

Seventy-third Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1955-1956



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

D. C.

SEVENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1955-1956



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1956

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RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

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SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, *Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, conducted in accordance with the Act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which directs the Bureau "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

Dr. M. W. Stirling, Director of the Bureau, remained in Washington during the major portion of the fiscal year. In addition to regular administrative duties, he continued studies on the archeological collections made in Panama during 1952 and 1953. In May and June he made two brief inspection trips to Russell Cave in Jackson County, Alabama, where Carl Miller conducted archeological excavations under the auspices of the Bureau and financed by the National Geographic Society. The services of Mr. Miller were lent to the Bureau by the River Basin Surveys for six weeks, the duration of this work. The excavations, which reached a depth of 14 feet in the cave floor, gave evidence of a fairly continuous occupation which extended from approximately A. D. 1650 to the early Archaic. Samples from the 14-foot level yielded a carbon-14 date of 8160 B. P. (before the present) \pm 300.

The beginning of the fiscal year found Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director of the Bureau and Director of the River Basin Surveys, on an inspection trip in the Missouri Basin. He visited survey and excavation parties working in the Oahe Reservoir basin in North Dakota and South Dakota and the Fort Randall Reservoir area, also in South Dakota. After his return to Washington he devoted practically full time to the management of the River Basin Surveys program and in reviewing and revising a number of manuscript reports on the results of investigations in various areas. In October Dr. Roberts went to Clarksville, Mo., to attend the annual fall meeting of the Missouri Archeological Society. He spoke at one of the sessions on the subject "The Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage

Program." From Clarksville he proceeded to the field headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr., where he reviewed the results obtained by the field parties, working in the Missouri Basin during the summer and early fall months. Following his return to Washington he participated in the annual meeting of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains. During the winter and early spring months Dr. Roberts worked on the manuscript of an article summarizing the activities and the results of the archeological salvage program for the 10 years that it has been operating. In May he went to the Lincoln office to assist in the preparation of plans for the summer's fieldwork in the Missouri Basin. He was in the Washington office at the end of the fiscal year.

During the first two months of the fiscal year Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, with three assistants conducted archeological fieldwork on Southampton and Walrus Islands in Hudson Bay. The work was sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum of Canada and was supported in part by a grant from the American Philosophical Society. The party, consisting of Dr. Collins, Dr. J. N. Emerson, University of Toronto, William E. Taylor, Jr., National Museum of Canada, and James V. Wright, anthropology student at the University of Toronto, left Montreal by R. C. A. F. aircraft on June 8, 1955, and arrived at Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, the following day. On June 13 they went by Eskimo dog team over the sea ice to Native Point, an abandoned Eskimo village site 40 miles down the coast, where they camped for the summer. Native Point (Tunermiut) was the principal settlement of the Sadlermiut, the aboriginal Eskimo tribe of Southampton Island, the last of whom died there in an epidemic in the winter of 1902-3. The site consists of the ruins of 75 semisubterranean stone and sod houses in addition to a dozen old "quarmats" or autumn houses built by the Aivilik Eskimos who have camped there in recent years. Hundreds of stone graves, cairns, and meat caches lie along the beach near the site and on the old shorelines in every direction for miles around. Excavation of house ruins, middens, and graves at the main Sadlermiut site and two smaller sites nearby supplemented the work of the previous year and provided an adequate picture of the material culture and way of life of the Sadlermiut Eskimos. The Sadlermiut are commonly thought to have been descended from the Thule Eskimos who migrated from Alaska to Canada and Greenland some seven or eight hundred years ago. However, from the work on Southampton and Walrus Islands it seems more likely that the Sadlermiut had merely been influenced in some ways by the Thule culture and that they were actually the descendants of the prehistoric Dorset Eskimos, who were the other, and principal, object of study by the expedition.

The main Dorset site at which excavations were made lies a mile to the east of the Sadlermiut site. It is situated on the gently sloping surface of a 70-foot high headland which had once fronted the sea but which now lies half a mile back from the present beach. The site consists of shallow midden deposits, covered by a low, sparse growth of vegetation, extending for an area of well over 20 acres, one of the largest Dorset sites known. The site was designated T 1, from Tunermiut, the Eskimo name for Native Point. A second, later Dorset site was found near the Sadlermiut site and called T 2. A third Dorset site, T 3, slightly later than T 1, was found on the old beach line immediately below it, at an elevation of 40 feet above sea level. Samples of charred bone excavated at the T 1 site in 1954 were submitted to the University of Pennsylvania Carbon-14 Laboratory and found to be 2060 ± 230 years old. The thousands of stone, ivory, and bone artifacts found at T 1 and T 3, though conforming in general to the basic Dorset culture pattern, were in many respects specifically different from those found at other Dorset sites in Canada and Greenland. Flint implements, which were far more abundant than any other artifacts, were small and delicately chipped, like Dorset implements generally, but most of them differed in form from previously known Dorset types, and some of them were unlike anything known from America. The majority of the blades would be described as microlithic, and some of them in shape and technique were similar to microlithic types from pre-Eskimo sites in Alaska and Mesolithic sites in the Old World. The cultural material from T 1 and T 3 seems to represent an older, simpler stage leading up to the classic Dorset culture; it should probably be referred to as formative or proto-Dorset. All faunal remains from the excavations were preserved. The thousands of bird bones and occasional fish bones and mollusks were brought back to the Smithsonian for identification. The mammal bones were counted and as many as possible identified in the field. As a result of the bone count some striking differences were observed in the food economy of the Sadlermiut and Dorset Eskimos.

Five days in July were devoted to excavations at an abandoned village site on Walrus Island. The houses, which had been made of massive blocks of granite, proved to be Dorset rather than Sadlermiut as expected, and provided the first adequate information on the house types of the Dorset Eskimos. The artifacts from the houses were typical or classic Dorset, different from and later than those from the proto-Dorset site T 1 at Native Point. Plants, fossils, and insects, including ectoparasites on birds and lemmings, were also collected during the summer.

Two preliminary reports on the Southampton and Walrus Island work were prepared by Dr. Collins, one for the Annual Report of the

National Museum of Canada and the other for Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska. "Archaeological Research in the American Arctic," a general article describing the current status of Arctic archeology, was published in *Arctic Research*, Special Publication No. 2 of the Arctic Institute of North America. Dr. Collins continued to serve as a member of the Board of Governors of the Arctic Institute of North America and of its committee on research. As chairman of the Directing Committee of Arctic Bibliography, he continued to supervise the preparation of this work, a comprehensive annotated bibliography which lists and summarizes the contents of publications in all fields of science relating to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the world. Volume 6 of the Bibliography, 1,208 pages, was issued by the Government Printing Office in April 1956, and material for volume 7, of approximately the same size, was turned over to the printer in June. Funds for the preparation of an eighth volume were obtained from the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Defense Research Board of Canada. As a member of the Permanent Council and the Organizing Committee of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Dr. Collins participated in the work of planning for the fifth session of the Congress to be held in Philadelphia, September 1-9, 1956. At the close of the fiscal year Dr. Collins was in Europe, making a survey of Mesolithic materials in museums for their possible bearing on the Eskimo problem.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Philip Drucker was in Mexico finishing up his fieldwork at La Venta, studying the material collected there and comparing it with the collections in the Museo Nacional at Mexico City. It was through Dr. Drucker's intercession that the U. S. National Museum received a collection of 187 polished jadeite and other stone objects from La Venta as a loan from the Museo Nacional of Mexico. Upon his return to Washington in September he completed the writing of his share of the final report on the La Venta excavations, and also completed and submitted for publication his manuscript on the Native Brotherhood Societies of Alaska and British Columbia. On December 9, 1955, Dr. Drucker resigned from the Bureau.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

(Prepared by FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., Director, from data submitted by staff members)

Throughout the year River Basin Surveys continued its program for salvage archeology in areas to be flooded or otherwise destroyed by the construction of large dams. As in previous years, the work was carried on in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and a number of

State and local institutions. An increase in funds for the fiscal year made possible more extensive investigations than in the preceding year. During 1955-56 the program of the River Basin Surveys was financed by a transfer of \$92,360 from the National Park Service and a grant of \$12,000 from the Idaho Power Co. The funds from the National Park Service were for use in the Missouri Basin. A carryover of \$3,663 from the previous year made the total available for operations in the Missouri Basin \$96,023. The grant from the Idaho Power Co. was to provide for the excavation of sites along the Snake River in Oregon-Idaho which will be flooded by the construction of that company's Brownlee and Hells Canyon dams. The latter funds were the first for work outside the Missouri Basin made available to the River Basin Surveys in several years.

Investigations in the field during the year consisted of surveys and excavations. Most of the efforts were concentrated in the digging of sites. Because of a slight delay in receiving the new Federal funds, it was the middle of July before parties were sent out from the field headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr. On July 15 a survey party began investigations in the Tiber Reservoir. On July 18 a second party started digging at a fortified village site near the mouth of the Cheyenne River in the Oahe Reservoir area, and on July 20 a third party started operations in the vicinity of the Oahe Dam near Pierre, S. Dak. In May a historic-sites party began excavations at the location of an early trading post in the area of the outlet channel below the Oahe Dam. Early in June a second party returned to the Cheyenne site and resumed excavations at that locality. Later a third party proceeded to a village site near Whitlocks Crossing in the Oahe Reservoir basin and started investigations where no previous work had been done. On June 2 a survey party began operations in the Big Bend Reservoir area near Fort Thompson, S. Dak., and on June 12 an excavating party began digging a site in the Lovewell Reservoir area in northern Kansas. Late in June a party proceeded to Robinette, Oreg., where it established camp and initiated excavations in one of the Snake River sites. All these parties were continuing their investigations at the close of the fiscal year. During the year no paleontological studies were made in any of the areas by the River Basin Surveys. However, some fossil collecting was done by State institutions.

As of June 30, 1956, reservoir areas where archeological surveys and excavations had been made since the Salvage Program got under way in 1946 totaled 244 in 27 States; also four canal areas and one lock project had been investigated. The survey parties have located and reported 4,365 archeological sites, and of that number 862 have been recommended for limited testing or excavation. The term "excavation" in this connection implies digging approximately 10 percent of

a site. Preliminary appraisal reports have been issued for all the reservoirs surveyed, and in cases where additional reconnaissance has resulted in the finding of other sites supplemental reports have been prepared. During the last fiscal year four such reports were written and were distributed in a single mimeographed pamphlet. Throughout the years since the initiation of the program 181 reports have been distributed. The discrepancy between that figure and the total number of reservoirs visited is due to the fact that in several instances the information obtained from a whole series of proposed reservoir projects occurring in a basin or subbasin has been included in a single report.

By the end of the fiscal year 329 sites in 46 reservoir basins scattered over 17 different States had either been tested or partially dug. Only a single site was excavated in some of the reservoir areas, while in others a whole series was studied. Thus far at least one example of each type of site recorded in the preliminary surveys has been examined. The results of certain phases of the excavations have appeared in various scientific journals and in the bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Miscellaneous Collections of the Smithsonian Institution. During the year River Basin Surveys Paper No. 8, which is to be Bulletin 166 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was sent to the printer, and at the close of the year galley proofs of the publication were being read by the author. Two detailed technical reports on the results of earlier work were completed during the year and are ready for publication.

The reservoir projects that have been surveyed for archeological remains as of June 30, 1956, were distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 20; Colorado, 24; Georgia, 5; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 28; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 27; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 19; Virginia, 2; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 2; and Wyoming, 22.

Excavations have been made or were under way in reservoir basins in: California, 5; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 4; Kansas, 4; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 4; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 4; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 1; and Wyoming, 2. The foregoing figures include only the work of the River Basin Surveys or that in which there was direct cooperation with local institutions. Projects that were carried on by local institutions under agreements with the National Park Service are not included because complete information about them is not available.

During the year the River Basin Surveys continued to receive helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the Geological Survey, and various State and local institutions. Transportation and guides were furnished in a number of instances, and mechanical equipment made available by the construction agency speeded the work at a number of locations. Temporary headquarters as well as living accommodations were made available at several projects. Detailed maps of the reservoirs under investigation were supplied by the agency concerned and helpful information was provided whenever it was needed. The National Park Service continued to function as the liaison between the various agencies both in Washington and in the field and through its regional offices obtained information about the locations for dams and reservoirs as well as data concerning construction priorities. The National Park Service was also chiefly responsible for the preparation of estimates and justifications and in procuring funds for carrying on the program. Had it not been for the enthusiastic assistance of the personnel in all the cooperating agencies, it would not have been possible for the River Basin Surveys to have accomplished so much for the year.

General direction and supervision of the program were continued by the main office in Washington. The field headquarters and laboratory at Lincoln, Nebr., was in direct charge of the work in the Missouri Basin. All the materials collected in the Missouri Basin were processed at the Lincoln laboratory and subsequently two large lots of specimens were transferred to the U. S. National Museum. Through the cooperation of the Washington State Museum at Seattle, the Snake River party was provided with a base of operations. The general direction of the activities in that area, however, was from the Washington office.

Washington office.—The main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys at the Bureau of American Ethnology continued throughout the year under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Carl F. Miller, archeologist, was based on that office and assisted the director in general administrative duties from time to time. William M. Bass was added to the staff on June 18 as a temporary physical anthropologist.

Mr. Miller reported to the Lincoln office shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year and worked in the Missouri Basin until late in September, when he returned to the Washington office. His activities during the summer are covered in the Missouri Basin portion of this report. After his return to Washington he prepared a series of brief reports on the results of his fieldwork and then turned his attention to his unfinished report on his previous investigations at the John H.

Kerr (Buggs Island) Reservoir in Virginia. In April Mr. Miller was transferred to the regular staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology for the purpose of carrying on investigations in a cave in Jackson County, Ala., where the deposits contained a long sequence of Indian cultural history. He returned from Alabama in June and resumed his duties as a member of the River Basin Surveys staff. He proceeded to Lincoln, Nebr., and on June 21 left for South Dakota where he began excavations at a site in the Oahe Reservoir area. During the months in the Washington office Mr. Miller spoke before a number of Boy Scout troops and acted as scientific consultant to a number of high-school students who were participating in a science contest in Alexandria, Va. During the year Mr. Miller's manuscript "Reevaluation of the Eastern Siouan Problem, with Particular Emphasis on the Virginia Branches—the Occaneechi, the Saponi, and the Tutelo," which was a byproduct of his study of the data pertaining to the John H. Kerr Reservoir, was sent to the printer and will appear as Anthropological Paper No. 52 in Bulletin 164 of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

After joining the River Basin Surveys Mr. Bass began a study of the human skeletal material that had been collected in the Missouri Basin and transferred to the U. S. National Museum. His work was well under way at the end of the year.

Columbia Basin.—After a lapse of several years the River Basin Surveys resumed investigations in the Columbia Basin late in the fiscal year. On June 11 Dr. Warren W. Caldwell joined the staff as archeologist. He left Seattle, Wash., on June 22 and proceeded with a party to Robinette, Oreg., where camp was established and excavations were started in a cave not far from the town of Robinette. The latter is built on a series of Indian sites, and tests were to be made also at various places in the town. The party was actively engaged in its investigations at the close of the year.

A report, "Excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oregon," by Dr. Douglas Osborne, was sent to the printer toward the end of the fiscal year. It will appear as River Basin Surveys Paper No. 8, Bulletin 166 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The report covers investigations made during a previous year when the River Basin Surveys was operating a full-scale program along the Columbia River.

Missouri Basin.—The Missouri Basin project continued to operate throughout fiscal 1956 from the field headquarters and laboratory at 1517 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebr. Except for periods of one week in August and two weeks in September, when he was detailed to the Department of Justice to assist in an Indian Lands Claim case, G. Hubert Smith served as archeologist-in-charge from July 1 to Janu-

ary 10. On the latter date Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief, returned from academic leave and resumed direction of the project. Activities during the year included all four phases of the Salvage Program: (1) survey; (2) excavation; (3) analysis; and (4) reporting. Phases 2 and 3 received the greatest attention however.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Missouri Basin project had a permanent staff of eight, six assigned to the Lincoln office and two to the Washington office. Since the chief was in leave status there actually were only seven on active duty. Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, archeologist, and George Metcalf, field assistant, were detailed to the Missouri Basin project from the U. S. National Museum during July and August. In July, August, September, and October there were 20 temporary student and local nonstudent employees working in the field. Their services were gradually terminated as excavations were brought to a close, and by November 5 only the permanent staff remained. During the winter and early spring months a clerk-stenographer, a photographer, and a part-time records custodian were employed. These permanent additions to the staff continued on duty throughout the remainder of the year. In addition, a temporary part-time draftsman and a temporary part-time photographer assisted in the laboratory on various occasions. Wedel and Metcalf were again detailed to the Missouri Basin project on June 5 and were working for it at the close of the fiscal year. One temporary field assistant entered on duty May 28 and another on June 11. Both were with field parties at the end of the year. A temporary physical anthropologist was appointed on June 18 and was assigned to the Washington office to prepare reports on the skeletal materials from various Missouri Basin sites. The archeologist assigned to the Washington office returned to the Missouri Basin on June 20 and was on duty there at the end of the fiscal year. Also, 29 temporary student and local nonstudent laborers were employed in the field. Thus at the close of the year there were 11 permanent employees, 2 employees detailed to the Surveys, 2 temporary field assistants, 1 temporary physical anthropologist, and 29 temporary laborers on the staff of the Missouri Basin project.

During the year eight River Basin Surveys field parties operated in the Missouri Basin, three in the period July-October and five in the period May-June. One party in the July-October period and one in the May-June period were occupied in survey and site-testing activities. One party in the May-June period was engaged in the excavation of a historic site. The other five were excavating in prehistoric and protohistoric Indian village sites. Other fieldwork in the Missouri Basin during the year included six field parties from State institutions working under agreements with the National Park Service

and in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution. Three of these parties were in the field in the July-October period and three in the May-June period.

In the Tiber Reservoir area a small field party directed by Carl F. Miller conducted excavations along the Marias River in north-central Montana from July 19 to August 16. Various sites located by previous Smithsonian Institution parties in the area were revisited and excavations were conducted at site 24TL26. This site proved to be of Woodland affiliation with some possible earlier and later sporadic occupation. Other sites visited by previous parties and recommended for further study have been destroyed by periodic flooding in the area, and on the completion of the 1955 season no further work was recommended for the reservoir.

In the Pactola Reservoir basin, the Carl F. Miller party conducted investigations on Rapid Creek in Pennington County, S. Dak., August 19-24. A brief survey had been made there in 1948 by a Smithsonian Institution field party, but heavy vegetation prevented adequate investigation at that time. Miller's party failed to find any archeological materials and no further work was recommended for the area.

In the Merritt Reservoir basin, the Carl F. Miller party conducted investigations on the Snake River and Boardman's Creek in Cherry County, Nebr., from August 26 to September 2. Sites recorded by a previous Smithsonian Institution party were revisited, sampled, and analyzed. Two of these had largely been covered by windblown sand, one was test excavated, and two yielded Woodland and later materials. Several blowouts were examined where chipped-stone artifacts were recovered. No further work was recommended for this area until such time as construction activities might bring to light new material.

In the Glendo Reservoir area, on the North Platte River in Platte County, Wyo., the Carl F. Miller party continued its field season from September 5 to 13. Investigations there consisted of a reexamination of sites located by an earlier Smithsonian Institution field party and recording of two new sites. One site, 48PL15, remains as the principal locality for further examination in the Glendo Reservoir area, and work will be started there early in the new fiscal year.

In the Oahe Reservoir area, the Carl F. Miller party concluded its field season at the Buffalo Pasture site (38ST6) in Stanley County, S. Dak., a short distance above the dam construction area. With the aid of a bulldozer a trench 11 feet wide, 367 feet long, and about 3½ feet deep was cut across a portion of the site in order to expose the stratigraphy from the present surface to sterile deposits below any cultural remains. There had been extensive digging at the Buffalo Pasture site during a previous season when the remains of several

earth lodges were uncovered and the encircling moat and remnants of the palisade were studied, but it was not until the big trench was cut that the site was determined to represent a single occupation. The trench bisected the depressions of four circular lodges and exposed some 20 refuse-filled cache pits which were cleaned out by hand. An excellent series of specimens, including a large pottery vessel, was recovered while the operations were under way.

The second field party in the Oahe Reservoir area in the 1955 field season was a Smithsonian Institution group directed by Richard P. Wheeler. This party conducted excavations from July 20 to November 5 at the Leavitt site (39ST215) and at the Breeden site (39ST16), formerly known as the Mathison site. The Leavitt site proved in part to represent an early historic Indian occupation related directly to the occupation at the Philip Ranch site, excavated in 1951 and reported in Bulletin 158 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and in part to an older late prehistoric period. The site produced materials that assist greatly in the interpretation of both phases in the Oahe area. Especially important was the recovery of 15 human burials. One of them was particularly interesting because the skeleton was that of a large male with a lead musket ball embedded in the dorsal surface of the right pelvic bone. The individual had been shot in the back, possibly while running away from an assailant. There was nothing to indicate immediate death, but the man had not lived long because the bone surrounding the ball had not started to heal. Iron and brass bracelets, as well as glass beads, were found in several of the graves. At the Breeden site there was evidence for at least three occupations. The earliest was older than the first one at the Leavitt site and produced four deeply buried rectangular house remains indicative of the Monroe Focus which is thought to date at approximately A. D. 1200-1300. The later occupations have not been sufficiently identified to correlate definitely with other known cultures but they did have circular house structures. One has been attributed tentatively to the La Roche Focus, which is estimated by some to be A. D. 1600-1700, and the other to the historic Teton Dakota of about 1825 to 1875.

The third Smithsonian Institution party in the Oahe area in the 1955 season was directed by Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, assisted by George Metcalf. Working from July 18 to August 31, that party continued investigations at the Cheyenne River site (39ST1) which were begun by Dr. Wedel in 1951 for the River Basin Surveys. The site, a multi-component one, is located near the juncture of the Cheyenne River with the Missouri. Excavation of a large rectangular pit house, begun in 1951 and identified with the earliest of three occupations, was completed in 1955, and a 70-foot section of the stockade line forming part of the defensive works for the last (third) occupation was un-

covered. Much of the fill removed from the rectangular house pit consisted of sherds, bone, and other refuse material attributable to an intermediate late prehistoric occupation for which no houses have yet been opened on the site. The 1955 work apparently confirms earlier inferences that the site represents three separate occupations, the earliest probably postdating circa A. D. 1300, the latest antedating 1800 and in all likelihood attributable to the Arikara. At the close of the season Dr. Wedel recommended further investigations during the 1956 season in order to ascertain the nature of the dwellings left by the second occupation which it has been suggested may belong to the Bennett Focus. The site also promises important data bearing on the interpretation of village plans, the cultural sequences, and the way of life of the prehistoric Indians of that area.

The fourth party in the Oahe area in the 1955 season was sponsored by the University of South Dakota and the South Dakota Archeological Commission working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Dr. Wesley R. Hurt, of the University of South Dakota, was the director, and the party continued excavation of the Swan Creek site (39WW7) which was begun the previous year, ending a 7-week season on August 1. Human burials, a moat, a palisade, and houses were excavated, greatly increasing the information on these features for the region. This party also conducted limited test excavations at sites 39WW300, 39WW301, 39WW302, and 39WW303.

In the North Dakota portion of the Oahe Reservoir area the State Historical Society of North Dakota, working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, comprised the fifth field party in that reservoir. The party, directed by Alan R. Woolworth, conducted excavations at the Paul Brave (or Fort Yates) site (32S14) from early July until late August. Three earth lodges of rectangular pattern were excavated. Limited testing was also accomplished in sites 32S12 and 32S13. Surface collections were made at a series of other sites in the vicinity, and aerial survey provided photographic records of 10 other sites in the North Dakota portion of the reservoir.

The 1956 field season in the Oahe Reservoir area began early, and by the end of the fiscal year six parties were in the field. G. Hubert Smith led a Smithsonian Institution party to the vicinity of the dam-construction area on May 21 and was still in the field at the end of the fiscal year. Smith's party spent some time examining old historic land records in the General Land Office at the State Capitol in Pierre, as well as records in the South Dakota Historical Society, in an effort to determine the location of various frontier trading posts. They then covered the area carefully on foot and finally found what appear to be the remains of Fort Pierre II which was in use around 1859-63. It



1. River Basin Surveys: Floor pattern of rectangular earth lodge at the Cheyenne Village site. Rows of holes indicate position of walls. Larger holes were cache pits. Entrance platform at far end. Workman is kneeling by fire pit



2. River Basin Surveys: Long curved line of post holes shows location of palisade at the Cheyenne Village. Men working on small cache pits and other post holes inside the stockade. Field camp in background.



1. River Basin Surveys: Indian burial at the Leavitt site near the Oahe Dam. Arrow indicates north and scale stick is 1 foot long. Pottery vessel was a mortuary offering.



2. River Basin Surveys: Uncovering remains of a bison kill at a camp site in the Tiber Reservoir area. Occupation level was 8 feet below the present surface.

also seems probable now that Fort Pierre II and Fort Galpin (1857-59) are identical in location. Excavations in this locality in June revealed the outline of the stockade, the location of several structures, and produced interesting artifactual materials. The fort was much larger than most trading posts as the enclosure was approximately 200 feet square. It was destroyed by fire. Other historic sites scheduled for investigation by this party include Forts La Framboise and Primeau (both dating in the 1860's) and, if time permits, the sites of Fort Sully and Fort Bennett.

On June 5 Dr. Waldo R. Wedel returned to the Missouri River Basin and took a Smithsonian Institution field party to the Cheyenne River site (39ST1) where the final season of excavation was started. By the end of the fiscal year the party had opened several test areas, cache pits, and house features, recovering a good sample of artifacts. Upon completion of work at this site the Wedel party plans to finish excavations which were begun by another River Basin Surveys party in 1952 at the Black Widow site (39ST3).

A Smithsonian Institution party directed by Carl F. Miller began digging at the Hosterman site (39PO7) near Whitlock's Crossing, S. Dak., the last week in June. Having only started by the end of the fiscal year this party had nothing to report.

A University of South Dakota-South Dakota Archeological Commission party, working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service and directed by Roscoe Wilmeth of the University of South Dakota, began excavations in mid-June at the Swan Creek site (39WW7). This party also planned to make test excavations at two nearby sites (39WW302 and 39WW303) after completing the work at the Swan Creek site which was begun two seasons ago. They were in the field at the end of the fiscal year.

A University of Wisconsin field party, working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service and directed by Dr. David A. Baerreis of that University, began work early in June at the Eklo site (39WW3) near Mobridge, S. Dak. The party expected to conduct test excavations at two other nearby sites (39CA6 and 39CA9) after finishing the season's work at the Eklo site. They were in the field at the end of the fiscal year.

In the North Dakota section of the Oahe Reservoir a State Historical Society of North Dakota field party directed by Alan R. Woolworth, working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, began investigations in mid-June. They excavated at the Demery site (39CO1) in Carson County, S. Dak., and at the Fireheart site (32SI2) in Sioux County, N. Dak. They also were to test an additional site (32SI208) in the vicinity. All three sites are near the North Dakota-South Dakota border. The party was in the field at the end of the fiscal year.

With the added results of the current year's work, it is now possible to identify at least nine archeological complexes in the Oahe portion of the Missouri Basin, covering the years about A. D. 850 to 1859. Some indications have been found of occupations belonging to an earlier period, but they are not sufficiently known as yet to be included in the definitely identified list.

In the Fort Randall Reservoir two field parties operated in the 1955 field season. The Nebraska State Historical Society, under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, had a party directed by Marvin F. Kivett excavating at the Crow Creek site (39BF11). Work was started on this site in the 1954 season and the second season's digging there was completed late in August of 1955. This complex site contains the remains of two and possibly three occupations ranging in time over 300 or more years. The season's work provided new data on village plans, house types, fortifications, and relationships of this area to other areas in South Dakota and Nebraska.

The second party in this area was that of the University of Kansas led by Dr. Carlyle S. Smith of that institution and working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. They excavated site 39BF204 over a 7-week period ending the last of July. They also conducted some test excavations in site 39BF201, which appeared to be culturally identical to the former site. Both relate directly to the Spain site (39LM301) and the Talking Crow site (39BF3), which were excavated in previous years by parties under Dr. Smith.

In the Big Bend Reservoir area a Smithsonian Institution party directed by Harold A. Huscher began an intensive survey and site-testing operation in this newly activated reservoir on the Missouri River in South Dakota on June 2. The party planned to search the entire reservoir area for archeological potentialities. It was scheduled to visit all known sites, locate all possible new sites, and make exploratory tests in all of them in order to determine what additional excavation must be done before inundation. By the end of the fiscal year it had visited and tested 20 sites and had located several others from previous records.

In the Lovewell Reservoir area a Smithsonian Institution party directed by Robert W. Neuman began the excavation, on June 12, of three sites on White Rock Creek in Jewell County, Kans. They started at site 14JW1 and worked there until the end of the fiscal year. The other two sites are 14JW2 and 14JW201. These sites should help materially in establishing the significance and cultural

content of the White Rock Focus and its relation to the western extension of the Oneota Aspect.

A total of 15 parties were in the field during fiscal 1956, 7 in the 1955 season, and 8 in the 1956 season, investigating archeological remains in 8 reservoirs. They conducted excavations at 24 sites, tested over 40 sites, and examined the surfaces of nearly 100 sites. Each field party consisted of a crew chief and from 6 to 10 crewmen. Bulldozers and other heavy equipment, supplied through the courtesy of the Lytle-Green Construction Company and the Corps of Engineers, were used at some sites in order to expedite investigations. At all reservoir projects the complete cooperation of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation personnel was always willingly given.

On May 14 three members of this staff joined Dr. Dwight R. Crandell of the U. S. Geological Survey, Denver office, on an archeological-geological field trip to the areas of the Oahe, Big Bend, and Fort Randall Reservoirs in South Dakota. The party was in the field for seven days, examining Pleistocene and early Recent geological deposits and fossil soils. The principal purpose of the trip was to instruct members of the River Basin Surveys staff how to recognize possible localities where archeological deposits of Early Man material or other pre-pottery cultural remains might be found. The results of the trip, while negative from the standpoint of actually finding such sites, provided this office with a great deal of information as to where and how to search for such material in the future and what might be expected in specific localities. The three members of this staff who accompanied Dr. Crandell were Richard P. Wheeler, G. Hubert Smith, and Lee G. Madison. Dr. Crandell's participation in the project was arranged through the cooperation of Dr. Wilmot H. Bradley, Chief, Geologic Division of the Geological Survey.

While fieldwork during the fiscal year was devoted to phases 1 and 2 (survey and excavation) of the salvage program, laboratory and office activities were devoted to phases 3 and 4 (analysis and reporting). During the time the archeologists were not in the field they were engaged in analyses of their materials and in laboratory and library research. They also prepared manuscripts of technical scientific reports and wrote articles and papers of a more popular nature. The laboratory and office staff devoted its time to processing specimen materials for study, photographing specimens and preparing specimen records, and typing and filing records and manuscript materials. The accomplishments of the laboratory and office staff are listed in the following tables.

TABLE 1.—*Artifact materials processed*

| Reservoir | Number of sites | Catalog numbers assigned | Number of specimens processed |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Glendo..... | 16 | 431 | 585 |
| Merritt..... | 1 | 7 | 220 |
| Oahe..... | 14 | 5, 183 | 36, 376 |
| Tiber..... | 3 | 172 | 374 |
| Non-Reservoir..... | 2 | 58 | 70 |
| Unassigned..... | 4 | 179 | 527 |
| Total..... | 40 | 6, 030 | 38, 152 |

As of June 30, 1956, the Missouri Basin project had cataloged 570,238 specimens from 1,517 numbered sites and 47 collections not assigned site numbers.

Two shipments of archeological materials were sent to the United States National Museum for permanent transfer. One was by Missouri Basin project vehicle and consisted largely of fragile items such as human skeletal remains, pottery vessels and vessel sections, bone, shell, and wooden artifacts. The second was by truck freight and consisted of stone specimens and other more durable materials.

TABLE 2.—*Record materials processed*

| | |
|--|--------|
| Reflex copies of records..... | 1, 286 |
| Photographic negatives made..... | 615 |
| Photographic prints made..... | 2, 784 |
| Photographic prints mounted and filed..... | 1, 004 |
| Plate layouts made for manuscripts..... | 42 |
| Transparencies mounted in glass..... | 81 |
| Drawings, tracings, and maps..... | 14 |
| Pottery vessels restored..... | 3 |
| Pottery vessel sections restored..... | 32 |

On May 3, 4, and 5 the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology were held in Lincoln, Nebr. As a programmed part of the meetings, Thursday evening, May 3, was devoted to an "open house" at the Missouri Basin project laboratory at 1517 "O" Street. The office and laboratory were prepared with suitable displays of photographic and specimen materials in order to best exhibit the work of the Missouri Basin project. The "open house" was scheduled for 8:00 to 10:00 p. m. but lasted until well past midnight. Approximately 120 people visited the office and laboratory at that time.

Most of the activities of the Lincoln office during the first three weeks in March were devoted to a general remodeling of the office space at 1517 "O" Street. The entire first floor was cleaned and painted. The floors were sanded and coated with floor preservative.

The west half of the first floor was partitioned into seven office cubicles. A map room was made and the filing and secretarial facilities were improved. All the work was done by members of the staff.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Missouri Basin project, returned to Lincoln on January 10 after 16 months academic leave and resumed his duties at the headquarters and laboratory. During the remainder of the fiscal year most of his activities were directed toward the preparation of plans for the summer's field program. In addition, he started work on a summary report of the Missouri Basin Salvage Program for the calendar years 1952-1955. He presented a paper, "Topography of a Late Archeological Site," at the 66th Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences held in Lincoln on April 20-21. An abstract of the paper was published in the Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. He also took an active part in the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology held in Lincoln May 3-5 and presented a paper entitled "Pottery from the Accokeek Site, Maryland." At the close of the fiscal year he was preparing to take a field party to the Sully site (39SL4) in the Oahe area north of Pierre, S. Dak.

Harold A. Huscher, field assistant, who worked several previous seasons for the River Basin Surveys, rejoined the staff on May 28, and on June 2 left Lincoln in charge of a survey party which proceeded to Pierre, S. Dak., and began a reconnaissance of the proposed Big Bend Reservoir area on the Missouri River. The work of the Huscher party was continuing on June 30.

Robert W. Neuman, temporary field assistant, joined the staff on June 11. He left Lincoln on June 12 as the leader of a party which proceeded to the Lovewell Reservoir on White Rock Creek, Jewell County, Kans. By the end of the fiscal year he had excavated for two weeks in site 14JW1 and one week in site 14JW201. The work of Mr. Neuman and his party was handicapped by severe rains but was continuing at the close of the year.

G. Hubert Smith, archeologist, as previously stated was in charge of the Lincoln office during most of the period from July 1 to January 10. His work for the Department of Justice pertained to preparing an ethnohistorical report on the Omaha tribe and appearing as a witness at a hearing held in Washington late in September when his report was introduced as evidence. During the fall and winter months Mr. Smith completed the manuscript of a detailed archeological report on excavations at the site of Fort Berthold II (32ML2) in the Garrison Reservoir area in North Dakota. In addition Mr. Smith worked on a manuscript pertaining to excavations at Fort Berthold I and the adjacent Like-a-Fishhook Village. The latter paper is being prepared in collaboration with Alan R. Woolworth of the North Dakota Historical Society and James H. Howard who was formerly associated

with that organization and is now at the Kansas City Museum. Mr. Smith participated in the annual Plains Archeological Conference, the meetings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and of the Society for American Archaeology which were held at Lincoln. At the Anthropological Section of the Academy of Sciences, he presented a paper on the ethnographic contributions of Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wuerttemberg, who first visited the Upper Missouri region in 1820. Early in May Mr. Smith went to Pierre, S. Dak., and spent a week with the geological party that was studying deposits in the Oahe Reservoir area. Following that activity he remained at Pierre and began his regular summer's program, as mentioned in previous pages. Mr. Smith's party was continuing its excavations just below the Oahe Dam at the end of the year.

Upon completing the 1955 season's work Dr. Waldo R. Wedel returned to Lincoln, and before his departure for Washington from the Missouri Basin project headquarters, proceeded to Turin, Iowa, to examine a reported find of human skeletons. He was accompanied by Lawrence L. Tomsyck of the Lincoln office, and when they arrived at the location of the burials they joined representatives from a number of institutions in studying the finds. Absence of diagnostic artifacts with the skeletons precluded any valid estimate of age or cultural affiliations, but nothing was noted that would confirm assertions which had been freely made that the bones were those of Paleo-Indians and had a Pleistocene dating. Upon his return to Washington Dr. Wedel resumed his regular duties at the U. S. National Museum. He was again detailed to the River Basin Surveys for the 1956 season and reported at the Lincoln headquarters on June 4. His subsequent activities were described in the preceding discussion of field parties in the Oahe area.

Richard P. Wheeler, archeologist, was in charge of a field party working in the Oahe Reservoir area from July 25 through October 29. During the remainder of the fiscal year he devoted his time to analyzing the materials obtained in the field and in working on a number of technical reports and short articles. One article, "Recent Archeological Salvage Operations in the Missouri Basin," was published in the Missouri River Basin Progress Report, October-December, 1955, and another, "'Quill Flatteners' or Pottery Modeling Tools," was published in the Plains Anthropologist, April 1956. Wheeler presented a paper on his work in the Oahe Dam area at the Plains Conference in November and participated in a number of discussions during the conference. He was elected chairman of the 14th Plains Conference which will be held in Lincoln in November 1956. At the end of the fiscal year Mr. Wheeler was at the Lincoln headquarters working on reports.

Cooperating institutions.—Several State and local institutions continued to cooperate in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program throughout the year, although the shortage of funds for working agreements in projects outside the Missouri Basin considerably reduced the activities. Several State groups carried on independently but their investigations were correlated with the general program. The New York State Museum at Albany kept close check on projects in that State. The Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan studied the possible effect of proposed enlargements of the South Canal on St. Marys River on archeological manifestations in that district. The University of Minnesota made preliminary investigations relative to sites that may be involved in the flood-control program for the Mankato area. The Florida State Museum checked several proposed canal routes in the northern part of Florida. The Ohio State Historical and Archeological Society continued salvage work in several localities, and the Historical Society of Indiana included examination of proposed reservoir areas in its general program for surveys in that State. The University of California Archeological Survey did some further work on projects for which it previously had agreements with the National Park Service, and the Archeological Survey Association of Southern California continued its volunteer efforts in the vicinity of San Diego. In the Columbia Basin the University of Oregon did additional digging at sites on the Oregon side of the Columbia River at the Dalles Reservoir, while the University of Washington continued its investigations on the Washington side.

The only work done under an agreement with the National Park Service, except for that previously described for the Missouri Basin, was that of the University of Missouri in the Table Rock Reservoir on the White River in southern Missouri. A special appropriation for that project for the fiscal year made possible an extensive series of investigations under the direction of Dr. Carl H. Chapman. Sites in the Table Rock area are exceptionally numerous and represent a variety of cultures. Considerable progress was made by Dr. Chapman and his parties during the year.

ARCHIVES

The Bureau Archives continued during the year under the custody of Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker. From June 4 to 6 Mrs. Blaker attended the Special Libraries Association Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., where copyright problems and the preservation, microfilming, cataloging, and arranging of photographic and manuscript collections were discussed.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

The manuscript collections continue to be utilized by students. Visitors consulted about 264 manuscripts, and reproductions of 70

manuscripts were mailed out. In addition, 89 mail inquiries concerning manuscripts were received and more than 200 manuscripts were consulted by the archivist in preparing replies.

While examining these manuscripts, 93 of them were analyzed and more fully described in anticipation of publishing a manuscript catalog. Several descriptive lists of manuscripts relating to specific subjects or tribes were prepared for distribution.

Additions to the collections included a manuscript translation of the Book of Genesis into Choctaw by Rev. Cyrus Byington, dated 1862. This translation was received from Miss Marcia Walton of New York City. Accompanying the gift were a number of photographs and news clippings relating to the Reverend Byington's work; some of these are for permanent deposit, while others have been lent for copying only.

Just at the year's end, Dr. Philip Drucker's field notebooks and unpublished manuscripts for the period 1937-55 were accessioned and sorted. They cover ethnological and archeological work in Alaska, the Northwest coast, California, Meso-America, and Micronesia. They occupy about 20 manuscript boxes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS

A sustained interest in pictorial data relating to the American Indian has been shown by authors, publishers, students, and others who have continued to draw heavily on the Bureau's photographic collections. There were 294 inquiries and purchase orders for photographs, and 978 prints were distributed. In response to public inquiry, the archivist prepared numerous lists that described photographs available for specific subjects or tribes.

Public interest has also been demonstrated by the contribution of additional Indian photographs to the Bureau's collections.

Frank B. Shuler of Hamilton, Ohio, lent a group of 29 photographs of Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, Wichita, and Sioux Indians. These photographs were made about 1900. Copy negatives of 17 of these were made for Bureau files.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Davis, Jr., of Miami, Fla., the Bureau received 295 photographic prints of Seminole, Cheyenne, and Alaskan Indians photographed during the years 1905-52 by Deaconess Harriet M. Bedell, a missionary now residing in Everglades City, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Davis contributed their services in making enlarged 8-x-10'' prints from snapshot negatives lent to them by Deaconess Bedell; the cost of the materials used was borne by the Bureau.

Later in the year a collection of 450 snapshot negatives of Seminole Indians, made principally by Stanley Hanson in the period 1927-31, was lent to the Bureau by Robert Mitchell of Orlando, Fla., through

Gene Stirling of Venice, Fla. Copy negatives of some 280 of these were made. Enlargements of the remainder are being printed, the work being about half completed at year's end.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrative work for the Bureau of American Ethnology and the River Basin Surveys consumed the major portion of the illustrator's time for the year. This included a great variety of work on charts, graphs, maps, diagrams, photograph retouching, and other illustrations for the Bureau and River Basin Surveys publications.

There were also charts, graphs, mechanical renderings, and illustrations on a variety of other subjects prepared for other Smithsonian departments.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

There were issued 1 Annual Report and 1 Bulletin, as follows:

Seventy-second Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1954-1955. ii + 24 pp. 1956.

Bulletin 163. *The Diné: Origin myths of the Navaho Indians*, by Aileen O'Bryan. viii + 188 pp., 1 pl., 23 figs. 1956.

The following publications were in press at the close of the fiscal year:

Bulletin 161. *Seminole music*, by Frances Densmore.

Bulletin 162. *Guaymf grammar*, by Ephraim S. Alphonse.

Bulletin 164. *Anthropological Papers Nos. 49-56*.

No. 49. *The Ormond Beach Mound, east central Florida*, by Jesse D. Jennings, Gordon R. Willey, and Marshall T. Newman.

No. 50. *Hair pipes in Plains Indian adornment, a study in Indian and White ingenuity*, by John C. Ewers.

No. 51. *Observations on some nineteenth-century pottery vessels from the Upper Missouri*, by Waldo R. Wedel.

No. 52. *Revaluation of the Eastern Siouan problem, with particular emphasis on the Virginia branches—the Occaneechi, the Saponi, and the Tutelo*, by Carl F. Miller.

No. 53. *Archeological reconnaissance of Tabasco and Campeche*, by Matthew W. Stirling.

No. 54. *Valladolid Maya enumeration*, by John P. Harrington.

No. 55. *Letters to Jack Wilson, the Paiute Prophet, written between 1908 and 1911*, edited by Grace M. Dangberg.

No. 56. *Factionalism at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico*, by William N. Fenton.

Bulletin 165. *Music of Acoma, Isleta, Cochiti, and Zufi Pueblos*, by Frances Densmore.

Bulletin 166. *River Basin Surveys Papers, No. 8. Excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oregon*, by Douglas Osborne.

Bulletin 167. *Archeological investigations at the mouth of the Amazon*, by Betty J. Meggers and Clifford Evans.

Miscellaneous publications. *List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to authors and titles. Revised to June 30, 1956.*

Publications distributed totaled 17,018 as compared with 24,533 for the fiscal year 1955.

COLLECTIONS

Acc. No.

208851. 4 specimens of birch bark bearing pictographs incised and etched by the Passamaquoddy Indians of Maine and the Abnaki of New Brunswick.
 209000. 35 vials and 39 envelopes of insects from Southampton and Walrus Islands, 300 plants, mollusks, fossils, lemmings, and 38 mammals, collected by Henry B. Collins.

FROM RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

207595. Archeological material consisting of pottery, stone, bone, glass, and metal objects collected by reconnaissance parties of the Missouri Basin Project in and about 16 reservoir areas in Nebraska, and human skeletal material from 4 sites.
 207596. Archeological specimens from North Dakota.
 208180. 149 fresh-water mollusks from Nebraska and Wyoming, collected by Carl F. Miller.
 209283. Archeological specimens consisting of pottery, stone, bone, glass, and metal objects collected by parties of the Missouri Basin Project, in and about two sites in area of Fort Randall Reservoir, Charles Mix County, S. Dak., and human skeletal material from 39CH7.
 209694. Archeological material consisting of rim and body sherds from Clay County, Kans.
 209962. Archeological material consisting of pottery, stone, bone, and shell objects collected by reconnaissance parties of the Missouri Basin Project, from two mound sites in South Dakota, 1947-48, human skeletal material.
 209963. Shell beads collected by reconnaissance parties of the Missouri Basin Project from site in Stanley County, S. Dak., human skeletal material.
 210409. Archeological and human skeletal material from site in Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. John R. Swanton, Dr. Frances Densmore, Dr. Antonio J. Waring, Jr., and Ralph S. Solecki continued as collaborators of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Dr. John P. Harrington is continuing his researches with the Bureau as research associate. Dr. William C. Sturtevant, ethnologist, joined the staff of the Bureau on March 29, 1956.

Information was furnished during the past year by staff members in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the American Indians—past and present—of both continents. Many new descriptive lists and information leaflets were prepared in answer to requests for information on the Bureau's photographic and manuscript collections and other subjects. There continued to be a constant demand for information, published material, and photographs from teachers, particularly of

primary and secondary grades, from Scout organizations, and from the general public. Material for use in writing term papers was in frequent demand by high-school students who show an increasing interest in this popular subject. On several occasions publishers consulted various staff members regarding ethnological and archeological problems, and the archivist regarding unpublished manuscripts and the photograph collections. Specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Director.*

Dr. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



