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*Frank Martine Heal, Editor*



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Frank Martine Heal  
Editor

## THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Once mighty American Indian race,  
At your campfires you dreamed;  
Indian's brave war deeds trace--  
To history's end it seemed.  
Indian chief's slow pace,  
Headgear of bark - colored feathers;  
Or the brave's swift foot-race,  
Through many, many weathers.

Indian in front of his wigwam,  
With his squaw by his side;  
Listening to the beating tom-tom,  
Or cooking with Indian pride.  
Indian art of unique designs,  
Yet a curious fascination betrays;  
For pottery of odd outlines,  
Meeting the travelers passionate gaze.

In their verdant forest home,  
Or on wild grassy plain;  
Where the furious buffalos roam,  
Chased with might and main.  
Full moon in its paleness, and dim,  
The Indian peering with longing eyes;  
Morning star against the black rim.

The Indian awaiting the bright sunrise,  
To the hunting grounds they face,  
Indian lover of nature's rugged face,  
Singer of many a strange melody,  
Indian of mystic beauty and grace.

Winfield Walls.

THE NANTICOOKES OF THE DELMARVIA PENINSULA

Archibald Crozier

As far as I am able to ascertain, most of the peninsula comprising the Lower Delaware, the Eastern Shore Counties of Maryland and a portion of the Eastern Shore Counties of Virginia, were occupied in prehistoric times by the Nanticoke Indians, a tribe of the Algonquin family, who, if they were not actually an off shoot from the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware tribe, were connected linguistically and ethnically with that tribe. They were also closely connected with the Conoy tribe, another branch of the Algonquin family, and it is very probable that in late prehistoric times the two were united, forming a single tribe. Their language was also very closely allied to that spoken by the tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy who occupied the lower end of the Peninsula and extended over a great portion of the tide water region of Virginia.

The first historical mention of this tribe is in Captain John Smith's, History of Virginia. He and twelve of his men set forth on a voyage of discovery on July 24, 1608. He says:

"Entering the river Tockwock, a little stream flowing into the east side of the Bay, the savages all armed, in a fleet of boats, around environed us. So it chanced that one of them could speak Powhatan, and soon all were friendly. When they saw us furnished with Mohawk weapons, and we advising them we had taken them by force, they conducted us to their palisaded town mantelled with bark of trees. Their men, women and children with dances and songs welcomed us. Many hatchets of iron, knives and pieces of brass we saw amongst them, which they reported to have from the Susquehannocks, a mighty people and the mortal enemies of the Mohawks."

That is all that Smith has to say regarding the Nanticokes. The River Tockwock mentioned by him is the one that we know as the Sassafras River, which forms the boundary between Cecil and Kent Counties in Maryland.

Their traditional history is very brief, and affords but little aid in tracing their movements in prehistoric times. An account was given to Heckwelder by an old chief named White, who said that being great trappers and fishers they separated from the Delawares after this tribe had reached the Eastern Coast, and wandered South in search of good hunting and trapping grounds.

The Conoy in 1660, informed the Governor of Maryland of a league that had existed for thirteen generations with an emperor of the Nanticokes at its head, which embraced all the tribes of the province, and also the Potomac tribe in Virginia.

A short time after the settlement of the Maryland Colony, the colonists found the Nanticokes a thorn in its side, and as early as 1642, they were declared to be public enemies, and not until 1678 was the strife ended by a treaty. A renewal of hostilities was threatened in 1687, but by prudent measures this was prevented and the treaty renewed.

In 1698, and from that time forward as long as they remained in the region, reservations were set aside for them. In 1707, they had at least seven villages. In 1722, their principal village called Nanduge by Beverly, contained about one hundred inhabitants and was the home of the empress who ruled over these Indians. At that time, they were probably about five hundred Nanticokes in the region, but in that year they sold most of their lands and began moving North, stopping for a time on the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Juniata. About 1748, the greater part of the tribe went on up the Susquehanna stopping at various places, and finally settled under Iroquoran protection at Chenango, Churnut and Owego on the East branch of the Susquehanna in Southern New York State. They were still estimated at 500 in 1765. A part of the tribe remained in Maryland, near East New Market, where they were still living under the name of Wiwash in 1792, although reduced to about thirty. This colony is supposed to have died out by 1830, but I have a small map of Maryland published in 1833, which still shows an Indian village on the Choptank River in Dorchester County. In 1753, a part of those on the upper Susquehanna joined the Iroquois in Western New York, with whom they were still living in 1840, but the majority of the tribe, in company with the remains of the Mohican and Wappinger tribes, emigrated to the West about 1784 and joined the Delawares in Ohio and Indiana with whom they became incorporated, disappearing as a distinct tribe.

The Nanticokes were distinguished from their neighbors by their peculiar customs. Heckwelder says: "They are said to have been the inventors of a poisonous substance by which they could destroy a whole settlement of people, and they are accused of being skilled in witchcraft. It is certain they are dreaded on this account. I have known Indians who firmly believed that they had people among them who could, if they pleased, destroy a whole army by merely blowing their breath toward them. Those of the Lenape and other tribes who pretend to withcraft say that learned the science from the Nanticokes

What particular characteristic, art or knowledge caused them to be looked upon in this light is not stated; but it is probably their knowledge of poisons and the singular custom, which Heckwelder describes, of removing the bones of their dead from place to place during their various migrations. They appear to have had a chief, to whom the English applied the name of emperor to distinguish them from the subordinate chiefs whom they called kings. The line of descent of the emperor was in the female line, and as noted above, if Beverly be correct, a woman might under certain circumstances, hold the chief office and be termed Empress.

Some idea of the customs and beliefs of the Nanticokes may be gained from the following quotation from the writings of John White, a member of Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition: "The natives are very tall and well proportioned. Their skin is naturally very dark, and they make it uglier by staining it, generally with paint mixed with oil, to keep off the mosquitoes, thinking more of their own comfort than appearance. (Personally I think they were justified in sacrificing appearance for comfort, judging from my experience with the mosquitoes of Lower Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.) They disfigure their countenances with other colors, too, painting them in various and truly hideous and frightful ways, either dark blue above the nose and red below, or the reverse. They live almost to extreme old age without having beards, and they counterfeit them with paint, by drawing lines of various colors from the extremities of the lips to the ears. They generally have black hair, which they carry round in a knot to the left ear, and fasten with a band, adding some ornament which is in estimation among them. Some of them wear on their foreheads the figure of a fish made of copper. They adorn their necks with glass beads strung on a thread like a necklace, though these beads are getting less valuable among them and less useful in trade. They are clothed for the most part in deer skins or some similar kind of covering, which hangs down behind like a cloak. The soles of their feet are as hard as horn, and they tread on thorns and briars without being hurt. Their arms are bows and arrows three feet long tipped with stag horn, or a white flint sharpened at the end. They shoot these with such skill that they can stand off and hit a sparrow in the middle, and in order to become expert by practice, they throw a spear up in the air and then send an arrow from the bow string and drive it into the spear before it falls. But since they do not string the bow very tight, they can not hit a mark at a great distance. They live by means of these weapons and go out every day through the woods and fields to hunt squirrels, partridges, turkeys, and wild animals, for there is an abundance of all these. They live in houses built in an oblong oval shape. Light is admitted into these through a hole in the roof; this also serves to carry off the smoke, as they kindle their fire in the middle of the room, and sleep around the fire. The kings, however, and the chief men have their private apartments, as it were, of their own and beds made by driving four posts into the ground and arranging poles above them horizontally."

According to the same authority, they acknowledged one god of heaven, yet paid him no outward worship, but strove in every way to appease him a certain imaginary spirit, that he might not hurt them. They also worshipped corn and fire.

In referring to their burial customs, Heckwelder states: "These Nanticokes had the singular custom of removing the bones of their deceased friends from the burial place to a place of deposit in the country they dwell in. In earlier times, they were known to go from Wyoming and Chemenk, to fetch the bones from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, even when the bodies were in a putrid state, so that they had to take off the flesh and scrape the bones clean, before they could carry them along. I well remember having seen them between the years of 1750 and 1760, loaded with such bones, which being fresh, caused a disagreeable stench, as they passed through the town of Bethlehem."

The ancient village site on the Choptank River near Cambridge which was occupied until 1722, is much changed from its condition since the place was abandoned. The sand has blown and drifted over the site and has covered the original surface to depth of many feet. During the same time, the exposed face of the cliff has receded, caused by the encroachment of the waters of the Choptank. As a result, the surface once occupied by the village appears on the face of the cliff as a dark line or stratum from one half to one foot in thickness, and extending for nearly half a mile along the shore, showing the extent of the ancient village.

The following account by Mr. Henry C. Mercer gives the results of his exploration of this locality: "About two miles North of Cambridge, Maryland, on the west bank of the left bank of the Choptank, a yellow bluff capped with sand dunes, known as Sandy Point, rises abruptly upon the Bay. On January 4, 1892, at a point on the bluff's face, three hundred yards up the estuary, I dug a trench fifteen feet wide and fifteen feet long, and encountered a thick deposit of human bones mixed with charcoal, and by working on the fifth, with two men, and on the sixth with four men, the entire ossuary was laid bare. It consisted of a layer of human remains of irregular, circular shape, twenty-five feet by twenty feet, eleven and one half feet to two feet deep. In the deposit, some of the bones had been subjected to fire, while some had not. The bone layer might be subdivided thus: first the bottom six inches where the bones were in small fragments, blackened and bedded in masses of charcoal and ashes; second, the middle, next above (five to ten inches) where the skulls, and bones, though somewhat charred, were intact; and third, the top, (six or eight inches), where the bones, though mixed with bits of charcoal, showed no trace of fire.

No implements or trinkets were found with the bones deposit. Roughly speaking, the ossuary must have contained the remains of at least one hundred individuals, but no skeletons or parts of skeletons lay entire in the deposit. The bones lay helter skelter and it was fair to assume that they had been dried and dislocated before being deposited in the ossuary, after the manner of the Choctows, Iriquois, and the Natchez; who are said to have dried and cleaned the bones of their dead, before finally depositing them in ossuaries."

It is stated by Brinton in "The Lenape and their Legends," that the Nanticokes carried cleaned human bones all the way from Maryland to be buried in an Ossuary at Tonawanda, Pennsylvania, and Heckwelder states that bands of them went from Chemenk and Wyoming, Pennsylvania, to bring from Maryland badly smelling bundles of freshly scraped bones; and that he himself had seen them carry such putrid loads between 1750 and 1760 through the streets of Bethelhem.

The Nanticokes sold the tract including Sandy Point to the Whites in 1722, and it is supposed that soon after some of them removed to a reservation near East New Market, Maryland, where they died out about 1830. Others at various times ascended the Susquehanna to settle at the mouth of the Juniata, at Wyoming, at Tonawanda, and finally among the Iriquois of New York and Canada.

There is good reason to suppose, therefore, that the deposit was the work of the Nanticokes, and no little ground for classing with the remains of ossuary mounds likewise, perhaps of Nanticokes origin, on the Susquehanna at Hummel's Wharf, Liverpool and Klemson's Island.

Though we failed to find traces of white contact in the deposit, there was no reason for attributing great antiquity to the bone pits. The tribe may have made them at or about the time of the white encroachments, toward the end of the seventeenth century, if not at the time of their migration in 1722, when in either case motives for concealment might well have existed.

Moreover, the burden of evidence indicates that the deposit was the result of one act or ceremony which may have continued for several days, and disposed of bones stored up for several years, rather than a long series of ceremonial deposits of the prepared remains of individuals brought lot by lot as they died."

Single graves have been exposed on the face of the cliff, evidently near this ossuary, which tends to prove this particular spot to have been the cemetery adjoining the ancient village.

Dorchester County is bounded on the Southeast by the Nanticoke River, and human remains have been discovered on the right bank of the stream just above the village of Vienna, and undoubtedly, many other burial places have been encountered within this region which was once comparatively thickly peopled, no records of which are preserved.

There is still a remnant of this tribe in Lower Delaware along the Indian River, although they are not full bloods, for marriages with whites and negroes have been more or less common among them.

In 1921, through the efforts of Dr. Frank G. Speck, the surviving remnant of the tribe on Indian River formed the Nanticoke Indian Association, headed by Mr. William Russell Clark, who assumed the title of Chief Wineaco. This Association received a charter from the State of Delaware in 1922, and since then has held an annual pow pow about Thanksgiving time, which has become quite an event in Lower Delaware. The object of the Association is to preserve the traditions of the Nanticoke tribe, and to broaden their social and educational advantages, and their spirit is well expressed in the words of their Chief Wineaco at their first annual pow pow: "We want to be known for what we are - God-fearing, law abiding, respectable, honest citizens of the State of Delaware, with good feelings toward all and malice toward none."



## THE DELAWARES

(Editor's note: It has become increasingly difficult for amateur archaeologists to procure copies of the Handbook of the American Indians, Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology. In order that all members of the Archaeological Society of Delaware may be familiar with the history of the Delawares we reprint here in full the account of the Delawares to be found in the Handbook.)

"Delaware. A confederacy, formerly the most important of the Algonquin stock, occupying the entire basin of Delaware r. in e. Pennsylvania and s. e. New York, together with most of New Jersey and Delaware. They called themselves Lenape or Leni-lenape, equivalent to "real men" or "native, genuine men"; the English knew them as Delawares, from the name of their principal river; the French called them Loups, "wolves", a term probably applied originally to the Mahican on Hudson r., afterward extended to the Munsee division and to the whole group. To the more remote Algonquin tribes they, together with all their cognate tribes along the coast far up into New England, were known as Wapanacki, "easterners", or "eastern land people", a term applied also as a specific tribal designation in the form of Abnaki. By virtue of admitted priority of political rank and of occupying the central home territory, from which most of the cognate tribes had diverged, they were accorded by all the Algonquin tribes the respectful title of "grandfather", a recognition accorded by courtesy also by the Huron. The Nanticoke, Conoy, Shawnee, and Mahican claimed close connection with the Delawares, and preserved the tradition of a common origin.

The Lenape, or Delawares proper, were composed of 3 principal tribes, treated by Morgan as phratries, viz: Munsee, Unami, and Unalachtigo (q.v.), besides which some of New Jersey bands may have constituted a fourth. Each of these had its own territory and dialect, with more or less separate identity, the Munsees being particularly so far differentiated as frequently to be considered an independent people.

The early traditional history of the Lenape is contained in their national legend, the Walam Olum (q.v.). When they made their first treaty with Penn, in 1682, the Delawares had their council fire at Shackamaxon, about the present site of Germantown, suburb of Philadelphia, and under various local names occupied the whole country along the river. To this early period belong their great chief, Tamenend, from whom the Tammany Society takes its name (See volume i, No. 2, Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware) The different bands frequently acted separately but regarded themselves as part of one great body. About the year 1720 the Iroquois assumed dominion over them, forbidding them to make war or sales of lands, a condition which lasted until about the opening of the French and Indian war. As the whites, under the sanction of the Iroquois, crowded them out of their ancient homes, the Delawares removed to the Susquehanna, settling at Wyoming and other points about 1742. They soon crossed the mountains to the headwaters of the Allegheny, the first of them having settled upon that stream in 1724. In 1751, by invitation of the Huron,

they began to form settlements in e. Ohio, and in a few years the greater part of the Delawares were fixed upon the Muskingum and other streams in e. Ohio, together with the Munsee and Mahican, who had accompanied them from the E., being driven out by the same pressure and afterward consolidating with them. The Delawares, being now within reach of the French and backed by the western tribes, asserted their independence of the Iroquois, and in the subsequent wars up to the treaty of Greenville in 1795, showed themselves the most determined opponents of the advancing whites. The work of the devoted Moravian missionaries in the 17th and 18th centuries forms an important part of the history of these tribes (see Gnadenhuetten, Missions). About the year, 1770 the Delawares received permission from the Miami and Piankishaw to occupy the country between the Ohio and White rs., in Indiana, where at one time they had 6 villages. In 1798, by permission of the Spanish government, a part of them removed to Missouri and afterward to Arkansas, together with a band of Shawnee. By 1820 the two bands had found their way to Texas, where the Delawares numbered at that time probably at least 700. By the year 1835 most of the tribes had been gathered on a reservation in Kansas, from which they removed in 1867, to Indian Ter. and incorporated with the Cherokee Nation. Another band is affiliated in w. Oklahoma with the Caddo and Wichita, beside which there are a few scattered remnants in the United States, with several hundred in Canada, under the various names of the Delawares, Munsee, and Moravians.

It is impossible to get a definite idea of the numbers of the Delawares at any given period, owing to the fact that they have always been closely connected with other tribes, and have hardly formed one compact body since leaving the Atlantic coast. All the estimates of the last century give them and their connected tribes from about 2400 to 3000, while the estimates within the present century are much lower. Their present population, including the Munsee, is about 1900, distributed as follows: Incorporated with Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., 870; Wichita res, Oklahoma, 95; Munsee, with Stockbridges, in Wisconsin, perhaps 260; Munsee with Chippewa, in Kansas, perhaps 45; "Moravians of the Thames", Ontario, 347, "Munsees of the Thames," Ontario, 122; with Six Nations of Grand r., Ontario, 150.

According to Morgan (Anc. Soc. 171, 1877) the Delawares have three clans (called by him gentes) or phratries, divided into 34 subclans, not including 2 subclans now extinct. These clans which are the same among the Munsee and Mahican, are: (1) Tookseat (round paw; 'wolf'). (2) Pokekooungo ('crawling', 'turtle'). (3) Pullaook ('non-chewing', 'turkey'). These clans—Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey are commonly given as synonymous with Munsee, Unami, Unalachtigo, the three divisions of the Delawares, exclusive of the New Jersey branch. According to Brinton they are not clans, but mere totemic emblems of the geographic divisions above named. Of these the Unami held the hereditary chieftanship. The New Jersey branch probably formed a fourth division, but those bands broke up at an early period and became incorporated with others. Many of them had originally removed from the west bank of the Delaware r. to escape the inroads of the Conestoga. The three clans as given by Morgan are treated under the better known geographic names.

The Took-seat, or Wolf clan, has the following 12 subdivisions: (1) Maangreet (big feet); (2) Weesownetko (yellow tree); (3) Pasakunamon (pulling corn); (4) Weyarnihkato (care enterer, i.e. cave enterer); (5) Tooshwarkama (across the river); (6) Olumane, (vermilion); (7) Punaryou (dog standing by fireside); (8) Kwineekcha (long body); (9) Moonhartarne (digging); (10) Nonharmin, (pulling up stream); (11) Longushharkarto (brush, log); (12) Mawsootoh (bringing along).

The Pokekooungo, or Turtle Clan, has the following 10 subdivisions: 2 others being extinct: (1) Okahoki (ruler); (2) Takoongoto (high bank shore); (3) Seeharongoto (drawing down hill); (4) Oleharkarmckarto (elector); (5) Maharolukti (brave); (6) Tooshkipakwise (green leaves); (7) Tungulungsi (smallest turtle); (8) Welunungsi (little turtle); (9) Leekwinai (snapping turtle); (10) Kwisaesekeesto (deer).

The Pullaook, or Turkey clan, has the following 10 subdivisions: (1) Moharala (big bird); (2) Lelewayou (bird's cry); (3) Mookwungwahoki (eye pain); (4) Mocharmowikarnu (scratch the path); (5) Opinghoki (opossum ground); (6) Muhhowekaken (old shin); (7) Tongonaoto (drift log); (8) Noolamarlarmo (living in water); (9) Muhkrentharme (root digger); (10) Muhkarmhukse (red face); (11) Koowahoke (pine region); (12) Oochukham (ground snatcher).

The divisions of the Munsee, according to Rutterber, were the Minisink, Waoranec, Waranawonkong, Mamekoting, Wawarsink, and Catskill. He names among the Unami divisions the Navasink, Raritan, Hackensack, Aquackanonk, Tappan, and Haverstraw, all in New Jersey, but there were others in Pennsylvania. Among the Unalachtigo divisions in Pennsylvania and Delaware were probably the Neshamini, Shackamaxon, Passayonk, Okahoki, Hickory Indians (?), and Nantuxets. The Gachwechnagechga, or Lehigh Indians were probably of the Unami division. Among the New Jersey bands not classified are the Yacomanshaghking, Kahansuk, Konekotay, Meletecunk, Matanakons, Eriwonec, Asomoche, Pompton (probably a Munsee division), Rancocas, Tirans, Siconesses (Chiconessex), Sewapoo (perhaps in Delaware), Kechemeche, Mosilian, Axion, Calcefar, Assunpink, Naraticon, and Manta (perhaps a Munsee division), The Nyack band, or village, in Rockland co., N.Y. may have belonged to the Unami. The Papagonk band and the Wysox probably belonged to the Munsee, Unami, Unalachtigo.

The following were villages of the Delawares: Achsinnink, Ahasimus (unami?), Alamingo, Allaquippa, Alleghany, Anderson's Town, Aquackanonk, Au Glaise, Bald Eagle's Nest, Beaversville, Beavertown, Bethlehem, (Moravian), Black Hawk, Black Leg's Village, Buckstown, Bullets Town(?), Cashiehtunk (munsee?), Catawaweshink(E), Chikohoki, (For description of this village and others not listed here but known to have been located in Delaware see "Notes on the Archaeology of New Castle County" by Archibald Crozier, Vol. I, No. 4, Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, May, 1934)), Chilohocki (?), Chinkiacomoose (?), Clistowacka, Communipaw (Hackensack), Conemaugh(?), Coshocton, Crossweeksung, Custaloga's Town, Edgpillik, Eriwonec, Frankstown(?), Freiden-shuetten (Moravian), Freidenstadt (Moravian), Gekelemukpechuenk, Gnadenheutten (moravian), Goshgoshunk, Grapevine Town, Greentown(?),

Gweghkongh (Unami?), Hespatingh (Unami?), Hickorytown, Hockhocken, Hogstown(?), Hopocan, Jacob's Cabins (?), Jeromestown (?), Kalbauvane (?), Kanestio, Kanhangton, Katamoonchink (?), Kick- enapawling (?), Kiktheswemud (?), Killbucks, Town, Kishakoquilla, Kiskemeneco, Kiskominitoes (?), Kittaning, Kohhokking, Kuskuski, Languntennonk, (Moravian) Lawunkhannek (Moravian), Lichtenau, (moravian), Little Munsee Town, Macharienkonek (Minisink), Minisink (Minisink), Mohickon John's Town (Mahican?), Munceytown (Munsee), Murdering Town (?), Muskingum, Nain (Moravian), New- comerstown, New Town, Nyack (Unami), Ostonwackin, Outaunink (munsee), Owl's Town, Packadasank (Munsee (?), Papagonk (?), Pas- sayonk, Papagonk (?), Passwotcung, (Munsee), Peckwes (?), Peix- tan (Nanticoke?), Pematuning (?), Pequottink (Moravian), Play- wickey, Pohkopophunk, Quecnashawakee, Rancocas, Reystown (?), Remahenonc, (Unami) Raoymount, Salen (Moravian), Saly Lick, Sawcunk, (with Shawnee and Mingo), Sawkin(?), Schopinaikonck (Munsee), Seven Houses, Shackamaxon, Shamokin (with Seneca and Tutelo, Shannopin, Shenango (with others), Sheshequin, Shingiss, Skehandowa, (with Mahicans and Shawnee), Snakestown (?), Soupnapka (?), Three Legs (?), Tioga (with Munsee and others), Tom's Town, Tullihis, Tuscarawas, Venango (?), Wakatomica (with Mingo, Wechquetank (Moravian), Wekeeponall, Welagamika, White Eyes, White Woman, Will's Town (?), Woapikamikunk, Wyalusing, Wyoming, Wysox (?).

(Note: If members of the Society know of any villages not mentioned in this and Mr. Crozier's article, Mr. Crozier, Chairman of the Survey Committee, would be grateful for information concerning their names and locations in order that they may be properly re- corded on the maps of the Society.)

#### NOTES OF INTEREST

##### Boatstones

Dr. Thomas Wilson, in his "Prehistoric Art", a portion of the report of the United States National Museum for 1896, makes note of a statement of a Mohawk medicine woman that she "declared them to be amulets or charms to enable the witches to ferry them- selves over streams of water, as the broomstick serves modern witches for flight through the air. If this object should be lost, it was believed that her power of flight or passage was gone."

Dr. Wilson adds, "Contrary to every possible usage of these objects as boats, even as toys, they are all drilled and usually with two perforations."

## Gorgetts and Pendants

In above mentioned paper Dr. Wilson makes the following statements. "These were objects of ornament and ceremony.---The difference between the gorget and pendant seems only to have been in the number and position of the holes. A gorget might have been fastened upon the arm as an ornament, while a pendant unless very small, could scarcely be, though both may have been suspended from the neck and worn on the breast."

Many of our collectors have used these terms inter-changeably and have wondered about the possible uses of these objects, many of which, both crude and highly finished, have been found in this State.

## Indians Tested Seeds Before Planting.

When the white men first reached this country, they found that the Indians tested their corn seeds during the late winter to insure a good yield from the spring planting. From their method was evolved the "rag-doll tester" which many modern farmers find useful. The Indian placed several different kinds of seed between layers of moss in a pottery bowl. He kept the moss slightly dampened and placed the bowl in a warm place in his hut. After seven or eight days he removed the layers of moss and examined the seeds. The good seeds would have, by that time, sprouted. The poor ones would remain inert.

## REGULAR MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE

Date: May 26, 1934 - Place: University of Delaware, Newark  
Time: Saturday evening

Note: These minutes have been prepared from notes taken by the Treasurer, Leon deValinger, Jr., in the absence of the Secretary.

President Omwake called the meeting to order and requested the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. There being no alterations or corrections, they were approved as read.

President Omwake presented Dr. Walter HULLIHEN, President of the University of Delaware, who in a brief address extended a most hearty welcome to the members of the Society, at the same time inviting the Society to consider making the University the home for its archaeological collection.

President Omwake discussed the educational program planned for the schools of the State and appointed a committee consisting of: Dr. H. V. Holloway, Chairman, Mr. Archibald Crozier and Miss Anna T. Lincoln.

Additional committees were appointed by the President as will more fully appear below:

Nominating Committee

Dr. H. V. Holloway, Chairman  
Mr. Leon deValinger, Jr.  
Mr. W. W. Mack

Publication Committee

Mr. Frank Martine Heal, Chairman  
Miss Rachael Taylor  
Mr. Leon deValinger, Jr.

Potttery Study Committee

Mr. William O. Cabbage, Chairman  
Mr. John French  
Mr. Archibald Crozier  
Mr. Ralph E. Beers  
Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth  
Miss Rachael Taylor

Exhibit Director

Mr. William O. Cabbage

State Survey Committee

Mr. Archibald Crozier, Chairman  
Mr. Ralph E. Beers  
Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth  
Mr. John French  
Mr. William O. Cabbage  
Mr. W. W. Mack  
Mr. William S. Taber  
Mr. J. Alden Mason  
Dr. D. S. Davidson  
Dr. M. Dalema Draper

Publicity Director

Mr. William P. Frank

Director of Scout Work

Mr. Archibald Crozier

Permanent Home Committee

Dr. Walter Hullihen, Chairman	Mr. H. Clay Reed
Miss Anna T. Lincoln	Mr. Archibald Crozier
Dr. H. V. Holloway	Mr. Lammot duPont
Dr. Frank Morton Jones	Dr. George H. Ryden
Mr. W. W. Mack	Mr. I. B. Finkelstein
Mr. William S. Taber	Senator W. Vernon Steen
Senator E. V. Keith	

President Onwake told of his efforts in connection with the encouragement of archaeology among Boy Scouts supporting his report by a letter from Dr. Dew. In this connection the President mentioned the questionnaires that had been sent to members of the Executive Committee; told of the results obtained, and asked for authorization to publish a bulletin and proceed with an educational campaign in the schools in the State. This authorization was granted by a vote of the members present.

The matter of exchanging copies of the Society's bulletin with the New York Public Library and similar institutions was discussed. Dr. Crozier moved that the Publication Committee and the President be empowered to negotiate with institutions, societies, et cetera, desiring to exchange bulletins. Motion seconded and approved.

Dr. Mason explained the presence of and the purpose of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation and suggested that the Society take some action toward becoming affiliated with the Federation. This prompted the motion by Dr. Ryden that President Onwake approve the by-laws of the Eastern States Archaeological Association which was seconded by Mr. Crozier and approved by the members present.

The following resolutions were introduced by Dr. Ryden and approved:

Be it resolved that:

1. The Secretary of the Society be instructed to communicate with Mr. Allen Craig, of Dover, the sincere sympathies of the Society in the recent death of her husband, Allen Craig, member of the Executive Committee and wise counsellor of the Society.
2. The Secretary of the Society be directed to address to Mr. George Carter, Editor of the Evening Journal-Every Evening, on behalf of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, a letter of appreciation for his kind and generous cooperation and help through the columns of that paper.
3. The Society place in its minutes an expression of gratitude to Dr. Walter HULLIHEN, President of the University of Delaware, for his help in making possible the exhibit of the University Collection (and for his invitation to locate at the University of Delaware the collections of the Archaeological Society of Delaware.)

Dr. D. S. Davidson then told of his work at the Slaughter Beach site and exhibited some of his specimens unearthed as the result of his activities there.

Motion pictures of the Safe Harbor and Athens, Pennsylvania archaeological expeditions were exhibited by Mr. Donald Cadzow after which the meeting adjourned.

W. S. Taber,  
Secretary

Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
Minutes of the Executive  
Committee Meeting, February 17, 1954.

The Executive Committee of the Northeastern States Conference of Archaeological Societies met at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, at eleven o'clock, February 17, 1954. Col. Leigh M. Pearsall, President of the New Jersey Society presided and the following representatives were present: Dr. Athur Parker, Rochester, N. Y.; Vincent J. Schaefer, Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss Frances Dorrance, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Dr. J. Alden Mason, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Murray, Athens, Pa.; Lewis J. Duncan, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. Geiger Omwake, Hockessin, Delaware; Ralph E. Beers, Laurel, Delaware; Dr. Cornelius Osgood, New Haven, Conn.; Douglass Rights, Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. Crozier, Kennett Square, Pa.; and Mrs. Katherine B. Greywacz, Trenton, N. J.

The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting was to prepare for presentation at the afternoon meeting, plans for a permanent interstate organization, including a name, officers, and committees, and a program of work; and he appointed the following Executive Organization Committee to make a report at the afternoon session: Mr. Cadzow, chairman, Dr. Parker and Mr. Philhower. The Chairman then asked for suggestions for a suitable name. After a discussion it was voted to submit the name "Eastern States Archaeological Federation."

Mr. Glenn A. Black of Indianapolis was called to the meeting to tell about the set-up of the Central Section States.

After a discussion as to the officers needed for the Federation, Dr. Parker was appointed chairman of a Nominating Committee including the president or next representative of each state society. This committee was requested to present a ticket at the afternoon conference.

The meeting then adjourned.

Minutes of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation Meeting,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1934.

The second meeting of Northeastern States Conference of Archaeological Societies was held at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, February 17, 1934, at two thirty o'clock. Sixty-four representatives were present.

Col. Leigh M. Pearsall, President of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, called the meeting to order and introduced Horace H. F. Jayne, Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, who expressed a cordial welcome and assured the conference of the whole-hearted cooperation of the Museum.

Donald A. Cadzow, as chairman of the Executive Organization Committee presented a brief report of the morning meeting and moved that the conference organize permanently under the name of "The Eastern States Archaeological Federation" with its purpose "to promote more scientific study of aboriginal remains and to provide means for inter-state cooperation." The motion carried.

Charles Philhower was appointed temporary chairman of the meeting, immediately after which he called for the report of the nominating committee. Dr. Parker then submitted the following slate of officers:

PRESIDENT	Col. Leigh M. Pearsall, Westfield, N. J.
VICE PRESIDENTS	
New York	Charles F. Goddard, New York City
Pennsylvania	Frederick A. Godcharles, Milton, Pa.
Delaware	H. Geiger Omwake, Hockessin, Delaware.



New Jersey  
North Carolina  
Connecticut  
Maryland

Charles A. Philhower, Westfield, N. J.  
Doughlas L. Rights, Winston Salem, N.C.  
Dr. Cornelius Osgood, New Haven, Conn.  
Frank A. Woodfield, Baltimore, Maryland

RECORDING SECRETARY Miss Frances Dorrance, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, Trenton, N. J.  
TREASURER J. Havard Mac Pherson, Trenton, N. J.

By a unanimous vote, Colonel Pearsall was elected, President of the Federation and was asked to take the chair. It was then voted that the rest of the ticket be elected as a whole and that the Secretary cast the ballot. This was done.

The President then announced the following conference committee chairman:

<u>Research</u>	Dr. Arthur C. Parker
<u>Editorial</u>	Charles A. Philhower
<u>Public Education</u>	Donald A. Cadzow and J. Alden Mason
<u>Exhibits</u>	Vincent Schaeffer

It was suggested that the President appoint a committee to consider By-Laws.

The minutes of the Trenton conference held May 27, 1933 were read and approved.

Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Director, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences presented an excellent paper on "Some Primary Considerations in the Determination of Aboriginal Cultures." This paper will be published in full in the Pennsylvania Archaeologist, copies of which may be secured from Miss Frances Dorrance, President of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. D. S. Davidson, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania discussed the Problems of Archaeological Research in the Delmarva Peninsula.

The Delmarva Peninsula includes Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The University of Pennsylvania plans to make a survey there in the near future. The area has been neglected and is quite inaccessible. From a preliminary survey, Dr. Davidson found the Iroquois did not occupy the Peninsula. Their influence extended to certain areas but he does not yet know the importance or extent of that influence. Three tribes are represented in stone implements and pottery found but the typical types of them are not known yet. The area is void of rockshelters; has open sites; its moist, low areas, are not conducive to retention of wood and bone objects. No definite plans are made for survey at present since arrangements are difficult due to three states being involved. He hopes for funds to start work next summer.

Miss Mary Butler, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave some general information concerning the cooperation of the C.W.A. and T.V.A. government projects with archaeologists, and also told of the proposed archaeological survey of Delaware County under C.W.A. grant. Mr. Cadzow announced that the Pennsylvania Historical Commission had applied for C.W.A. fund for a State-wide survey and he suggested that other states do the same. New Jersey reported that they would make application for funds.

Representatives from the various societies presented reports of recent research and plans for future work, as follows:

Delaware - H. Geiger Onwake stated that very little had been done in their state because of necessary economies. Since they have no state museum they plan to ask for a place to exhibit at the State University at Newark. They also will cooperate with Dr. Davidson in his work.

NORTH Carolina - Douglas L. Rights reported that the North Carolina Society had only organized last year but that they wished to thank the eastern societies for helping them. The society is making a survey of sites of Indian mounds and villages. It also hopes to do field excavating and research, form a museum and to classify artifacts.

Connecticut - Dr. Cornelius Osgood, expressed the willingness of Yale University to cooperate with the work of the Federation. He stated that Connecticut was in general very poor in archaeological material but that three years ago the Peabody Museum started a paper survey of the State through which it located quite a number of sites and collections. They hope to continue the survey and record work of individual amateur archaeologists, and to help in organizing them.

Pennsylvania.- Miss Frances Dorrance reported that not much field work had been done but that interesting meetings had been held and publications issued. A letter had been received from Somerset County saying that they were starting a survey; and that Gettysburg was also planning work in Adams County. Miss Dorrance told about a summer meeting at Athens to inspect excavations there; and she called attention to the various archaeological publications on display. She stated that their plans for the future were to develop chapters and to have each county represented in the membership.

Maryland - Frank Woodfield reported that he would have to deal in futures. As Director of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, he is especially interested in the survey of Indian sites which are fast being spoiled. He said that Maryland is organizing a group of interested people and that they hoped to announce soon the formation of a Society.

New York - Dr. Parker reported that the general office or mother chapter of the New York Archaeological Society is in Rochester, with a membership of nearly 400 and that throughout the State are other chapters which report annually to the general New York society.

Vincent Schaefer told about the excellent work being done by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and of their systematic classification of sites and finds. His stimulating report, of the careful but extensive work of this group of young people fired the enthusiasm of all present.

A letter was read from Charles F. Goddard, regretting his inability to be present and telling of interesting bundle burials uncovered by the Long Island Chapter.

New Jersey - Charles Philhower presented a review of recent fieldwork done by the members of the New Jersey Society, including burials with interesting grave furniture found in part of the famous Munsee village, along the east bank of the Delaware, as well as a series of important burials excavated near Red Bank. He announced the release of a new publication on New Jersey Indian Pipes.

Dr. J. Alden Mason told of his pleasure in welcoming the new societies, and said he felt that a drive for new members should be made. He suggested that the representatives join other state organizations, especially new ones who needed advice and encouragement. Dr. Mason asked everyone to sign the register which would be passed around by Mr. Duncan.

Hon. Frederick A. Godcharles urged the further development of the Federation and suggested that possibly Virginia, West Virginia, and Rhode Island could be added to the group.

Dr. Parker, as chairman of the Research Committee, asked the federation to concentrate on the study of pottery during the year, securing photographs or drawings of typical vessels, indicating scale, location, specific site, etc. If no complete pottery is available, the same thing should be done with fragments of vessels. He requested that these photographs be forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary so that a formal report on pottery could be submitted at the next meeting.

Dr. Parker stated that the Research Committee would soon draw up a field record sheet that would be printed in large quantities and distributed to the members at cost.

Miss Dorrance expressed a vote of thanks to the University of Pennsylvania Museum for the privilege of holding the conference there and to Dr. Mason for arranging for the delightful luncheon. The meeting was adjourned.

Frances Dorrance  
Recording Secretary

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