

- III. Franenthal
- IV. Furstenburg

d. Italian

- I. Doccia
- II. Capo' de Monte

- III. Venice
- IV. Este

e. Dutch

- I. Amstel
- II. Hague

2. Asiatic

a. Chinese

- I. Ming (Blanc de Chine)
- II. K'ang Hsi
- III. Yung Cheng
- IV. Chien Lung

b. Japanese

I. Imari Ware

3. American

Tucker-Hemphill (Philadelphia)

C. Earthenware

1. American

a. See Slipware America

2. English

- a. Wedgewood
- b. Staffordshire
- c. Doulton
- d. Minton

3. French

a. Rouen

D. Tiles

1. English

a. Menton

2. Dutch

a. Delft

3. America

- a. Zanesville
- b. Beaver Fall
- c. Low

E. Bricks

1. European

a. English and Holland

There were very few imported bricks. The clay in
America was good and craftsmen were available.
Shipping space was used to better advantage than
importing brick.

F. Roof tiles

The same areas of explanation holds for roof tiles as for bricks.

G. Pipes

1. European

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. English | d. Holland |
| b. Irish | e. German |
| c. French | |

2. American

- a. Commercial
b. Home made

III. Armor

A. Guns

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Pistols | 4. Shotguns |
| 2. Rifles | 5. Flints |
| 3. Muskets | 6. Shot |

B. Cutlery

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Swords | 4. Bayonet |
| 2. Cutlass | 5. Daggers |
| 3. Sabres | |

IV. Buttons

A. Military

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Colonial | c. English |
| b. U. S. | d. German |

B. Civil

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Uniform | 3. Womens |
| 2. Mens | |

V. Metal

A. Pewter

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. English | 3. French |
| 2. German | 4. American |

B. Silver

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. American | 3. French |
| 2. English | |

C. Iron

1. English
2. American

D. Copper and Brass

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. English | 3. German |
| 2. French | 4. American |

VI. Osteology

A. Human

B. Animal

1. Domestic

- a. There are more domesticated animal bones in the historical period - some wild animal bones.

2. Wild

- a. There are more wild animal bones in prehistoric eras. No domestic, except dog in America.

VII. Geology

A. Stonework

1. Source of material
2. Source of materials in mortar

B. Soil

1. Types

- a. Uses

VIII. Architecture

A. Style

1. Medieval European
2. Log

- a. Plank

3. Slowly developing American

B. Materials

1. Native

- a. Stones
- b. Woods Some exceptions
- c. Hardware

2. Imported

- a. Glass
- b. Hardware
- c. Some woods

C. Workmanship

1. The workmanship may indicate more than the ability of the craftsman, the material and tools available. The copying or originality of design.

IX. Coins

A. European

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. English | 4. Dutch |
| 2. French | 5. Swedish |
| 3. Spanish | |

B. Colonial

C. United States

The large amount of assistance needed in the sorting, identification and interpretation of artifacts does not excuse the director of such a project from having a knowledge, not only of general history, but also of the history of the locality in which he is working. The knowledge in general history must not be only of American History, but also of European History preceding the colonization of America and of the time of the colonization because of the effect that politics, religion, and imports had upon the colonies.

There are many areas for historical research that can be explored before, during, and after excavation of a site. In documentary research the following items may serve as a guide:

1. Land Grants and Deeds

2. Insurance policies (fire)

- a. Maps were used in early policies to locate the building insured.
- b. Drawing and written description were used to identify the properties.

3. Tax records.

- a. Window tax
- b. Second floor tax- Gambrel roof

4. Occupants of house

- a. Owners - Names and dates
- b. Lessees - Names and date

5. Genealogical research.

- a. Prominent occupants.

6. Maps

- a. Old
- b. New

7. Old Photographs and drawings of buildings and surrounding area.

8. Photographs of building and area at present time.

- a. Aerial photographs.

9. History of building

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a. Time of construction | d. Alterations |
| b. Fires | e. Repairs |
| c. Floods | |

10. Additional sources of material

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| a. Newspapers | d. Wills |
| b. Diaries | e. Inventories of estates |
| c. Journal | |

11. Civil Records

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. Birth | c. Marriage |
| b. Baptism | d. Death |

There are the usual sources of these materials; libraries, historical societies, and genealogical societies. But there is one important approach usually overlooked. That is, to advertise in area newspapers for all of the above mentioned items.

There are difficulties that will be encountered in the historical research portions of an archaeological project. In some localities it is difficult to get permission to search official records, land grants, deeds, and wills. Usually

civil records are open for inspection. Family records are generally more difficult to locate, and then there is often reticence on the part of the living members of the family to disclose interfamily arguments and escapades.

Historical Societies are helpful, but many times the documents in their possession are not indexed or classified due to a lack of funds and personnel.

At this point the investigator leaves the field of documented history and records. The legends and stories, which may have started as gossip, must be collected, recorded and carefully edited to determine fact from fancy and their relationship to the site being studied. The same care must be used in listening to the recollections of older inhabitants of the neighborhood. The tales that they tell must be heard and investigated; these people will relate what they believe, but time and poor memories will often distort the truth.

Thorough and well done archaeological work and the historical investigation connected with it require time. Remember the site has probably been there for a hundred years or more. Another week or month will make little difference in the total time that involved in arriving at final conclusions, but it may make a tremendous difference in the decision if it is arrived at by hasty or inaccurate investigation.

There should be no antagonism between the historian and the historical archaeologist. Both are seeking the truth of history, each in his own way and collaboration between the two will eventually lead to this end.

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