Unquestionably the publication of this volume marks the beginning of an undertaking which will be greeted with unanimous approval by the scholarly community. The general public should also be pleased for this is a publication venture which will provide needed insight into our country's past and into the character of a many-sided and great American.

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Susquehannock Miscellany is the end product of the Susquehannock Symposium held May 30-31, 1958, at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster as the program of the annual meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. This book is an excellent example of the results that can be obtained by the cooperation of professional and amateur archaeologists on problems of mutual interest. Included in this volume are nine papers that present new discoveries and fresh interpretations pertaining to the history and development of Susquehannock culture.

In the opening article, Alfred K. Guthe surveys current trends in the archaeology of the Northeast. He points to the fact that archaeology is a young field of scientific inquiry that is just now beginning to see the appearance of synthesis, generalizations, and summaries following a period of data collecting. In line with the background presented in Guthe's article, William A. Hunter traces the historic role of the Susquehannock Indians in their relations with the Dutch and English colonists and with other Indian groups. He points out that their trading operations and their movements during the period of their destruction set the stage for subsequent pre-settlement developments in the Susquehanna and upper Ohio Valley.

Turning to the archaeological evidence as manifested by the artifacts of known Susquehannock sites, John Witthoft traces the ancestry and development of the Susquehannocks. W. Fred Kinsey's analysis of Susquehannock pottery types again points up the value
of pottery studies in showing the history and contacts of a people. An interesting glimpse of a Susquehannock cemetery is presented in John Witthoft, W. Fred Kinsey, and Charles Holzinger's report on the Ibaugh Site. The findings at the Strickler Site are presented by Arthur A. Futer, and in separate articles by Witthoft, H. Geiger Omwake, and Gerald B. Fenstermaker specific details of Susquehannock culture are discussed.

The entire volume adds up to a valuable addition to the literature on the Indians of the eastern United States. It is a work that should be available to all historians and archaeologists interested in this important area.

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