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SMITHSONIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECTS
CONDUCTED UNDER THE FEDERAL
EMERGENCY RELIEF
ADMINISTRATION, 1933-34

by
M. W. Stirling

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THE SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

SHOWING THE

OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND
CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1934

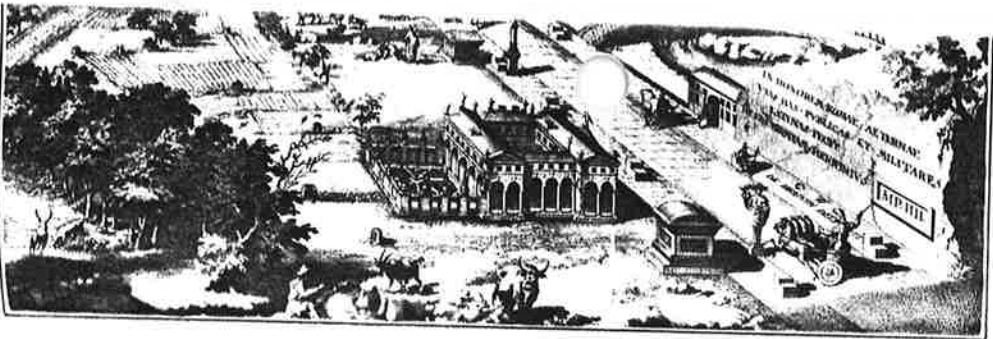


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A Typical Federal Military Road on Public Way

SMITHSONIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, 1933-34

By M. W. STERLING
Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology

[With 10 plates]

When the President's Civil Works Administration program was inaugurated for the winter of 1933-34, under the Federal Emergency Relief, archeological projects were proposed by the Smithsonian Institution for the States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and California, and quotas of relief labor were allotted for each of these States. Inasmuch as proper supervision was essential for successful scientific results on these projects, provision was made for the salaries of trained archeologists. Excavations were begun during the latter half of December 1933, and this work continued throughout the winter, giving employment to approximately 1,500

because of the opportunity to make use of large laboring crews, who were selected which ordinarily would not have been practicable for work because of the unusual amount of excavation necessary to carry them successfully. The final results proved to be more than satisfactory. A great fund of archeological information has been accumulated regarding some of the hitherto little-known sections of the country. These results were due to the fine cooperation of both local and State relief officials, who did all in their power to assist in trying times, and also to the excellent staff of trained supervisors who willingly gave their time, in some instances at a considerable personal sacrifice, to the completion of the projects to which they were assigned. The crews of men engaged on the various excavations exhibited real interest in the work, and without exceptional morale was maintained.

In the present writing, it has, of course, not been possible to make complete studies of the notes and collections obtained from the various sites. The present brief article pretends only to give a general