

treatment will set the silica still in contact with the bowl-form on the inside. Once the plastic has solidified the organic rot of the bowl-form, it is possible to turn it over for removal of sand from the inside by brushing. Finally, the interior is plastic-sprayed to complete the hardening of the whole. Thirteen bowl-forms have been reported to date, and all were found within five of the 6-foot squares.

### THE HANOTAK ROCK-SHELTER

By LOUIS A. BRENNAN

Excavations at the Hanotak Rock-shelter, Town of New Castle, Westchester County, New York, yielded upwards of 180 projectile points, which were the only diagnostic artifact. It is believed that the absence of bannerstones at a site so obviously, perhaps exclusively, used by hunters is significant, since the similar Winterich site, about two miles away, yielded the same large inventory of projectile points, no bannerstones, and nothing else of diagnostic value. Neither site yielded pottery to excavators. Excavation of the Hanotak site was by the Briarcliff-Ossining-Croton group of Metropolitan Chapter, New York State Archeological Association.

Because the shelter itself is at the top of a slope, and because the camping area, just beyond the shelter's overhang, is on the slope, neither vertical nor horizontal placement of artifacts can be regarded as reliable. Studies of specific provenience of artifacts have not yet been completed. With projectile-point styles the only clue to the chronology of the site, it is considered that use of the shelter began with a Lamokoid point-making people at, conservatively, about 5000 B.P., continued through a Laurentian phase, through a phase we are now calling Taghkanick, with rather narrow, stemmed points very sharp at the shoulders, and ending with an Orient type (rather than a Hudson Valley type) fishtail-point phase.

It is tentatively considered that the pattern of stemmed, sharp-cornered points, which occur in at least four size-weights and constitute a strong series at both Hanotak and Winterich, may be evolutionary from the Lamokoids, and are probably an indigenous development. Because they are found from the Hudson to the Connecticut shore they have been called by us Taghkanick, a regional name. The phase cannot otherwise be described at this time by any other trait than its projectile points, which indicate the use of various forms of the atlatl, and absence of bannerstones so far.

The Hanotak site was almost certainly not domiciliary, as Winterich also probably was not, and is regarded by us as a temporary resort or shelter for hunters. Though several projectile point styles were recovered at Hanotak, as at Winterich, all evidence supports the impression that there was no discernible difference in the cultural or subsistence habits of the makers of the several styles.

### PRELIMINARY REPORT, RAM PASTURE I, A STRATIFIED SITE ON NANTUCKET ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

By BERNARD H. STOCKLEY

Excavations at the site known as Ram Pasture I (M52/31) on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, were conducted by the Shawkemo Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society from June, 1962 to December, 1963, on a part-time basis. Because of the importance of the site a longer schedule of excavations was planned, but the work was halted by one of the property owners after the second season.

Ram Pasture I is a village site located on the shore of Hummock Pond, west of the center of Nantucket Island. It was first occupied during the Late Archaic Period, and apparently more or less continuously through the remainder of the Late Archaic Period, throughout the Woodland Period and into early Contact times. While the trait lists of both Late Archaic and Woodland components are generally similar to their mainland counterparts, there are some noticeable differences. At this time it is impossible to state whether these differences represent local adaptations, cultural lag, or a combination of the two.

Artifacts associated with the Late Archaic occupation include: small triangular projectile points with excurvate sides and concave bases; large and small "eared" projectile points with side notches and concave bases; side-notched, straight-based projectile points; ovate knives; plain gouge; ellipsoid, bi-truncate slate gorget.

Small stemmed projectile points (using the M.A.S. classification system which specifically exempts small "eared" points from this

category), and fragments of steatite vessels were not found. Both are common on the Late Archaic sites on the nearby Massachusetts mainland.

Charcoal-filled small pits, and small pits containing only an occasional chip were also associated with this component. A radiocarbon specimen from one of the charcoal pits was dated by the University of Michigan Laboratory (M-1502) at A.D. 940. This date seems to be obviously erroneous, but further radiocarbon testing is expected to establish whether the date is accurate or not.

In the Woodland component the projectile points were almost entirely (more than 95%) broad-based triangulars with relatively straight sides and straight to slightly concave bases. Other artifact types include: stemmed and flake knives; crescent base and expanded base drills; side and stemmed scrapers; plain gouges; plano-convex adz; ellipsoid bi-truncate and "winged" gorgets; hammerstones; ovate and stemmed spades; pestle; ceramic obtuse-angle pipes; straight-sided, shell-tempered, cord-padded pottery; bone needles or bodkins; bone amulet or gorget.

Trade goods were extremely sparse, consisting of: four blue-green glass beads, one small fragment of glazed pottery, one rolled copper bead, and copper scraps.

The ceramic pipes found at this site are deserving of special note. This type of pipe is not common in Southern New England and the fact that one complete pipe and fragments of at least 10 others were found in an area of less than 3,000 square feet is quite remarkable. While the complete specimen has an incised design of diamonds and triangles, and two others have diamond or chevron patterns, the most common type of surface decoration is reed punctation. Although reed punctation is not commonly used on pipes in any part of the Eastern United States, the motif is frequently used on pottery in the vicinity of New Jersey and the Chesapeake Bay. Elbow pipes and straight-sided triangular points are also common in the same area. It therefore seems likely that the cultural affinities of the Woodland occupants of Ram Pasture I are closer to areas south of the Hudson River than to the mainland of Massachusetts or even to the eastern end of Nantucket Island. Excavations at the eastern end of Nantucket Island in Woodland-period shellheaps produced a very different trait list. Straight-sided triangular projectile points were present but were not the predominant projectile-point type, and ceramic pipes were not found. A similar pattern is now developing at the Shawkemo Chapter's excavation at the Norcross site (M52/9) near the eastern end of Nantucket Island.

While much remains to be learned about the prehistory of Nantucket, the evidence that has been unearthed to date concerning the Woodland period seems to bear out a tradition that was reported to the first settlers of Nantucket by the local Indians. According to this tradition, the people of the eastern and the western parts of Nantucket had been warring on each other for an extended period of time until about 1630. At that time, goes the tradition, the island was divided and the boundaries of each group's lands established. There is some evidence, both historical and archeological, which tends to support this tradition, but which falls beyond the scope of this paper.

### THE POSNICK SITE, HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By HOWARD A. MACCORD, SR., AND RANDOLPH M. OWEN, JR.

The Posnick site lies on a low terrace on the right bank of the Chickahominy River just northeast of the city of Richmond. The site has been dug into and collected from for many years. In April, 1964, a controlled excavation was planned to coincide with a large encampment of Boy Scouts in the vicinity. The open trenches and exposed features served as an archeological exhibit for over 4,000 Scouts. Members of the Greater Richmond Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia dug at the site four weekends. They uncovered an area of 72 square feet to a depth of 21 inches. Five features were found, including two burials in refuse pits. The two burials were flexed skeletons of aged women, and neither was accompanied by grave offerings. One interesting feature of the burial pits was that each was encircled by a row of small postmolds just outside the pit edge. These probably mark the location of a fence originally placed around the grave.

Cultural materials found indicate an extensive use of the site in Archaic times and a somewhat lighter occupation during Woodland times. Pre-ceramic finds occurred generally below the fifteen-inch depth, while pottery finds were mostly above this line. One interesting find was a half of a ground-slate knife, found at a depth of eighteen inches with Archaic points and chips at the same level.