

ARTIFACTS

Vol. VII No. 4 Summer 1979

The American Indian Archaeological Institute



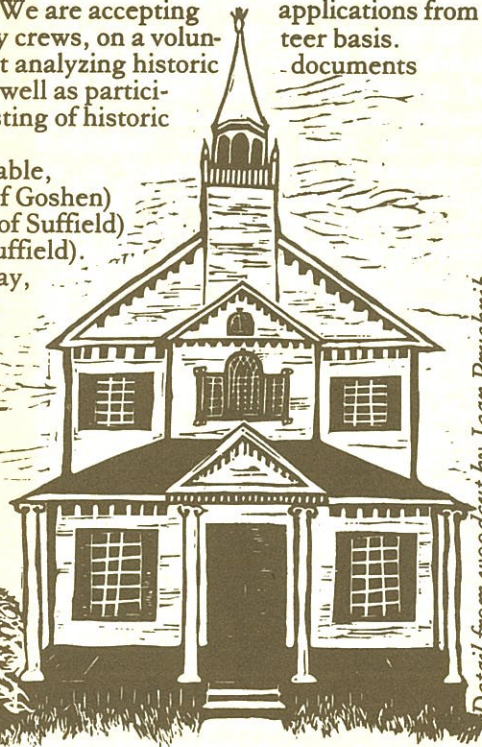
FIELD NOTES

FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR FIELDWORK: SUMMER 1979

During the summer of 1979 the Research Department will be studying the historic archaeological resources of two towns in Connecticut: Goshen in Litchfield County and Suffield in Hartford County. We are accepting applications from persons who wish to work with our survey crews, on a volunteer basis. Opportunities are available to learn about analyzing historic documents (tax lists, account books, land deeds), as well as participating in the mapping, surveying and testing of historic archaeological sites.

A total of four one-week slots are available, including June 25-29 (work in the Town of Goshen) July 2-6 and July 9-13 (work in the Town of Suffield) and August 13-17 (work in the Town of Suffield). Volunteers would work eight hours per day, 5 days a week with the experienced crew. Room and board facilities would be available at the Gunnery in Washington or at Loomis-Chaffee in Windsor (for the weeks in Suffield) at a cost of \$50.00 per week.

It is possible to register for more than one of these week-long sessions, but we ask that people work the entire week. If you are interested in this opportunity, please contact Russell G. Handsman or Roberta Hampton in the Research Department.



Detail from woodcut by Jean Pruchnik



"How Archaeologists Acquire Knowledge", an exhibit prepared by Russ Handsman, Roberta Hampton and Chrissie Hoepfner of the Institute's Research Department is on display at the Litchfield Historical Society. Using artifacts, diagrams and texts, the exhibit describes how archaeologists study the past and learn to interpret it, as a function of the present. The Litchfield Historical Society, on East Street, is open Tuesdays through Saturdays, from 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The Business Office of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF) has been moved to the AIAI. Dr. Roger Moeller, director of research and president-elect of ESAF has been named business manager. The primary duty of the ESAF business office is to fill orders for copies of the Federation's educational and scientific publications. The complete library of the Federation and its archives since its formation over 40 years ago will also be housed at the Institute by fall. The ESAF library privileges are the same as those for the research and educational libraries: materials may be used on the premises, by appointment only.

con't. on page 12

NON-TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY: ARCHAEOLOGY IN A WETSUIT

Editors' Note: A co-field director of last summer's AIAI archaeological survey of the Housatonic and Shepaug Rivers, John Stech continued his archaeological studies into the winter. Instead of walking corn fields and digging test pits, however, his training involved new skills and an unusual econiche. Herewith is John's account of underwater archaeology off the coast of Florida.

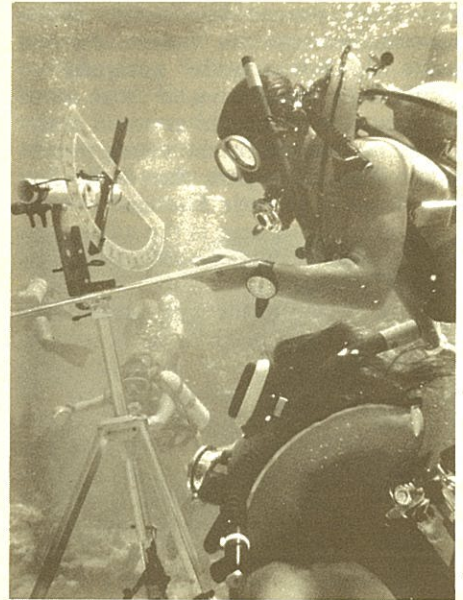
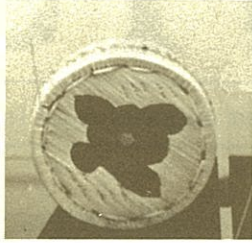


Photo courtesy of NHMI

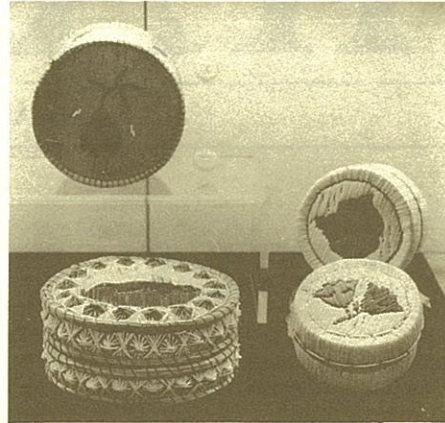
During December and January of this past winter, while archaeology in the Northeast hibernated in the lab, fieldwork continued in more temperate areas like the Florida Keys. From December 15 through January 5 the Newfound Harbor Marine Institute (NHMI) hosted a Pilot Field School in Underwater Archaeology and Coastal Human Ecology which attracted students and cultural resource managers from all over the United States. Located in the lower Florida Keys, NHMI is a private, non-profit scientific and educational organization, providing meals, lodging, laboratories, libraries, boats and professional instruction to visiting groups of up to 120 persons. Through funding from the

con't. on page 2

SHOP TALK



Photos by Frederick Clymer
Some examples of the disappearing art of fine quill work on birchbark, trimmed with sweet grass, from Canada



From time immemorial collecting has been a respected avocation the world over. Nowhere can better material for a collection be found than among Native American artisans across the Americas. Not only do their arts and crafts provide anthropological interest and aesthetic satisfaction, but they have proved historically to be superior investments. Indian arts and crafts do not require antiquity to assure their intrinsic value. It is a sad fact that few of the old arts and crafts are being learned by the young people today. This is, in part, due to the fact that there is so little financial reward in the effort. But here is the advantage to the collector who would like a new field of interest.

As an example, the weaving of rugs by young Navajo girls is becoming rarer all the time. Since the dearth of a market for rugs, caused largely by World War II, fewer and fewer of the young women are willing to take the trouble to learn how to weave or spend the time making rugs. The result is that the few that are available command ever-rising prices. The weavers are gradually becoming an older population and prices will not soon come down. Navajo rugs are an excellent investment.

Iroquois dolls, fashioned from cornhusks and decorated with feathers, leather and beadwork are also becoming scarce. Those in the Shop come from Canada; all are signed by their makers. We have some unusual dolls which portray canoers, snowshoers and lacrosse players. Though not as expensive as the carved and painted Kachina dolls, they have an equal interest and as much variety for the collector. They are often representative of more ordinary activities, illustrations of daily life, in contrast to the Kachina dolls which reflect the complex seasonal ceremonies of the Hopi. In both cases there is little doubt of the increasing value of the dolls with the

passage of time, if only because there are few people making these items with real artistry.

In many of the old crafts there is much to be said for collecting as a form of investment, if only because in a market which is expanding slowly, there is room for the individual craftsman to develop himself as an artist as well as to carry on a tradition. The collector, therefore, can exercise his taste and discretion as he builds up an assortment of the work of contemporary Native American artisans. Already one can recognize the work of a number of men and women by their distinctive styles and their personal handling of traditional design elements. Jewelry, paintings, pottery, all are examples of a *developing* art or craft today, and the superlative work of young individuals is beginning to command well-deserved high prices, exactly as is the case with non-Indian artists. The advantage to the Native American pieces is their intrinsic uniqueness derived from their origins.



The Institute is dedicated to encouraging the sale of the best of Indian arts and crafts through its shop.* The AIAI has good friends among those who know where these arts and crafts are to be found, and it also has valuable contacts among dealers. If you are seeking a way both to invest wisely and to be of concrete assistance to the arts and to artists, consider collecting Native American arts and crafts. You stand to gain both financially and aesthetically, besides helping the Native American artists and the Institute.

—Joan Cannon

**Editors' Note:* The Institute condones the buying and selling of *only* those Native American arts and crafts which were *made specifically for sale.*

NON-TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
con't. from page 1

National Endowment for the Humanities and private sources the three week field school was held under the direction of R. Duncan Mathewson, Dr. Steven J. Gluckman and Dr. Edwin S. Dethlefsen.

The curriculum provided an interdisciplinary approach to theory and fieldwork in conservation archaeology and management of underwater and terrestrial archaeological resources. A combined view of the archaeological, biological, geological, commercial and political aspects of cultural resource management was presented in depth. Theoretical background was structured as an intensive daily lecture series featuring over twenty-five prominent guest speakers. The lectures were followed up by an informal workshop discussion after dinner each evening. Practical skills were developed on field trips to a wide range of archaeological sites. Numerous historic shipwreck sites lie on the outer coral reef only four miles from NHMI. One well-known site, used as an underwater mapping project, was the wreck of the *H.M.S. Looe*, a 44-gun British frigate which struck the reef and sank in 1744. This site was first investigated by Ed Link and Mendel Peterson in 1951 through funding from the Smithsonian Institution and is now undergoing archaeological reassessment by NHMI.

A collapsible grid made from PVC tubing and covering an area of 16 square meters was assembled underwater and placed over wreck debris and ballast stones. Data were recorded and sketches made by the divers using pencils and linoleum slates for writing underwater. The curriculum also offered demonstration and participation in the use of advanced technological tools helpful to nautical sites survey. During one boat trip, a magnetometer (metal detector) was towed in a search pattern and revealed the positions of iron objects on the sea floor. Buoys could be deployed to mark any findings, and divers could later be sent for further reconnaissance to identify and pinpoint the object. On a field trip to Key Largo, Dmitri Rebikoff demonstrated his impressive closed circuit color video system useful for underwater data recording and photogrammetric surveys. Divers operated a hand-held camera that was connected to the video recorder on the boat. The color, clarity and overall quality of the videotape reproduction was superb and showed great potential for archaeological use. Another demonstration

con't. on page 9



"OUT - REACH"

We are beginning to welcome more and more school and civic groups at the AIAI Visitor Center again. During the winter hiatus we developed many new programs, some of which have been implemented. We are now turning our attention to more specialized program needs—those of the handicapped, senior citizens and any other group whose needs and interests may not be presently met by existing programs. We want to assure AIAI's accessibility as an educational opportunity for everyone.



The eleven-week Mitchell Elementary School Program for twenty-two gifted fourth, fifth and sixth graders has called forth many hidden talents of the education staff. Since February 1 these students have traveled to the Institute on Thursdays for an hour and a half. The program will conclude May 3 at the Mitchell School, Woodbury, Connecticut, where the students will host classmates, parents and the AIAI education staff in a group activity of their own design, illustrated by slides taken during the AIAI program.



Mitchell students excavating "shoe box" site

Orchestrating hands-on learning experiences, lectures, ecology/botany hikes, slides and filmstrips, "council fire" discussions, role playing, archaeological and cultural simulations and independent research was the education staff with the assistance of Judy Plummer, Mitchell's "gifted" and gifted teacher. Judy's educational expertise and sensitive overview of the AIAI course made this first concentrated Native American Studies Program a vital learning experience for students and teachers alike. The

AIAI looks forward to designing similar in-depth, long-range enrichment programs for other schools. We will especially welcome the pioneering Mitchell School again!



Many new faces learned about archaeology and the cultures of Native American peoples during January, February and March when education staff presented assemblies throughout the state. A listing of assembly offerings is available from the Education Department upon request.



Another first for AIAI's outreach occurred on Wednesday, March 28, 1979, when we held an all-day student teachers' workshop for Southern Connecticut State College entitled "The First Peoples of Connecticut: the American Indian". The workshop, arranged by Ned Grace of SCSC, introduced these prospective teachers to AIAI as an educational resource by presenting three learning components: the science of archaeology—fieldwork techniques and interpretive analysis; Eastern Woodland Indian lifeways; and ethnobotany—the uses of native plants by the first peoples of Connecticut. The luncheon break was enhanced with a "taste of nature". Each participant was given a prototype of AIAI's "teacher's resource packet". (This packet will be available in the fall for a nominal fee.)



On May 14 the Herb Society of America reserved the Institute for its monthly meeting and, naturally, staff ethnobotany teacher and author/artist, Barrie Kavasch, created a springtime ethnobotanical experience for this distinguished group.



Volunteers finally responded to our plea for help with the many confirmed spring field trips. An intensive Interpreters' Training Program took place during April. These scheduled several thousand students will have their various 90-minute programs enriched

by the assistance of our new interpreters: Ellen Driscoll, a graduate student residing in Southbury; Rosemarie DeVore of Woodbury; Trustees Dodie Nalven and Weymouth Somerset, both of Washington; Gail Gradowski, our Curtis Road neighbor; and Penny Bowie, staff "woman Friday". *We will train you whenever you are ready to become an AIAI interpreter.*



Archaeology as a career was second on the list of Region 12's middle schoolers! Steve Post, staff archaeology teacher, outlined the educational requirements and professional responsibilities of an archaeologist for the Shepaug School and Region 14 at their April Career Days. AIAI draws upon numerous professions to carry out its activities and can define a variety of professions for career education programs.



Mitchell student "archaeologist" taking field notes during "shoe box" dig

"The First Peoples of Connecticut: the American Indian",* a seminar to enrich the social studies curriculum in all grades, will be offered on Wednesdays, September 26 - November 14, 1979, from 3:30 - 5:30 p.m. at the AIAI Visitor Center. The seminar will include the following components:

September 26: Ethnobotany: the adaptation of nature's seasonal floral resources by the American Indian, illustrated by the Quinnetukut Habitats Trail and AIAI's herbarium

con't. on page 7

*We do not mean to imply by "the American Indian" that there was only one Indian culture. There were over 200 diverse cultures in pre-Columbian North America.

—Editors' Note.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The spring meeting of AIAI's Education Committee took place on Tuesday, March 8, 1979, at 3:00 p.m. The members devoted their energies to sampling a "taste of nature" (honey hemlock tea, "February sumac candy," dried apples, sea dulse, sunflower seeds and corn-raisin bread) while discussing potential teaching aides and other educational resources concerning Native American peoples that the Institute should/could make available.

In the fall the Education Department intends to offer, for a nominal fee, outreach materials: a teachers' resource booklet, a traveling library for classroom use, select artifact loan kits, various audio-visual programs with scripts, exhibits and posters. (Artifacts of unknown provenience and no research value compose the lithic kits and exhibits because we believe the "real thing" is most viable educationally.)

Dr. Henry Versnick, superintendent of Region 12 (Washington, Roxbury and Bridgewater), has consented to serve on this committee. We welcome Dr. "V".

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, May 31, 1979, at 3 p.m. The central topic will be ways in which AIAI programs can be modified to reach a wider audience to include such groups as senior citizens and the handicapped.



The small illustrations in this issue represent Native American petroglyphs and pictographs and were done by Jean Pruchnik and Sharon Wirt.



"OUT -
REACH"



Special workshop for Boy Scout Troop 487

THE LAKE KITCHAWAN MASTODON DIG

Several years ago a dig was conducted at the Athena site in Pound Ridge, New York, by members of the Norwalk Community College Club of Archaeology. This dig was the beginning of a long series of archaeological investigations in the area, which have included the discovery of one, and possibly two, Paleo-Indian sites. Nothing, however, could have prepared us for what has become the most exciting discovery yet made in the area: the remains of an American mastodon [*Mammuth americanum*] which had perished in the waters of Lake Kitchawan.

The initial discoveries consisted of a femur and an upper molar and were found by Ms. Robin Ward and Dr. Paul Schacknow in an area adjoining the lake. Dr. Schacknow contacted Norwalk Community College after hearing of our activities in the area, and a meeting was arranged to examine the bones and discuss the possibility of recovering the remaining portions of the skeleton. At this meeting it was learned that several more bones had been found years before by a contractor, Mr. Benjamin Preli. Mr. Preli was contacted and told us that the bones had originally been resting in the bottom of the lake and were removed during the recent dredging of the lake for fill that was deposited on the present shore. Despite the fact that these bones were no longer in their original context, it was decided that an attempt should be made to recover any remaining bones, as they would not last much longer due to their removal from the lake bottom. The fact that several Paleo-Indian artifacts had been found nearby raised the slim possibility that an association may have existed between the mastodon and man.

Several days in July and September were spent excavating the site. Members of the Norwalk Community College Archaeology Club, aided by several neighbors and members of MALFA (museum and laboratory for archaeology), dug a series of narrow test trenches that revealed the location of a concentration of bones. These trenches were then widened to one meter and excavated to the water table, which was usually within 50 centimeters of the surface. The dredging deposits consisted of a mixture of clay, gravel and peat, the latter of which contained skeletal remains. Although many bones were found, they probably represent a very small portion of the skeleton since they were highly fragmented and in a poor state

of preservation. This necessitated the removal of some specimens en bloc to prevent further disintegration. Several artifacts were recovered as well, including an Archaic projectile point, a grit tempered potsherd and modern debris in the form of nails and bottles.

In an effort to determine if portions of the skeleton remained in the lake, three volunteer scuba divers, Vikkie Lamas, Peter Wheelton and Serge Migdal, spent a weekend searching the bottom of the lake. An area of approximately 500 square meters was covered using a grid system of marine cord which guided the divers' movements. Although a few of the trenches gouged by the dredge were located, poor visibility and the tendency of the mud to clog the divers' breathing regulators, as well as the depth of the mud and peat (3-5 meters) prevented the discovery of any further remains.



From left to right, Ms. Robin Ward, Dr. Paul Schacknow and Mr. John Harman examine a mastodon molar from the Ward-Schacknow Site.

To date approximately 20 individual mastodon bones have been recovered. These include two molars, a rib, a vertebra, several leg bone fragments, a femur, several toe or ankle bones and a tusk fragment. In addition, Mr. Preli donated the material he found years ago, which includes a nearly complete lower jaw. Work has now begun to clean and preserve the bones. This process was made much easier through the aid, last year, of Ms. Sharron Turner and Ms. Jane French of the American Indian Archaeological Institute, who have shared with us their experiences concerning the preservation of the mastodon at the AIAI. Upon completion of the study of the remains, it is planned that they will be donated to and displayed at the Ward Pound Ridge Reservation Trailside Museum in New York State.

—Ernest A. Wiegand
Norwalk Community College

MEMBERS MEETINGS

Central Places and Social Places: Historic Connecticut's Settlement Patterns

Russ Handsman explained the complex problem of trying to uncover the cultural landscape of 18th and 19th century Euro-american Connecticut for the March 1 Members Meeting. With the aid of slides Russ discussed the factors involved in the evolution of a "social place"—a "rural village"—to a "central place"—an "urban village". In order to puzzle out settlement patterns for early western Connecticut, Russ and other members of the research staff have sifted through countless land records, maps, probate records and account books. Reconstructing mind sets or "cultural logic" and social/ecological pressures which contributed to these patterns is made difficult by (1) the difficulty of putting

one's self into another's "cultural shoe" and (2) having some valuable pieces of the written record missing. Interestingly, Russ noted that driving from Northfield to Milton and Goshen is a drive through time. One can see the range of settlement patterns in Litchfield County—200 years of changes extant at one time, a cultural landscape that is at once 20th and 18th centuries!

Exhibits—an Art and a Science

On April 5, Patty McNamara, staff exhibit coordinator, spoke on the "AIAI as an Exhibit Design Testing Center". She presented a summary history of visitor behavior research in museums and discussed how AIAI and several other museums are proving grounds for new approaches to exhibitry. Museum visitor behavior research dates back almost 50 years, and yet,

ironically, many museums still plan exhibits which, while they may be aesthetically pleasing or have attractive gadgetry, are not effective. They either do not take into account the results of former and on-going studies or they measure the public's response and exhibit effectiveness *after* it has been more or less permanently installed.

The exhibits Patty is developing for the AIAI Visitor Center are relatively novel ones. They involve a lengthy formative period during which visitor response is measured and exhibits changed accordingly. They also introduce the visitor to a body of information, ideas and artifacts in such a way as to invite her/him to *participate* in the exhibits rather than to simply view them. In the final analysis both the staff *and* the public will have contributed to the completed design and content.

1979-80 MEMBERS MEETINGS SCHEDULE

Dates to be Announced

September

"Native Harvests and the Harvest Ceremony"

Barrie Kavasch, *Ethnobotany Teacher*
Trudie Lamb, *Director of Native
American Studies Program*
Dave Richmond, *Native American
Teacher and Craftsman*

October

"Iroquois Crafts"

Guest Speaker: Christina Johannsen,
Anthropologist

November

"Facts and Fantasies about Native American
Women: Reading between the Lives"

Sharon Wirt
Anthropology Instructor

March

"Washington, Connecticut: First Settled
8,000 B.C."

Roger Moeller,
Director of Research

April

"Don't Put Your Light under a Bushel: The
Pure Church & Congregational Archi-
tecture in Litchfield County"

Russell Handsman,
Anthropologist

May

Annual Meeting

June

"Is there More to Colonial House Raising
than Meets the Eye?"

Joanne Bowen,
Zooarchaeologist

July

"More than Bows and Arrows"—a film pre-
senting the cultural achievements of Indian
peoples throughout the U.S. Discussion
following.

August

"Eastern Woodland Indian Dreams"

Guest Speaker: Dr. Raelene Gold,
Psychiatrist

NEEDED

HELP!!! New exhibits are going up and the exhibit staff could use some assistance. Most of this work has already begun, or will begin immediately. We will be happy to train individuals for some jobs; others will require some skill or prior experience. All work may be done either on weekdays or weekends.

Some Skill Required

painting
artifact mounting
hand lettering labels
miscellaneous carpentry
typing

We'll Train

dry mounting labels
stretching felt over display panels
library research
mounting permanent exhibits
observing and interviewing visitors

Please contact:

Patty McNamara or
Anne Sherburn
AIAI
Box 260
Washington, CT 06793
868-0518

If you write, please include a description of your skills, prior experience and interests.

OUR KINGDOM FOR A HORSE...
A PIG, A GOAT, ETC.



As the most commonly occurring remains of man's diet excavated from archaeological sites, animal bones can provide valuable information on subsistence patterns for prehistoric and historic peoples. These bones are discarded food remains, the end product of a number of human activities including animal husbandry practices, butchering, food preparation, consumption and, finally, disposal. By identifying the species present and studying how each of these activities influenced the final form of the bones, archaeologists can interpret the importance of these animals to the lifeways of those occupying the site.

While at the Institute, Joanne Bowen has worked on the analysis of faunal remains excavated from a number of sites. She has completed the identification of bones excavated from the Woodruff Cave Site, a Woodland site in western Connecticut, and is currently working on the analysis of faunal remains from a 17th and 18th century plantation in Stratford, Virginia, and an 18th and 19th century tavern site in Northfield, Massachusetts. With these two historic sites, interpretations based on the identification and analysis of the bones will focus on the exploitation of the wildlife resources, animal husbandry practices and the relative importance of domestic animals and wildlife in the colonists' diet.



Joanne Bowen

The identification of these bones requires comparing them with complete skeletons of known specimens.
con't. on page 10



HERBARIA

For thus the tale was told
By a Penobscot woman
As she sat weaving a basket,
A basket or *abaznoda*
Of that sweet-scented grass
Which Indians dearly love.

—Charles Godfrey Leland
(Mason, 1976, p. 372)

Native plants in many environments were worked artistically into crafts by the American Indians. Of the myriad uses for their extensive botanical world, no other plant survives in its usage better than the sacred sweet grass. Only a few of the vast number of grasses (*Gramineae*) growing on this continent are fragrant. Usually, upon drying, their aromatic quality materializes. The fragrance is the result of certain compounds and chemicals inherent in the grass. The odor ranges from the delicious, familiar "hay-scent" to an almost "vanilla" fragrance in certain grasses. Thus the name, "sweet grass". When whole fields are mowed the fragrant grasses perfume the nonfragrant grasses, and the aromas mingle and spread.

In our north temperate zone there are certain familiar species of *Gramineae* with known Indian usage. The *Hierochloa odorata* and *Torresia odorata* are native perennial grasses that can attain 1 meter (ca. 3¼ feet) in height. These durable deep green grasses were/are harvested during the midsummer, usually during berry-picking season, as they grow in the same habitat. These special grasses were generally cut in order to insure that successive new growth would come from the remaining roots each year. While fresh and shiny green, these long-bladed grasses were bundled and tied or carefully braided for storage and future use. The long, thick braids of grass signified the "hair of Mother Earth" (Richmond, 1979).

Many different tribal uses of sweet grass speak of its importance in Indian societies. Plains Indians carried it in their hunting bags along with their medicinal roots and herbs; small quantities of the grass were burned over the fire and ceremonially offered as incense. These grasses were also used to fashion dolls for Indian children, and the laid strands were coiled into basketry and braided into men's and women's hair.

The *Hierochloa odorata*, also known as Indian grass or vanilla grass, was

collected in mid-July through September. Its long leaves were dried (away from the sun in order to preserve their shiny greenness) and used for sewing and weaving bags and baskets by Ojibwa, Potawatomi, Menomini and Ottawa. (Smith, 1932).

The Chippewa used their sacred sweet grass in a variety of ways. "Young people, chiefly young men, carried a braid of sweet grass and cut off two or three inches of it and burned it for perfume. [They] wore two braids of sweet grass around their necks, the braids being joined in the back and falling on either side of the neck like braids of hair." (Densmore, 1928, p. 381).

The Eurasian-introduced Sweet Vernal Grass, *Anthoxanthum odorata*, is one of the earliest spring grasses and one of the latest—lasting well into the autumn. This fragrant perennial grass had many uses among the Wisconsin cultures, especially the Forest Potawatomi who used it in their intricate baskets (Smith, 1933).

The stems and leaves of many different grasses, rushes and sedges were basketry materials, used throughout the western hemisphere by most native peoples. Northeastern Woodland Indians favored the long, sweet-scented leaves of *Savastana odorata* as basket materials (Coville, 1976). The Penobscots of Maine, the Abenakis of Ontario, and the Onondagas and Mohawks of New York and Canada have long practiced their ancient arts, most notably utilizing the sweet grass woven among black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) splints. The grasses are our most prolific wildflowers. Their durability should be cherished and their habitats preserved.

—Barrie Kavasch

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HERBARIUM HAPPENINGS

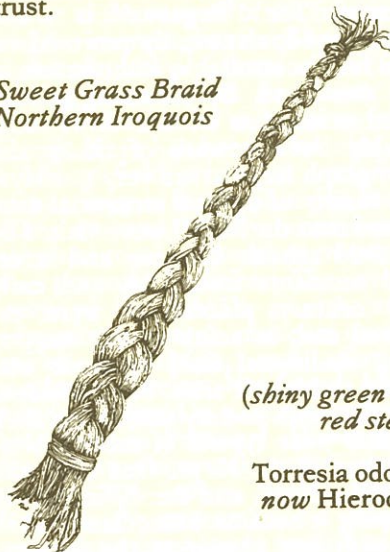
Winter provided the opportunity to visit established herbariums and peer more deeply into the fascinating world of botany. Pressed plant specimens are a durable reference, which can survive many hundreds of seasons. Within herbariums pressed plants are organized for complete scientific investigation, for artists' reference and for serious research.

The outstanding collection of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Herbarium focuses upon the native and introduced plant species of the north-eastern United States. Under the direction of Dr. Stephen Tim (who willingly checked the botanical accuracy of *Native Harvests*) and Tom Delendick, this herbarium is an exciting research entity.

The botany of northwestern Connecticut is preserved in the Regina Laudis Abbey Herbarium, Bethlehem, Connecticut, with plant specimens from this 300-acre sanctuary. Sister Hildegard's special botanical interests are lichens and fungi.

Eileen K. Scofield, Assistant Curator of the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium, cares for a world-wide collection of over 4,000,000 botanical specimens. This impressive herbarium is now considered to be a national trust.

Sweet Grass Braid
Northern Iroquois



(shiny green with
red stems)

Torresia odorata
now *Hierochloa*

The Delaware Resource Center and Trailside Museum at the Ward Pound Ridge Reservation, Cross River, New York, houses the unique research of Nicholas A. Schoumatoff. Nick's ethnobotanical herbarium, seed collections, reference file, oral history tapes and a library of over a thousand volumes and articles are an invaluable resource of Native American plant knowledge and usage.

Through these field trips, our own

field work and the generous gift of over two hundred excellent botanical specimens from Sterling and Ruth Parker's herbarium, the AIAI Ethnobotanical Herbarium was established in January. With the guidance of Sterling Parker, a small crew of dedicated volunteers work to expand AIAI's collection of plants with known usage by American Indian peoples. Our personal gratitude goes to each of our botany volunteers: Dodie Nalven, Elsa Jennings, Linda Prim, Leigh Wells, Jan Mitchell, Andrea Rush, John Harman, Linda Potter and Diana Wright. Without their dedicated help, and Sterling's guidance, we could not have progressed this far.

Dodie Nalven and Barrie Kavasch attended the AABGA (American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta). This was a rich distillation, by way of mini-courses and lectures, of winter interests in museums and their grounds. Skilled programming and appealing events were discussed as tools for generating museum attendance and volunteer roles during the off season.

A number of winter courses were enjoyed at the New York Botanical Garden by Barrie Kavasch and several energetic and faithful botany volunteers. The long drive to the Bronx has become a rewarding experience for several of our staff, as the car usually goes full of interested people—especially on weekends! Lauren Brown's class and field study, "Weeds in Winter", was a stimulating example of sharing the winter environment with ease, knowledge and appreciation. Happily, Lauren has consented to act as one of our consultants for the AIAI Habitats Trail and environment. This knowledgeable young botanist is based at the Yale Herbarium and is, incidentally, another protégé of Sterling E. Parker's.

The fifteen acres on which the Institute is situated is our "living herbarium". This educational tool is receiving some well-deserved volunteer attention. Our grounds and woodlands surrounding the Visitor Center reflect the natural environment and its myriad uses to early people, as well as to naturalists. We tapped and sapped select black birch and sugar maple trees at winter's end and are grooming and improving the Habitats Trail, which receives heavy use. We will be labeling this rich botanical environment and asking for additional volunteer assistance for our wide variety of outdoor needs...if you are interested, and have any time to contribute, please call 868-0518 for details.

—Barrie Kavasch



"OUT -
REACH"

con't. from page 3

October 3: Prehistoric lifeways of the eastern American Indian: social structure, family life, education, government

October 10: Historic lifeways of the eastern American Indian: Impact of the colonists

October 17: World view: religion - myths - legend - oral tradition

October 24: Connecticut Indian lifeways today plus *More Than Bows and Arrows*, a film highlighting the cultural achievements of the American Indians throughout the United States

October 31: Prehistoric archaeology: methodology and field work

November 7: Historic archaeology: methodology and field work, experimental archaeology

November 14: Application: design a curriculum component for your age level. Group critique. (5 p.m. - 9 p.m. special session with Potluck Supper)

These seminars will have required reading. They will include lecture and discussion. The last session will be an open workshop in which curriculum components for elementary, middle and secondary school levels will be presented by the participants for evaluation.



Contact the Education Department to register. The tuition is \$40/members, \$45/non-members. (Pending action of the Joint Teacher Education Committee of the State Department of Education, this seminar will be offered for inservice activity credit in affiliation with RESCUE.)

—Susan Payne



Meeting to be held to discuss
Summer's Programs

On June 5, 1979, at 7:30 p.m., there will be a meeting at the Institute for all those persons interested in doing volunteer work with the Research Department this summer. Russ Handsman and Joanne Bowen will discuss the research program and describe what sorts of activities will be taking place. All those persons who have already volunteered or registered for a training session are invited, as well as those who are interested in such opportunities. Refreshments will be provided.



Native American Craftspeople Weekend Workshop Series



The Native American craft workshop series, sponsored by a matching grant from the Connecticut Commission for the Arts, has met with success and each class has been filled to capacity almost immediately. The fourth in the series, the "Beadwork" workshop, was no different. In fact, it was in such demand that resident craftsman/teacher Dave Richmond agreed to accommodate another twenty potential readers on Saturday, April 28th.

Everyone convened in the new classroom where Dave gave a brief history of Native American beadwork and shared examples of nineteenth and twentieth century beadwork from the AIAI collection. Participants, who included a contingent of young girls from the Mid-Fairfield Council of Campfire Girls, then moved into the research laboratory where they were introduced to two different styles of beading: the "popular" loomwork and the rosette style. At the end of each



Photos by Frederick Clymer



Dave Richmond showing loomwork

class people were able to take home their work, which included a handsome, homemade loom.

Each workshop has given people an opportunity to see or participate in a variety of traditional crafts and, at the same time, experience and appreciate the skill, patience and creativity which native peoples developed. Many of the visiting Native Americans teaching their crafts during this series represent the last of the peoples skilled in the old way.

The last two workshops were "Basketry" (May 19-20) with Irene Richmond, Mohawk, from the St. Regis Reservation and "Pottery in the Old Way" (June 2-3) led by Red Thunder Cloud, Catawba. The enrollment for each of these had been filled since late winter. Such success emphasizes one thing: that we would be well advised to plan a greater variety of workshops as well as increase the number. We look forward to doing both.

FRIENDS OF THE INSTITUTE

The AIAI owes ten years of thanks to many individuals for the many thousands of volunteer hours contributed to its myriad activities. As an expression of its ongoing appreciation and indebtedness to you donors, AIAI, under the leadership of Deborah Swigart, established "The Friends of the Institute", a formal volunteer organization, as a means of recognizing each and every individual volunteer contribution.

Two meetings of "Friends of the Institute" were held on January 17th and 18th. Approximately thirty "friends" joined the staff and President Ned Swigart for an introduction to the needs and operation of the Institute.

When you volunteer in a given area you will be given a job definition and we will train you. You will be directly responsible to the particular person with whom you are working. As a volunteer you will be considered *auxiliary* staff. We also realize that some people will want to volunteer in more than one area, and that is indeed possible—and welcome! As a volunteer you are automatically a member of "Friends of the Institute." If you are not a member of AIAI, we hope your association as a volunteer will compel you to join.

A *Friends' Logbook* of volunteer hours is now being kept at the

Institute. Each volunteer is asked to sign in on his or her page of the Logbook, giving date, time donated and type of work done. There will be a formal recognition of the number of hours contributed by individuals to the Institute. The Logbook will provide you with a record for tax purposes. The Institute will also have a record of your efforts; we have had no accurate means of tallying your invaluable services before. The AIAI thanks you for every precious minute given.

Since mid-January forty individuals have donated hundreds of hours to AIAI. Thank you one and all!

The spring Friends' Meeting was held on April 23, 1979. Newcomers were welcome; the "honor roll" was recognized and applauded. The morning's program included: a discussion of "Handicap Program Development" led by Trustee/Volunteer Dodie Nalven and a presentation on "Woodland Indian Family Structure" by Schaghticoke Trudie Lamb and Mohawk Dave Richmond.

Next meeting to be announced.



NON-TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

con't. from page 2

by Rebikoff included a chance for the students to operate the "Pegasus", an underwater transport vehicle which he invented. The "Pegasus" is a torpedo-shaped, electrically powered vehicle fully controllable with the use of only one hand. By mounting a high speed camera on it, one diver could cheaply do the work of many and photograph large areas very quickly.

A variety of upland terrestrial sites located near the NHMI were visited by the field school. Cisterns and structural remnants from 19th and early 20th century plantations were examined and, in some cases, mapped using traditional field methods employed on historic sites. Shell middens abundant with pottery sherds and shell artifacts were typical of most aboriginal sites in the Keys. One such site was quite large, and the difficulties of mapping it became immediately obvious with one glance at the impenetrable subtropical underbrush, literally teeming with mosquitoes.

The field school had great relevance to a number of problems facing contemporary nautical archaeology. It was certainly a step in the right direction to aid the protection of increasingly endangered finite archaeological resources. Large parcels of outer continental shelf are currently being leased to oil companies by the

con't. on page 9

U.S. government for drilling rights. Any cultural resources involved with these projects are protected by federal legislation and must at least be inventoried and assessed before they can be disturbed. In an effort to protect such resources Mathewson and Dr. Gluckman are presently working on a contract for the Bureau of Land Management to compile an inventory of historic shipwrecks on the outer continental shelf from Key West, Florida, to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

Another more immediate danger, currently the focus of a heated controversy in Florida, is the activity of commercial treasure salvors. To most salvage companies any wreck that they locate is immediately suspected as a "Spanish treasure galleon". It is then unsystematically torn apart in a frantic search for gold, often completely destroying what may be a valuable cultural resource in the process. While cooperation has been slowly increasing between salvors and archaeologists, a recent court ruling was regarded as a setback to historic preservation. The ruling, in effect, nullified the Federal Antiquities Act and left shipwrecks lying outside state waters vulnerable to an ever increasing number of treasure hunters.

Due to the success of the field school and the interest generated by it, future archaeological programs will be forthcoming from NHMI. A summer field school in terrestrial archaeology of the Florida Keys has been scheduled, and a winter field school in underwater archaeology is in the planning stages. Also, currently under consideration are plans to add a maritime museum to the present facilities. The success story of the AIAI's growth as an education/research museum center is known in Florida, and efforts to similarly develop Newfound Harbor were considered in a recent conference held there in February. Hopefully, in the future shipwreck survey can be carried out using NHMI nautical facilities for research, the museum center as a permanent artifact repository and educational department to enlist public interest and to help train aspiring underwater archaeologists.

—John T. Stech



(For further information write to NHMI, Route 1, Box 170, Big Pine Key, Fla. 33043.)



From left to right: Chief Harold Tantaquidgeon, Gladys Tantaquidgeon, Jane French, Sharon Wirt, Jean Pruchnik (Barrie Kavasch camera)

MORE THAN A MUSEUM

"Every adult is a teacher." This pronouncement by Chief Harold Tantaquidgeon is a concept and practice which were sewed securely into the fabric of everyday Native American life—in contrast to contemporary American society's practice of leaving teaching to paid instructors.

Chief Tantaquidgeon and his sister, Gladys, an anthropologist who has worked with Indian peoples all over the U.S., are both of Mohegan heritage and serve as teachers in their unique museum in Uncasville, Connecticut. Their "students" at the Tantaquidgeon Museum have numbered in the thousands, representing a diversity of ages and ethnic groups.

Jane French, Jean Pruchnik, Barrie Kavasch and Sharon Wirt of the AIAI staff visited the Chief and Gladys at the museum last spring. Outdoors, in two "classrooms", and indoors, where

most of the artifacts cultural materials are found more than physical early Native American. Gladys and the Chief guides, they encounter glimpses of Mohegan family history cultural perspective. stressed that Indian perspective was available around the (over 10,000 years of survival in Connecticut fault contemporary American plastics, convenience views these in terms of

While much has been and by the Mohegan people in Connecticut, a greater personal and living history experienced by visitors. Tantaquidgeons at their museum 32 in Uncasville, Conn



WHO'S WHO AT AIAI: AN UPDATE

Did we say a new face every Monday morning?... We are delighted to introduce Kathleen Taylor, AIAI's first business administrator.

A graduate of Columbia University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology, and with previous administrative experience at Kelly Services and American Airlines, Kathy brings a cheerful countenance, an appropriate educational background and outstanding managerial skills to her new position of helping to organize the staff of 27!

Kathleen resides in Danbury, Connecticut with her husband, Dick, and a Great Dane.



NEW FAIRFIELD COUNTY
CHAPTER OF AIAI

Connecticut Friends of Indians has merged with the AIAI and become its Fairfield County Chapter. CFI has been involved since 1975 in bringing an awareness of the value and richness of Native American heritage and culture to the non-Indian community. The new AIAI Chapter will continue this educational work and bring a wide variety of programs directly to AIAI members in Fairfield County.

Monthly meetings will be held at various locations within the county, presenting speakers, films and workshops. Special projects will include film festivals, classes in Native American studies and group trips to the Institute in Washington. Future plans include maintaining a facility in Fairfield County housing a library, exhibits and a craft shop.

The Fairfield County Chapter is headed by Honorary Board Chairman Alvin Josephy and co-Chairpersons Betty Josephy and Dorrie Henninger. Other Board members are Reverend Theodore Hoskins, Bena Kallick, Jan Marcus, Bill Romei, Patricia Olshan, and Larry Brahm. Tina Romei is Chapter Administrator and will coordinate AIAI activities in the county.



PHONOTHON

In this, our tenth anniversary year, we have decided to go back to our membership, to get in touch with them directly at the time of their April or October renewal dates. We have become increasingly concerned that as our membership has grown and spread out geographically, we have begun to lose the personal contact with our friends that has been such an integral part of our entire people-to-people project.

For many of you who may not have participated in such an adventure, a phonothon is a considerable undertaking, but provides vast potential rewards, both personal and financial for the institution undertaking it.

First, a host of volunteers, members of our new organization, "Friends of the Institute," had to pour through our membership card files locating who was to be called; looking up telephone numbers; preparing all of the supplementary factual information needed by the callers and readying the pledge forms, envelopes, letters and other written materials. In all, over 700 individuals or families were to be contacted.

Next, four callers, two alternates and one or two supervisory personnel had to be scheduled for each of the eight nights to cover our four Institute telephones for two-hour sessions between 7 and 9 p.m.

In this regard we are very grateful to the following people for their conscientious and generous service in helping us achieve such noteworthy results: AIAI Board members Elmer Browne, Tate Brown, Lynette Cornell, Natalie Dyer, Beatrice Hessel, Allen Mark, William Moody, Marie Sheehy, Leavenworth Sperry, Ned Swigart and Ken Wulff; staff members Carol Fyfield, Loyce McMillan, Susan Payne, Steve Post, Dave Pokrywka and Kathy Taylor; and member/volunteers Peg Addicks, Aldo Bergonzi, Nancy Brown, William Houldin, Dan Knowlton, Arthur and Jean Potter, Tina Romei, Kay Schaller, Sheila Secor, Herb Witthoft, Sally Williams and Elmer Worthington.

All of us felt the phonothon went extremely well. Of greatest importance, we did, indeed, have a chance to chat with our membership and personally thank them for their past support. One thing which surprised us all was the incredible number of people contacted who had not as yet

come to see the Institute. Needless to say, we urge all of our members to visit us as we are so very pleased and proud of our progress in which your membership, have played such a vital role.

A second wonderful outcome of the phonothon was that 116 to 160 people we talked to who had given up their membership two to five years ago have pledged to rejoin!

Finally, in terms of our annual membership giving, we are overwhelmed to report that approximately 50% of the people called will raise their category of membership this year. This is truly a significant and generous expression of continued interest and good will, and we at the AIAI will do our very best to see that this faith and trust is well justified.

Because of the overwhelming success of this people-to-people project we are planning to have another phonothon in late September for our October members. If anyone has participated in a phonothon before and would like to volunteer for late September, we would appreciate hearing from you. In the meantime, our warmest thanks go not only to the volunteers who carried out our first phonothon, but also to you, our membership, who have given our efforts such a heartwarming vote of confidence.

—Edmund Swigart

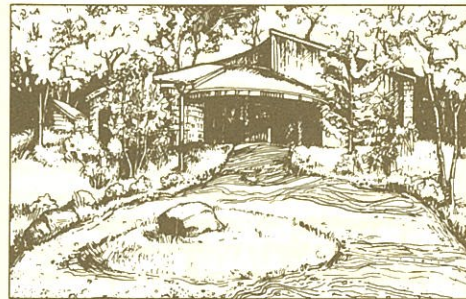


Illustration by Sharon Wirt

KINGDOM, con't. from page 6

Thus, the AIAI has begun a project to build a comparative osteological collection and is currently looking for more domestic animals to add to their collection. Needed most are a pig, horse, sheep, goat, and calf, as well as rabbits, geese, ducks and turkeys. If you know of any that have died and have not been butchered and the owners would not mind their being made part of our collection, please call (868-0518) and we will pick up the animals. Many thanks to those who have already contributed to the osteological collection!

—Joanne Bowen

Siftings

CECIL ADDISON -
OF THE INS.

Reader's Digest generously donated funds to the Institute to underwrite its three forthcoming publications: first, AIAI will publish, posthumously, Teacher and Trustee Del Logan's *Memories of Sweet Grass*, a personal craft chronicle of Onondaga Iroquois traditions. Target publication date is July 28, 1979; second, the first volume of AIAI's educational series, the Birdstone Books is planned for the fall of 1979. Trudie Ray Lamb, director of AIAI's Native American Studies Program, is researching and writing this first volume, a pictorial essay about Connecticut Indians; and third, Roger Moeller's monograph on the Paleo-Indian campsite discovered in 1977 will soon be published.

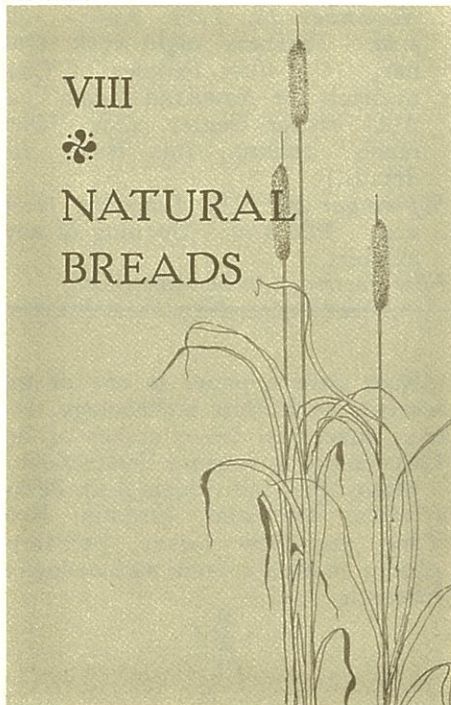
Susan Payne participated in a four-day Museum-School Relations Workshop at the Smithsonian Institution during March. Many creative approaches to sharing a museum's collections were presented and discussed. Educators of museums have the challenge of turning an "outing" (the field trip) into a stimulating learning experience. *Outreach* was the byword.

Chrissie Hoepfner, after a brief respite, returned in March to the Research Department to work on the historic archaeology project.

Trustee Dodie Nalven voluntarily attended the New England Conference of the American Association of Museums' meeting in Boston recently. The meeting's focus was "The Museum and the Handicapped". Dodie presented an informative summary of this conference (which included the implications of new legislation and guidelines for museums) to the staff here at AIAI. Subsequently, Dodie was appointed chairperson of a standing committee on programs/interests/needs of the handicapped.

In the coming months we will begin workshops with handicap educators, research into federal guidelines, consideration of special needs to make

AIAI collections and exhibits accessible to all and the creation of specific education programs for these people. Patty McNamara, exhibit design coordinator, will begin to consult handicapped individuals about the new exhibit design for the Institute. The Education Department, in concert with Research, will develop and modify educational programs and resource materials for this audience. Overall, the Institute's intent is to be accessible, welcoming and informative to all visitors!



Courtesy of Random House, Inc.

The Random House edition of *Native Harvests: Botanicals and Recipes of the American Indian* by our own Barrie Kavasch will be published in July. The above illustration by Barrie is an example of the chapter presentation as designed by Elissa Ichiyasu of Random House. The cover illustrator is David Palladini.

A "Traditional Crafts Program" is being offered by the Hartford Art School, University of Hartford, August 6 - 24. Contact Don Clark, Director, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, Ct.

Jean Pruchnik, Dave Richmond and Sharon Wirt are preparing a special exhibit on the making and significance of beaded bags, which is tentatively scheduled to go up in June.

Cecil Addison, Mokke, passed into the spirit world of his ancestors on March 1. Attuck or "Red Deer" known, was truly a man who tried to walk in harmony with the cycles of the seasons—a passion to give and receive from the Indian people.

He and Clara (Kathleen), his wife of 30 years, were familiar figures at AIAI throughout southern New England. Although he spent over 20 years at the U.S. Postal Service, his mind and heart were involved in Indian affairs. He lectured everywhere he could to civic groups, churches and schools on many Indian subjects.

After retiring from the U.S. Postal Service, Cecil became busier than ever. He spent the next five years in the eastern Algonquian language project, under the leadership of Roger Williams' *A Language of America*. He had no formal training, but with his knowledge of several languages—he had spoken Polish, French and Italian—he was instrumental in developing a computer program for the Narragansett tribe's cultural program. He worked for the Recreation Department, a two years he worked with a vast group of youngsters eager to learn the language of their ancestors.

It was in the late 1960s and his wife met AIAI's Swigart. A friendship developed immediately and the AIAI became avid supporters of the Institute. From that time on, they became actively involved with others in also supporting the Institute. They participated in ground breaking ceremonies and became members of the Advisory Committee.

His interests seemed to be over 37 years he had been a member of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut. A ham radio fan, he was a member of the Hamden Radio Citizen's Band. He last year received a pin.





CALENDAR OF EVENTS AT AIAI

June 7, 1979, Thursday, 7:30 p.m. - MEMBERS' MEETING (Public Welcome) Evening exploration of Quinnetukut Habitats Trail followed by a slide/specimen presentation of springtime native harvests by Staff Ethnobotany Teacher Barrie Kavash. A "taste of nature" will be served.

June 16, 1979, Saturday, 11:00 a.m. - Indian Encampment volunteers' meeting, open to college students and adults.

June 18 - August 24, 1979, FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES Call the Research Department, 868-0518, for details. (See Spring 1979 *Artifacts*.)

June 27, 1979, Wednesday, 10 a.m. - at AIAI Visitor Center. Committee for the Handicapped Workshop. Staff and volunteers.

July 9 - August 3, 1979 - Experimental Archaeology Day Camp for students ages 13-16. Limited enrollment. Apply to Education Department for admission. (See "Outreach" column, this issue, for details.)

July 21, 1979, Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. - Town of Washington Bicentennial History Day, Open House at the AIAI Visitor Center. Townspeople and public welcome.

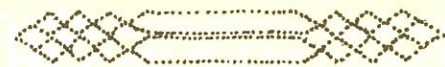
July 28, 1979, Saturday, 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. - FOUNDERS' DAY, at the AIAI Visitor Center.

August 25 - 26, 1979, Saturday and Sunday, 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., at Visitor Center - BASKET WORKSHOP Led by Claude Medford, Choctaw. Limited enrollment. Register with the Education Department.

Wednesdays only, September 26 - November 14, 1979, 3:30 - 5:30 p.m. - Teachers' eight-week seminar, "The First Peoples of Connecticut: the American Indian", at AIAI Visitor Center. (See "Outreach" column, this issue, for details.)

September 29, 1979, Saturday, 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. - Opening of new exhibits.

Film Festival - to be announced.



SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

Four weeks, July 9 - Aug. 3, 1979, weekdays 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.
For ages 13-16 years
Enrollment limited to 15

EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY:
"Using Natural Resources as the Connecticut Indians Did"

Under the direction of John Pawloski this youth program will explore, through scientific experiment, fieldwork and replication, certain technologies of the Native American peoples' daily lives before they were affected by contact with the colonists.

Staff archaeology teacher, Steve Post, and Dave Richmond, Mohawk staff teacher and craftsman, will demonstrate technologies and will supervise participants in developing AIAI's Indian encampment and farm. Field notebooks will be kept throughout the program.

The technology of use/design/finished products for clay, lithics, plant materials, a dugout, food preparation, beadwork and dwelling construction will be explored.

Apply to "Summer Youth Program - Experimental Archaeology",
c/o Steve Post, AIAI, P.O. Box 260
Washington, Connecticut 06793.
Tuition is \$75 per week.



FIELD NOTES con't from page 1

Roger Moeller's monograph on the Paleo-Indian archaeological site excavated by AIAI in 1977 will be published later this year.



Roger Moeller, Russell Handsman and Steve Post of the AIAI attended the 10th annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference in Rehobeth Beach, Delaware, at the end of March.

Russ gave a paper in one of the sessions on historic archaeology. His topic concerned the churches of the 19th century in western Connecticut.

Many other individuals from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York, and New Jersey, presented papers on their current archaeological research.



ARTIFACTS

Guest Editors

Sharon L. Wirt, Susan F. Payne

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