

THE



BULLETIN

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Under New Management

This number of The Bulletin must begin, unfortunately, with the following extract from the annual report of the Publications committee, submitted by Chairman William S. Cornwell:

In March, 1960, Mr. Knoll submitted his resignation as Editor of THE BULLETIN. This information was received with much regret by the Chairman and members of the Publications committee. Mr. Knoll had been editor of THE BULLETIN since the third issue and had produced sixteen of the first eighteen issues. (Father Thomas Grassman was editor of the first two issues.) Mr. Knoll's interest and his careful attention to the many factors necessary to make THE BULLETIN a useful publication are much appreciated.

Those who do not fully appreciate Mr. Knoll's contribution to the New York State Archaeological Association out of free time, without remuneration and almost without reward, need only look over their back numbers of THE BULLETIN. Without a publication, an archaeological association can hardly hope to exist for long and the sixteen numbers of THE BULLETIN put out under Mr. Knoll's editorship were the staff of life to the NYSAA for some five years. He has earned the right to retire, not only for donation and faithfulness of service, but for achievement.

It was an almost constant lament of Mr. Knoll's during his years of editorial tenure that he was never embarrassed by an abundance of material. Mr. Cornwell has suggested that the cause of the insufficiency of manuscripts may have been an inordinate modesty among NYSAA members, who submit nothing because they fear it is not competent enough. It is quite true that a certain competence is expected, but it is no more than the level of clear expression expected of a high school student writing an assignment. For the organization of a report there are plenty of useful examples in back numbers of THE BULLETIN. The editor, furthermore, holds himself in readiness to do what he can to make submitted material publishable. The Association also numbers among its members several competent professional archaeologists whose help can be enlisted if necessary.

But perhaps the real trouble is something else. Members submit nothing because they await the day when a site has been completely excavated and all the data is gathered and analyzed and a definitive report can be written.

It should be pointed out that THE BULLETIN is not interested only in a definitive report. There are such things as preliminary reports and progress reports; there are even such things as bulletins (notice the name of this publication) of no more than two or three paragraphs conveying information about single discoveries or trends noticed during site excavation. It is unthinkable that any chapter could close out an excavation season without something to report. Let it be said here that the new management will address inquiries promptly toward any chapter which remains silent too long after shovels are put up for the summery

Another department which has suffered a probably unintentional neglect is our book reviewing. All reviews of archaeological publications will be gratefully received provided they are intelligently written and observe the minimum ethics of book reviewing. A book review is not the place for venting spleen either against a writer on the particular views he holds, though it must be admitted that the writers of reviews for many quite respectable publications are often not so scrupulous. This is not to say that reviews may not be critical; indeed they may be and sometimes must be. But the criticism must be rational and not emotional. But more book reviews THE BULLETIN does need and hereby solicits from any NYSAA member who has read a publication in the field which he feels warrants notice.

There is another kind of review, which is not quite a review, which the management would like to see--a discussion of a new publication in relation to some problem of New York prehistory. The only standards that can be set for such a piece is that it has to be reasonable and substantial; in short, it must have something to say and say it well enough to be informative or provocative.

From time to time, if things get too dull, there will be published other hints on the stimulation of the auctorial glands; meanwhile chapter presidents should consider it a matter affecting the honor and competence of their administrations if their chapters are not regularly represented in these pages.

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#### Annual Meeting

The 1960 NYSAA annual meeting at Rhinebeck, under the sponsorship of the Mid-Hudson Chapter, was, by every sign known to us, the most successful such affair in the history of the Association. Held in the congenial and appropriate atmosphere of the historic Beekman Arms, said to be the oldest hotel in continuous service in America, much of the conference's zest was due to the open-handed hospitality of Mid-Hudson, which entertained with two cocktail parties, one at the Chapter House's heat little museum, and the other before-the closing session dinner. Since it is

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rather reliably rumored that the chapter went broke--temporarily, we hope, and cheerfully--of its own generosity, it would be something less than grateful to pretend not to have noticed.

The cocktail parties, let it be said, came at the end, not at the beginning of the day's work and if they influenced the business of the conference at all, it was to encourage concentration on it, in the knowledge that the social pleasures would come as a reward for what was well done.

The symposium idea, of keeping all papers to a single region, the Hudson Valley, worked out well since there seems to have been plenty of relevant material awaiting exposition. We saw more physical material put on exhibit at Rhinebeck than has ever been brought to a conference before and the opportunity afforded actually to see specimens from other areas will probably do more to advance the knowledge of New York archaeology than any number of pictures and lectures. Artifact exhibit might very well be made a more formal and extensive part of the annual meeting.

It is more than likely that the fact of holding the conference in a small town had something to do with the enjoyment of the Rhinebeck affair. There were no big city problems of communication and traffic. With the scheduling of next year's conference at Cooperstown, it might well become an established pattern to hold annual meetings under the cozier and less difficult circumstances of smaller communities.

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New York State Archeological Association

Annual Meeting, \_ 1960

Executive Committee

The Annual meeting of the Executive committee of the New York State Archeological Association was held on Friday evening, April 1, at the Beekman Arms, Rhinebeck, New York. The President, Charles F. Wray, called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. The following officers, chapter presidents and trustees were present:

W. Bennett (Ch.)	E. Casler (VEH)	A. Guthe (VP)	H. Wemple (VEH)
J. Bowman (MH)	P. Dake (AS)	A. Johnson (VEH)	M. White (Sec.)
M. Bowman (MH)	S. Gibbs (OC)	M. Seelye (AS)	T. Whitney (Ch.)
L. Brennan (MH)	C. Gillette (Treas. )	A. Wanzer (MH)	C. Wray (Pres.)

Committee Chairmen had been invited in an advisory capacity and of their number, Brennan, Cameron, and Cornwell were present. Smallidge, president of the Archeological Society of Western New York was also a guest.

The first item of business dealt with Chapter constitutions. Morgan and Orange county chapters reported that the changes requested at the 1959 Executive Committee meeting had been made, and, therefore, these constitutions were automatically accepted. Van Epps-Hartley will distribute copies of its new constitution for review, and unless objections are voiced by the Executive Committee before the 1961 Executive Committee meeting, their constitution will be automatically accepted. The Chenango chapter was asked to include in their constitution a specific statement about payment of dues to the state association. Their representatives were agreeable to this change and when the secretary of the association is notified that this change has been made, their constitution will be automatically accepted.

Under new business the president announced that admission of the Archeological Society of Western New York had been approved by the Executive committee.

The interpretation of the number of members on the Executive Committee as stated in the state constitution was that the limit applied only to the number of trustees. Therefore, there is no problem at this time.

Cornwell reported for the Publications committee that Charles Knoll had resigned as Editor of THE BULLETIN after producing sixteen issues. It was carried that the Executive Committee, through its secretary, prepare a letter of thanks to Knoll for his long and valuable services. A discussion of the problems and need for material for publication followed. It was suggested that the Publications committee prepare and publish a specific statement declaring that the Editors will aid in every possible way in preparing a proper manuscript.

Gibbs moved, and it was seconded and passed, that the Executive Committee appoint an Editor before the end of the Annual meeting. The president appointed Gibbs, Casler, and Seelye to take care of this.

The invitation of the Van Epps-Hartley chapter to meet in Cooperstown on April 8, 1961, was accepted.

Morgan chapter proposed that the New York State Archeological Association invite the Eastern States Archeological Federation to meet in New York state as guests of the NYSAA in 1966, on the occasion of the association's Fiftieth anniversary. This was carried and the specific place for the meeting left open.

The secretary asked for an opinion from the Executive Committee on the desirability of strict observance of the "good standing" rule. The secretary noted that the failure of the majority of chapters to submit membership lists and dues by February 1 as required (and in fact by March 15) led to most chapters being "not in good standing" at the time required by the constitution for sending Annual Meeting notices and ballots to members in good standing. As a result, many members did not have sufficient time to plan to attend the Annual Meeting and to return their ballots. In the experience of the secretary, it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain lists and dues at about the

required time. One way of alleviating part of the problem is to issue the March BULLETIN by March 1 and include plans for the Annual Meeting. The opinion of the Executive Committee was to continue the present system and to follow strictly the requirement of good standing before mailing notices and ballots. The Auringer-Seelye chapter's suggestion from its secretary, James Magee, that a manual of procedure be drawn up was not acted on.

Since the Association has no regulation governing the election of NYSAA representative to the ESAF and none had been elected, the present representative, L. A. Brennan will continue.

The Executive Committee recommended that a brief sketch of the candidates' qualifications accompany the Annual ballot. It was also suggested that the Nominating committee be appointed by October 1.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that we postpone the question of raising dues until next year.

Gillette made a motion that the By-laws of the state constitution be amended so that in Chapter XI, paragraph 1, the words "and trustees" be removed. The Executive committee approved the motion and instructed the secretary to present this change at the Annual meeting.

Gibbs suggested that an inquiry be made of the State Education Department concerning the availability of funds for obtaining films and other materials for chapter meeting. No action was taken

#### Annual Meeting

The Annual meeting was called to order on April 2 at 9:35 a. m. There were about twenty in attendance at the beginning and forty-five at the closing. President Wray appointed Helen Aldridge and Earl Casler as courier.

It was voted to accept the minutes of last year's meeting as published in THE BULLETIN with a correction of the date on the Treasurer's report. The secretary's report was read and accepted. The treasurer's report was read and accepted. The reports of the Program committee and Finance committee were heard. The reports of the chapters were read as follows:

Auringer-Seelye -- MacGee  
Chenango -- Whitney  
Long Island -- (Secretary)  
Mid Hudson -- Bowman  
Morgan -- Hayes  
Orange -- Gibbs  
Van Epps-Hartley -- Johnson

The reports of the following committees were read:  
 Chapters and Membership --Ritchie  
 Nominating Committee--(President)  
 Awards Committee -- Brennan

Brennan recommended that all committee chairmen be appointed sooner.

The admission of the Archeological Society of Western New York was approved.

The proposed change in the constitution dealing with Honorary Members, Chapter III, was passed unanimously. The change in By-Law XI, par. 1, was explained and the By-Laws suspended so the change could be acted on. It was approved.

Cornwell gave the report of the Publications committee. The president noted that Charles Knoll had submitted his resignation as Editor of THE BULLETIN. A resolution was passed to thank Knoll for his long and competent services as Editor.

Gibbs reported that the committee to select a new editor recommended L. A. Brennan for Editor and that Brennan was willing to accept the appointment. The president then appointed Brennan as Editor of THE BULLETIN, and the appointment was approved.

The president announced that the 1960 Annual Meeting would be held in Cooperstown on April 8, Casler reported the election results as follows:

President -- Solecki  
 Vice President – Guthe  
 Secretary -- Hayes  
 Treasurer – Rice

In the absence of the newly elected President, the Vice President adjourned the Annual Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Marian E. White, Secretary

Program of the Annual Meeting

9:00 - 11:00 a. m. -- Business Meeting

11:00 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. -- "Chronology of Lower Hudson-Riparian Cultures"  
 (Louis A. Brennan, Mid-Hudson Chapter)

2:30 p. m. --Papers by members of the association

"Vosburg Camp Site Barren Island"--R. Arthur Johnson, Van Epps-Hartley

"Chanler Site"--Alvin Wanzer, Mid-Hudson

"Bannerstones in Lower Hudson Valley"--Sigfus Olafson, Mid-Hudson

"Steubenville Type Points in Hudson Valley"--Edward B. Christman,  
 Van Epps-Hartley

"Outline of Hudson Valley Pre-History"--William A. Ritchie,  
Van Epps-Hartley

6:00 p. m. --Cocktail Party

Banquet--Speaker, Dr. John L. Cotter, "Historic Sites Archaeology"  
(History from the Ground Up)

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Report of the Committee  
On Fellowships and Awards--1959-60

This year the committee takes considerable satisfaction in being able to announce that the submissions recognized by it for the conferring of Fellowship status and the Achievement Award represent new and current work and hence are genuine additions to archaeological knowledge and thinking.

The Fellowship and Awards program was set up for this exact purpose, to encourage by recognition competent and valuable work in archaeology and prehistory recorded in such a way as to be worthy of inclusion in the reference literature of these subjects. It has been all too plain that much archaeological work was being done in the state as elsewhere without the reporting which makes such work contributory to the general fund of knowledge, hence it might just as well not have been done at all, and must, in all justice, be set down as mere self-indulgence in a private pleasure of no greater significance than philately or golf.

It is the growing belief of the chairman of this committee that pride of possession is the most reprehensible weakness of amateur archaeologists. To find, own, and display the materials of American prehistory seems to be the purpose of many, if not most, of those who dig and collect them avocationally. There is a sense in which this is no more than pilferage. Archaeological materials do not belong to the finder; they belong to the exchequer of human knowledge; they belong to all whose sincere desire it is to know man and how he came to be man.

There is only one way in which the very human desire to own, for both admiration and study, the materials archaeologically recovered can be satisfied at the same time that there is also discharged the obligation to human knowledge automatically imposed by that recovery; and that way is, of course, by honest and adequate reporting on the recoveries.

This committee feels, therefore, that it must point out the fact that it has received no reports this year, or last, other than those recognized by it for Fellowship, is an indictment of the state of amateur archaeology in New York. Either no archaeological work is being done in New York, which is bad, or no attempts are being made to report on the material, which is worse. If no work



is being done, then the materials remain in place and may be competently recovered and reported on some day. But if materials are removed and not conscientiously reported then they are as good as lost forever. This, it must be emphasized, is what distinguishes the avocational archaeologist from the pot-hunter and the relic-collector, that he gathers his materials in such a way that they can be, recorded and reported, and is interested enough in informing himself about at least his regional archaeology that his reports are accretional upon it.

Three years ago when the Fellowship and Awards program was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Marian White, the first committee made it plain that reports submitted to it which did not qualify for acceptance would not be summarily rejected, but would be reviewed by the committee with an eye to the eventual production of an acceptable report. The committee considers that it is not only a judicial but a service or reference body. Since no manuscripts have been submitted which fall into the sub-standard but potentially acceptable classification, it would seem that the committee's view of its functions need strong reiteration. Good archaeological reports are not done overnight. They are written and then rewritten, except by those who have had adequate training in writing them. The committee will, therefore, restate that it is prepared to read and comment constructively on all reports submitted to it and will not feel itself imposed on if reports are submitted to it in unsatisfactory condition.

This year's recipients of Fellowship status fall into the classification of eminently satisfactory. They are, ladies going first, Dr. Marian White and Donald Lenig.

The committee exercises standards in judging vocational archaeologists somewhat higher than those used for amateur work. It is expected that vocational archaeologists can and will make adequate site reports on work competently done. Therefore, from them must be exacted more creative effort, convincing synthesis, new insights or fruitful new discoveries. Dr. White meets these expectations without qualification and Fellowship status is accorded her, specifically for "The Niagara Frontier Iroquois; Archaeology and History" as well as for previous work on the Iroquois.

The work of Donald Lenig is also in Iroquois prehistory, but nothing that has been said above is to be construed as meaning that his submitted manuscript "The Oak Hill Horizon" is in any way inferior to the best professional work, in structure, in detail, methods of reporting, summary, research, or originality of conclusions. The committee is proud to have been the initial recipient of this work and to have, if this is accurate, applied the final pressure that brought it into being. Based on some twenty years of tedious search for and excavation of informative sites, it is an accomplishment of untold hours or preparatory labor not only in text but in illustration. As an achievement, it is not likely soon to be equaled by avocational archaeologists anywhere.

It has occurred to the chairman that with the increase in membership of the body of Fellows, that it is now at such strength as to be assigned a portion of the program of the annual meeting during which the Fellows will, by means of symposium discussion, informal talks on work in progress, advancement of theory in process of formation, or

any other such means, stimulate interest in state archaeology while teaching it. There is much unused productive potential here, which ought, in some way, to be used to make attendance at the annual meeting imperative.

Last year the chairman suggested that the membership of the Fellowship and Awards Committee be limited to three, since a larger committee, operating entirely by mail, had proved too unwieldy. This suggestion was honored by the president and the chairman is happy to report that the three-man committee has worked very successfully and understandingly. Members Pechuman and Casler have done their share of the work most commendably and have made it possible for the committee to function as a committee.

The committee has one final comment and/or suggestion to make. In the last two years its members have not been notified as soon as they ought to have been of their appointments. There seems to be no reason why it should take longer than a month to announce these appointments and the present committee would have appreciated being informed much earlier than they were. The ideal time of appointment would be, it seems to the chairman, at the annual meeting as soon as the new president has been elected. This gives the chairman the opportunity to talk to those attending the annual meeting, especially chapter officers, about the development of reports for that year. I know of nothing in the by-laws that would prevent such immediate and timely notification, and certainly a member of the current committee should receive the appointment in order that someone familiar with the program should guide it.

Awards Committee Members

Louis A. Brennan, ch'm--Mid-Hudson chapter

Dr. L. L. Pechumen, --Morgan chapter

Earl Casler--Van-Epps Hartley chapter

NOTE: The final suggestion in the above, about the prompt appointment of the committee, has been promptly acted upon. The present committee, as listed above, has been reappointed for 1960-61 by president Solecki and now stands ready to receive all submissions for the 1961 awards. --L. A. B.

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Citation and Encomium, Fellowship Award--1960

Dr. Marian E. White

Archaeologist and anthropologist, prehistorian and original researcher, teacher and fosterer of archaeological interest in the amateur, scientist and humanist, Dr. Marian E. White of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter continues yearly to throw new light on what are probably the most famous and possibly the most important protohistoric American aborigines north of Mexico, the New York Iroquois.

Because their loose supra-tribal government called the Iroquois Confederacy has

been acknowledged to have seminal effect on the formation of the democracy under which we live, and because what the Iroquois themselves would call their orenda or soul-force impressed so deeply all whites who came in contact with them, the Ho-de-no-sau-nees, or People of the Long House, have inspired abundant investigation and speculation. Perhaps too much, for the important problem of their origin had come to something of an impasse by reason of conflict of theories.

Taking as her specific area of investigation the Niagara Frontier Iroquois, Dr. White has advanced steadily toward elucidation of Iroquois cultural and habitational origins. By analysis of all available data on artifacts and settlement patterns and organizing this data into chronological developmental interpretations, she has dispelled most of what was suppositional only about Iroquois beginnings, leaving the study of the Iroquois far different than she found it and our knowledge far richer.

She has published succinctly, rather than voluminously, on her intensive field, and was, in 1959, the recipient of a substantial grant from the National Science Foundation for work on the migration route of Niagara Frontier Indian villages, a recognition of her authoritative standing in archaeology which the accord of Fellowship status by the Committee on Fellowships and Awards merely serves to corroborate. Holder of many offices in the Lewis Morgan chapter and the New York State Archeological Association, and the chairman under whom the Fellowship and Awards program was organized, Dr. White's contributions to the archaeological study of New York has extended well beyond excavation site, laboratory, and library.

In view of the foregoing and specifically for the issuance during the past year by the Buffalo Museum of Science of her "The Niagara Frontier Iroquois, Archaeology and History", the officers and Executive committee accord to Dr. Marian E. White the status of Fellow in the New York State Archeological Association and confer on her the privileges and prerogatives of Fellowship.

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Citation and Encomium, Fellowship Award--1960

Donald Lenig

In the field of archaeology dominated by the vocationally trained as it must be by the very nature of its now recognized status as a science, there still remains a strong tradition of excellence by amateur investigators and students, true heirs to the amateur spirit of the founder of the archaeology of prehistory, Boucher de Perthes.

Among these avocational archaeologists is Donald Lenig of Van Epps-Hartley chapter of the New York State Archeological Association. A perusal of the reports of the Association reveals that Mr. Lenig was contributing to the decipherment of the Iroquois enigma in papers read at the annual meeting as early as 1952 and in his coauthorship, with P. Schuyler Miller and senior author William A. Ritchie, of the New

State Museum publication, "An Early Owasco Sequence in Eastern New York", in 1953. Since then he has added almost yearly to the accumulation of meaningful data on Iroquoisia, until the culmination of his work in the definitive report submitted to the Fellowship Committee this year in which he proposes the recognition of a wide-spread cultural stage out of which pooled the historic Iroquois tribes, which stage he calls The Oak Hill horizon,

Some 40 sites within the boundaries of the Mohawk colonial homeland have been studied and analyzed to provide the material for the Oak Hill horizon report, which is distinguished by its illustrations and seriation figures of style alterations in pottery. Equally careful study and illustration has been made of artifactual pipes, and the report is in near perfect condition for major publication.

Had Mr. Lenig done no previous work, his Oak Hill report would merit Fellowship, but it is specifically on this submission to the committee that it recommends that the Officers and Executive committee accord to Mr. Lenig the status of Fellow in the New York State Archeological Association and confer on him the privileges and prerogatives of Fellowship.

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#### Citation and Encomium, Achievement Award

##### Louis A. Brennan

One of the most protracted deficiencies in American archaeological literature during the nearly 100 years of investigations of American aboriginal occupations has been that no survey of all of American prehistory was ever written or at least published. There have been studies of specific periods and specific problems; but no treatment of the prehistoric continuum, from the beginning to the high cultures of Meso-America which, it is now recognized, were the climax societies of that continuum.

Last November there was published by Random House, trade book publishers, "No Stone Unturned, An Almanac of North American Prehistory" by Louis A. Brennan of Mid-Hudson chapter of the New York Archeological Association. It presents the arguments and evidence for an early peopling of America, probably before the onset of the Wisconsin glacier and synthesizes American prehistory as a growth from that peopling. This concept of American prehistory, with its corollary of considerable independent invention by Amerinds, is becoming increasingly acceptable to American archaeologists and Mr. Brennan's is the first book-length statement of it. The statement has long needed to be made, as a summary of dissatisfaction with the once universally held position of the peopling of America by a succession of migrations, one for each noted cultural or physical change.

"No Stone Unturned", though adhering strictly to reported data on archaeology, geology, climatology, etc., is humanistic in final intent, since it tries to divine why

most Amerinds, lacking nothing of human talent or intellect, remained stone-age men almost, it seemed, by deliberate preference. It is a work of both scholarship and stimulating speculation.

Though it treats of New York archaeology only as that relates to the general prehistory of the Amerind, "No Stone Unturned" owes something to its author's preoccupation with excavations in the Lower Hudson Valley. It was while excavating the shell middens there, he has told the committee, that the conviction first came to him that this usufructian or hunting-gathering way of life had its roots, on the technological evidence, deep in an ancient paleolithic.

Therefore, because "No Stone Unturned" is a unique work and because it reflects credit on the New York State Archeological Association, the Officers and Executive committee of the association confer on Mr. Brennan, its author, the award for Achievement and the honor the award betokens.

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### The Oak Hill Horizon<sup>1</sup>

Don Lenig

The Oak Hill Horizon appears to be a local manifestation of an artifact complex which extends, with minor variations, over much of New York state, northern New Jersey, and north central Pennsylvania. The tribal differentiation of the Colonial period resulted from varying degrees of modification of this basic complex primarily through the interchange of ideas with the simultaneously developing western Iroquois group of the Niagara Peninsula and southern Ontario. The mechanics of this process are, evidently, quite complex, but it would seem that very few, if any, massive population migrations are indicated. Instead, there seems to be a sequence of shifting centers of cultural development. I believe this occurred in the following manner. Let us say we have two widely separated centers of cultural development. As the ideas from the centers become diffused outward, they eventually overlap at some point in the area between these centers. The resultant intermixture and blending of these ideas, tends to weaken the barriers of tradition which, it may be assumed, were never as strong in the peripheral areas as at the centers. Often, but not invariably, these conditions stimulate a florescence which results in the emergence

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1. Ed. Note: The article is a concise prefatory statement on the material included in Lenig's submission to the Fellowship and Awards Committee, 1959-1960, in satisfaction of the requirements for fellowship. The full Oak Hill Horizon report is far too substantial for publication in THE BULLETIN and will probably appear in a future number of The Researches and Transactions. The significance of the Oak Hill Horizon concept is such, however, that this statement on it merit immediate publication and THE BULLETIN is proud to be able to be the organ of presentation.

of a new cultural center which may replace one or both of the old centers or may coexist with them.

I believe such a condition involving the late Owasco and Oak Hill Horizons of eastern New York and the elaborated late Point Peninsula and Glen-Mayer focus of the Niagara Peninsula and southern Ontario gave rise, during the Chance Horizon time period, to a new cultural center which found expression in the artifact complex known as Jefferson County Iroquois. In Ontario, the new and stronger influx of Eastern Iroquois characteristics caused the modification of the Middleport-Pound industrial complex, thus producing Ridley's Lalonde complex. To the south, these new ideas impinged upon the more slowly developing Iroquois groups in direct proportion to their proximity to the Jefferson county area. As a consequence, those living in central New York became differentiated into the proto Cayuga-Seneca-Susquehannock group while those remaining in eastern New York, the proto Mohawk-Oneida group, were effected but little because of their remoteness and continued developing the trends initiated during the Oak Hill Horizon.

With the theoretical shift southward of the Jefferson county population, the proto Seneca-Cayuga-Susquehannock group was also forced southward and westward. Those forced the farthest west came under the influence of ideas diffused eastward from the Niagara Peninsula and became the Seneca, while those pushed the farthest south became the Susquehannock and the remaining group became the Cayuga.

Just when the Mohawk-Oneida split occurred is not yet clear because of the meager data concerning early Oneida ceramics. The little that is available seems to indicate that the split occurred during Chance Horizon times. Mohawk and Oneida ceramics remained strikingly similar throughout their history.

Thus we find in Mohawk the most conservative expression of the ceramic trends initiated during the Oak Hill Horizon. All of the pottery types of the Colonial period are but elaborations of the Chance Incised and Otstungo Notched types which first appear during the Oak Hill Horizon.

Further substantiation for this conservative attitude in ceramic decoration is found in the scarcity of what MacNeish calls "trade sherds" throughout the Mohawk sequence. Mohawk types are found in varying quantities in all the tribal areas but the converse is not true.

It would then appear that whether by chance, choice, or necessity, Mohawk ceramics is the most conservative expression of the basic underlying ceramic complex of the Five Nations Iroquois and might, therefore, be expected to exhibit the closest ties with the supposed parental Owasco people of all the Iroquois tribal units.

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### Silver Anniversary

The Society for American Archaeology made the celebration of the Twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, at its annual conference held this year at Yale University on May 5-7, the occasion of the bestowal of a signal honor on Dr. Carl Guthe, former president of the NYSAA, and a founding father of the society.

In the absence of Dr. Guthe, Dr. Alfred K. Guthe (anomalously known us all as Ted), now NYSAA vice-president, accepted a citation scroll and a golden trowel tie-clasp that was a rather more material token of archaeological service, for his father, and read the recipient's fine letter of appreciation of the honor.

The citation, which should remind all NYSAA members of their archaeological heritage, reads as follows:

"To Carl E. Guthe, devoted scholar, eminent archaeologist, successful museum administrator, authoritative museologist. He served the National Research Council with skill as chairman of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys, making an outstanding contribution to interregional understanding and cooperation among American archaeologists. He assumed a leading role in organizing the Society for American Archaeology; as Secretary-Treasurer during its formative years, and later, as President, he gave unsparingly of his time and energy to advance the welfare of the Society.

"For his notable work in advancing rigorous archaeological techniques, encouraging cooperation among students of archaeology, and thus expanding knowledge of earlier civilizations and their impact on current society, we inscribe this testimonial of esteem and appreciation."

The conference was generally agreed to have been the most successful, all things considered--attendance, program, significance and number of contributions, interest, facilities, and even weather--ever held in the Society's now beginning to be respectable antiquity. With New Haven at comfortable gas engine distance from New York, the NYSAA was well represented by a delegation of sixteen (unless we overlooked somebody) among whom were Dr. Ralph Solecki, NYSAA president, and former president, Dr. William Ritchie, who is also a former president of the Society.

There may be other impressions of what is the direction that American archaeological opinion is taking, but it seemed to your reporter that there is majority agreement on an expansion of Indian cultures and populations northward as the Wisconsin Glacier retreated and favorable ecological conditions followed in the wake of the retreat. This northward expansion was by peoples living the generalized hunting and gathering pattern usually referred to as "Archaic". The implications is that this pattern was well established and of general distribution south of glacial front conditions quite deep in time.

Not only is this the testimony of such previous investigations as Fowler's Modoc Rock Shelter, Logan's Graham Cave, Miller's Russell Cave, Jennings's Danger Cave, etc. , but your reporter picked up from private conversation with Warren Wittry that he has a cave in Wisconsin, generally agreeing with Modoc material, and C14 dated at 10,500 B. P. in its lowest level. The importance of this discovery to both archaeology and glaciology can hardly be overestimated. Suffice to say that Wittry's cave will be the northernmost manifestation of the "Archaic" on anything like this time level east of the Rockies and south of the Laurentide ice center.

A "long count" of sixty to eighty thousand years for the Wisconsin, as against the "short count" of thirty thousand years that was prevailing opinion of five years ago, grows closer and closer to conviction. Also, in private conversation, your reporter heard that there is a new date on the Lewisville, Texas, hearths. The originally published date, from C14 runs by the Humble Oil Co. Labs, was more than 37,000 years. These hearths, however, were rich in charcoal and it was stock-piled against the time when there would be refinements of C14 technique. Such a refinement was recently attained and the new date on Lewisville is now more than 44,000 years.

Falling into this trend is a third, private, not to say secret, conversation which your reporter was enjoined from repeating in anything but the most general terms. It appears that a pre-Wisconsin complex has been discovered recently in Mexico, with both stone and incised mastidonic ivory tools in its inventory. At least five experts have checked out the materials and have been convinced of their authenticity, but announcement of so momentous a discovery is awaiting further examination and validation, as well it might. The case for a pre-Wisconsin man, strengthening yearly by such discoveries as Lewisville, would be set back for a decade by a premature announcement of ambiguous evidence.

Generally known at the conference, so that no private source was needed for the information, was that two human skeletons or partial skeletons, have been discovered, and C14 dated at 10,500 years by associated charcoal at Santa Rosa Island, California, in apparent contact with the dwarf mammoth. Dr. James B. Griffin left the SAA conference early to become a member of the panel of experts who will scrutinize the Santa Rosa human remains.

The notched point, heretofore used as a sort of time marker for the Archaic of the eastern United States seems to be bursting the bounds of this putative context, not only on the evidence of its presence in the regions noted above, but because of its discovery with the bones of bison occidentalis at the Simonsen Site in Northwestern Iowa. Reported by George Agogino and W. D. Frankforter, the site has been C14 dated at 8430 B. P. plus or minus 520 years. The notched point discovered some years ago with the Island 35 (in the Mississippi River) Mammoth no longer looks quite so adventitious.



Incidentally, Agogino went back last summer to the Lindemeier site, Colorado, a Folsom point focus, and recovered enough charcoal for a C14 test. The results were announced at the conference --10,780 B.P., plus or minus 375 years. This is probably the most reliable date so far obtained for Folsom and projects the period of the Folsom point maker backward by, possibly, a millenium. But the date is of the same order of magnitude as previous C14 findings.

It may be said in summary, that the papers presented at the conference gave little aid and comfort to those who would explain the American cultures of the past 15,000 years either to migrations from Asia or to the infusion of Asiatic traits. Robert Greengo of the University of Washington reported on a paleolithic looking lithic technology featuring the "bust-off" or split-pebble-chopper like and round scraper complex familiar to us who work in Hudson Valley Archaic shell mounds. These tools suggest a long persistent tradition from a paleolithic technological base. And Eldon Johnson reported on the discovery of early Woodland pottery on sited in Minnesota in such relation to Lake Agassiz beaches as to cast doubt on its importation from Asia where Woodland-like pottery was indubitably made.

The meatiest session of the conference was that of the morning of May 5, a symposium on the "Cultural Relationships Between the Arctic and Temperate Zones of North America", which produced the impressions stated previously, that considerable of what was in the Arctic at a later stage derived from "Indian", roughly synonymous with "Archaic" cultural expansion of an earlier date, as the climate moderated. Ritchie, an early advocate of the derivation of the ground slate ulus, points, and knives of the Canadian Dorset culture from Laurentian and similar northeastern United States prehistoric horizons, expanded this thesis. And from the other side of the continent, Dr. Charles R. Borden argued that early Pacific Northwest cultures had contributed unmistakably to the late coming Eskimos, and were more influencing than influenced by. George Quimby advanced the theory that the Copper Eskimos had picked up the copper-working trait from the Old Copper culture area of Wisconsin and Michigan. (Griffin pointed out that there was a hiatus of some 600 miles between these two copper working regions, but did not suggest a better origin.)

John M. Campbell, reporting on "Cultural Succession in Anaktuvuk Pass", a well-traveled highway for eight to ten thousand years through the Brooks Range in the Northern Canadian Rockies, found a variety of cultural evidence present there, not all of it by any means that of the micro-blade making boreal hunters. Side-notched points were found here as they were by J. L. Giddings on at least two beaches in a sequence of 114 on Bering Strait, where one notched point manifestation was early, one late. Hence, at Anaktuvuk Pass, and on Bering strait, the cultural succession was not developmental, and distinctly mixed, suggestive that several widely variant hunting traditions with possibly southern affiliations entered the Arctic regions and this same situation was reported by Elmer Harp from the Keewatin area west of Hudson bay.

All in all, things have changed since the founding of the SAA in 1935.