

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING  
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February 16, 1949

Sr. Wilfrido Du Solier  
Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia  
Cordoba Num. 73  
Mexico, D. F.

Dear Du Solier:

You are certainly welcome to try the translation of my article "Cultural Change and Continuity in Eastern United States Archaeology" into Spanish. It might be a good idea if you would have someone check your translation, possibly Noguera, who is also familiar with Spanish, English and the archaeology of the area. If there are any profits from the translation, I will take my share in potsherds from various Mexican sites.

In my paper, the grouping of Folsom-Yuma in the same map, figure 3 with the eastern sites of the pre-ceramic period does not imply that they are all of the same age. They are grouped on this map because they are all pre-ceramic sites with a general resemblance. Certainly the Folsom sites in the West are earlier than the majority of those in the East listed on this map. In the East there is a considerable distribution of Eastern Folsom or fluted points which have some degree of connection with the Folsom culture on the Plains. These form a part of our earlier pre-ceramic levels out of which our later paleo-Indian or Archaic sites in the East develop.

For the Caddo area you should utilize as your source Krieger's paper, "Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas." I believe if you would write him he would send to you a chronological chart, arranging the Gibson and Fulton Aspects and their various foci in chronological order, and a map which would show their distribution.

Effigy mounds are limited almost entirely to Wisconsin, the northern one-fourth of Illinois, northeastern Ohio and southeastern Minnesota. There are two or three in the whole state of Ohio and one or two in lower Ontario.

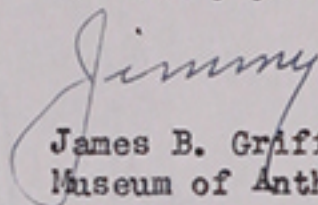
The important shell mound areas are along the Florida Gulf coast from the site marked Copell on figure 3, clear around the Florida peninsula and up to the middle of South Carolina along the coast. There are extensive shell mounds in the area marked Lauderdale, Eva, Parrish and Indian Knoll on my figure 3. There are also extensive shell mounds along the Maine coast.



Figure 4 gives the distribution of the early ceramic and/or early moundbuilding cultures, while Figure 5 gives the distribution in the Hopewell or Middle Woodland period. Figure 6 gives the various culture groups at the time of the introduction of the platform mounds and engraved pottery into the northeastern Texas area. On this map, I should have had the Sanders which is now located on Figure 7 and the word Haley which is also on Figure 7 should be moved in to Figure 6 just north of the word Crenshaw. The 1650 and 1600 dates on the chronology chart for the Southeast should now be ignored.

Will you please give my best wishes to Marquina, and if I can be of any further service in regard to the publication, I will be very pleased to do so.

Sincerely yours,



James B. Griffin, Director  
Museum of Anthropology

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Tecnológico  
de Monterrey