

THE



BULLETIN

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To date this year no papers have been submitted to the Awards and Fellowship Committee in satisfaction of the requirements for Fellowship, nor have any nominations been received for the Annual Award. Nor have any rumors been heard about papers or nominations. Should this silence continue: it will mean the second year in a row that no serious substantial and creditable work has been accomplished in the reporting of New York archaeological work.

The terminal date for the submission of Fellowship work is Feb. 15, and for nominations for the Annual Award it is March 1 in order that announcement can be made at the Annual Meeting of the NYSAA in April.

Papers and nominations may be submitted to the editor of THE BULLETIN, who is chairman of the Committee on Awards and Fellowship, or to either of the Committee's other two members. Earl Casler, VanEpps-Hartley Chapter and L. L. Pechuman, Morgan Chapter.

The chairman of the Awards and Fellowship Committee calls attention to the information published in THE BULLETIN No. 11, (November, 1957) and No. 15, (March, 1959) on methods and requirements for Awards and Fellowship. He also wishes to point out that it has been considered from the initiation of this program, a direct responsibility of the Chapter president to stimulate his members both to write and to submit reports falling within Fellowship standards and to know about and nominate for the Annual Award those who may seem to him to deserve it.

ANTIQUITIES LAWS –Con't

Mention of the vetoed Antiquities Law in Arkansas in BULLETIN 22 brought the following communication from Charles M. McGimsey, III, Director of the University of Arkansas museum. We reprint at in the interests of the widest possible understanding of legal restrictions on the digging up of antiquities and in accord with our policy of giving all sides of all questions. The editor has already, in BULLETIN 22, expressed his opinion that -- all antiquities laws intending to restrict digging on private property are per se unconstitutional, and that any antiquities laws which hope to have non-professional, archaeologist support for any kind of digging control must make proper provision for societies of non-professionals. The McGimsey letter: "Editor, The Bulletin, NYSAA.

Like yourself, I am the editor of a state archeological society publication. In fact. our two societies exchange publications and I try to peruse each new arrival for things of interest to the members of the Arkansas society.

I was particularly interested in your article appearing in your July Bulletin on antiquity acts, both because of our recent activities along those lines and because Arkansas was specifically mentioned. I was somewhat puzzled by your apparent implication that the recently proposed Arkansas law was anti-amateur and was the antithesis of the points you then proceeded to make. I am in almost complete agreement with your comments about antiquities laws and so far as I am aware so is the antiquity act proposed for Arkansas.

The essential point that the Arkansas law was designed to establish is that the public has a vested interest in archeological information and that the state, acting for the public, has a right and indeed must act to preserve that information.

With regard to state land, the proposed Arkansas law declares that artifacts and sites thereon are state property (hardly debatable) and requires anyone making archeological investigations on state property to get the permission of the state agency contracting the land. Both of these stipulations simply reiterate what is already state law. This provision does prohibit the general public as individuals or in casual groups, from carrying out such investigations or depredations on state land. This is in conformity with the federal Antiquities Act and the only provision in the entire act that could be interpreted in any way as anti-amateur. Yet even this is not so, for specific provision is made for investigation by educational institutions, public museums, or non-profit corporations organized for scientific purposes. The Arkansas Archeological Society is just such a non-profit organization. Is not this the very sort of recognition of the value of qualified and genuinely interested amateurs that you are recommending?

No attempt is made in the proposed law to prevent a person from collecting or excavating on private land. I agree that to do so is probably illegal and even were it legal, would be foolish. It does "urge" "request", and otherwise ask that landowners and individuals do all in their power to preserve important archeological information. Surely calling upon all men of good conscience to cooperate in this endeavor is not anti-amateur. The provision that collecting on private land without the landowner's permission is an act of trespass again simply emphasizes by specific application what already is state law. It was included primarily to strengthen the conscience-stricken landowner's hand. (It is one of the responsibilities of professional and non-professional alike, especially Society members, to see that the landowner is conscience-stricken!) The act does not distinguish between professional and non-professional in their relations with these private landowners. (The Staff of the Laboratory of Archeological Research is provided the right of entry in pursuit of their duties--so is a gas meter reader--but this does not give them authority to collect or excavate without the same permission from the landowner required of all.)

With respect to private land there is one innovation. It is based on the premise that archeological information is of public value and that no private individual may act to the public detriment. Thus it stipulates that no landowner may needlessly perform any act that would destroy information which rightfully belongs to the public. It follows that the State (acting for the public) has a right to insist that if extensive work is to be done at any site declared by the responsible state agency to be of unusual value, then there must be adequate provision for a public report on the information derived before the work can proceed. Again, this serves to emphasize the need for and value of proper non-professional work. This section could not be applied indiscriminately for in each case to halt work the state must be able to justify to a court that a site has "unusual" interest and that the destruction is knowing and unnecessary. I feel that establishment of this premise both legally and in the mind of the public is a key aspect of any antiquity act. This provision as included in the Arkansas act applies equally to professional and non-professional and to construction companies as well as to the private collector. Public education is the ultimate solution and passage of a law does not in itself accomplish that but it would serve to stimulate and strengthen wavering or uncaring members of the public. Obviously, no law is going to reform all aberrant members of society or prevent all their activities. You point this out. It does not

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follow that therefore the law is worthless. Any law is made essential by the very fact that there are aberrant members of society. This provision in the Arkansas act would tend to encourage the non-professional who does make public the results of his work while legislating against (albeit without complete effectiveness) the pothunter and the commercial exploiter whom professional and non-professional archeologists alike abhor.

In the proposed law the only other "control" over private land provided the state or any of its professional or non-professional agents is that of condemnation. This provides a necessary authority, but obviously could only be exercised in very unusual circumstances such as a second Spiro mound. To accomplish condemnation requires court action and legislative provision of the funds necessary. This could not be accomplished except in circumstances which were patently for the public good (and perhaps not even then) and certainly could not be looked upon as a repressive measure against non-professional archeologists.

I feel that a properly written antiquity act can be of considerable value to professional and non-professional alike, not to mention present and future generations. I am enclosing a copy of the Arkansas Archeological Society Newsletter containing the proposed Arkansas law and my discussion of it. I would be very interested in any specific comments you might have concerning it.

I am, I hope, a "professional". I was also one of the ones most concerned with the proposed Arkansas law. I am in no way opposed to the non-professional in archeology. Indeed, since for four years I was the only person in the state of Arkansas with a Ph.D. in the subject, I am fully aware of how dependent is the professional on the non-professional if any real progress is to be made. Miss Hester Davis (who is also a professional) and I were the prime-movers in organizing the Arkansas Archeological Society a year ago last January. Membership in the Society now exceeds 400 and it is, I believe, an exceedingly energetic, able, and devoted group. The Society has already accomplished much and I am certain it will accomplish a great deal more. I can think of half a dozen projects which are being executed in a professional manner at the present time by Society members. It has been and is a genuine pleasure to work with the Society members and I look forward to many more years of active association which I am sure will result in our mutual benefit.

Arkansas has had, in the past, a rather unsavory reputation with regard to pot-hunting and the like. I am too much of a realist to think those days are gone forever. In fact, just recently I have been made aware by Society members of two cases of severe site depredation. (The antiquity act would not have prohibited either of these for they are on private land. It would have strengthened our hand in requesting a constructive attitude and cooperation from the landowner.) I believe that a new era has dawned in Arkansas and I find it disturbing to see Arkansas once again linked with "bad" practices relative to archeological research, professional or nonprofessional.

Your suggestion about tax deduction is an interesting one and I will check into this possibility here in Arkansas. I would appreciate it if you would let me hear from you if you get any positive response from Secretary Udall. --Charles R. McGimsey, III, Director, University Museum, Editor, AAS Newsletter.

ADDENDUM

A reply has been received from the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, to the editor's letter referred to by Dr. McGimsey suggesting a tax depletion allowance on land where site digs are conducted under proper auspices. Mr. Udall's pertinent paragraph is as follows:

"We are quite interested in your proposal for the protection of artifacts on private land through tax benefits to property owners. We are in accord with the fundamental proposition. A determination, however, as to the practicality and

feasibility of your specific proposal, or variations from it, is a matter for the Internal Revenue Service of the Department of the Treasury. After the matter is presented to the Internal Revenue Service, we will probably be asked for our advice and assistance. We will, of course, be pleased to cooperate with the Service in an effort to establish a program which will help to save the many fast disappearing and irreplaceable artifacts concerning our Nation's history. --Stewart L. Udall, Sec. of Interior" (It is suggested that those who would like to support this approach to the preservation of antiquities write Mr. Udall.

STYLISTICALLY SPEAKING

It is hereby requested that all papers submitted to The Bulletin be double-spaced and be headed as they are to appear in The Bulletin. Thus:

THREE MILE HARBOR SITES (all caps)

Roy Latham

Long Island Chapter

Each following page should carry in the upper right hand corner at least two words of the paper's title. It is also requested that when drawings are submitted they be submitted on a full page of the same size as The Bulletin page and that as many figures be placed on the page as it will comfortably and attractively hold, so that no space is wasted.

The Bulletin would particularly like to have drawings of projectile points from excavated sites.

THE NYSAA IN ALASKA

The following brief report has been submitted by NYSAA president Ralph S. Solecki to "American Antiquity," as well as to The Bulletin.

"The Columbia University Alaskan archaeological-geological expedition spent a two month's season in northeastern Alaska during the summer of 1961. In their survey, they found a total of fifteen sites identified typologically as ranging from one Early Man site (British Mountain type), four Arctic Small Tool tradition (Denbigh) sites, and the remainder either of Eskimo or indeterminate types.

"The Columbia group included Prof. Ralph Solecki, leader of the expedition, Prof. William Farrand, geologist, and three graduate students of anthropology, including Bert Salwen, Research Asst., Jerome Jacobson, and Robert Blanchard. The expedition was financed under a research grant from the Arctic Institute of North America, with the cooperation of the Arctic Research Laboratory of Barrow, Alaska.

"One of the objectives of the project was to explore the unglaciated area in the narrow constricted foothills region between the Arctic Coastal Plain and the Brooks Range to test the hypothesis that this was the natural route of Early Man in this part of Alaska.

Two areas were surveyed, including (1) the area of the Shubelik-Sadlerochit Mountains north of Lake Peters and (2) in the Franklin bluffs region on the Sagavanirktok River. Most of the material was surface collected. Some artifacts were found in limited test excavations.

The most interesting site in the field of Early Man, the British Mountain age type site, named the Katakaturuk River Outlook Station (site No. 7 of the survey), was found between the Sadlerochit and the Shubelik mountains at Lat. 69° 35', Long. 145° 35'. It is situated along the south side of a prominent bed rock ridge about 0.8 miles sse of the big bend of the Katakaturuk river, approximately 150 feet elevation above the river. There was no evidence of glaciation in the vicinity of the site. The surface-collected artifacts included several uniface chopper (or large scrapers) flaked by the percussion technique, and some use-retouched flakes and debitage. The identity of these artifacts with the British Mountain industry was confirmed by Dr. Richard S. MacNeish of the National Museum of Canada (Ottawa), who viewed

the collection at Columbia University on October 18, 1961. Dr. MacNeish was the discoverer of this industry.

Found at another site (site No. 10 of the survey) was the basal end of a bifacial blade which was reminiscent of the Angostura point in the opinion of Dr. MacNeish. The specimen was found in context with some lesser diagnostic material on a gravel terrace at the west end of Lake Schrader (site location Lat. 69° 22', Long 145°03'). The terrace is possibly an outwash delta, remnant of the Peters stage of glaciation (late Wisconsin).

The evidence collected by this exploratory expedition appears to prove conclusively that this was certainly the region through which Early Man passed between the mountains and the sea. It is a link in the chain of evidence joining the Early Man sites between western Alaska and the Mackenzie River drainage system, adding to our knowledge of how Early Man came to America.

* ARCHEOLOGY AT TOTTEVILLE, STATEN ISLAND

Jerome Jacobson

Columbia University

1. Introduction

The relationships between the prehistoric cultures of central New Jersey and those of Coastal New York have not been analyzed in detail, although there has been some discussion in print on the subject (Smith 1950:153; 1957; Suggs 1957). A partial explanation for this theoretical gap lies in the absence of extensively occupied, thoroughly studied archeological sites between the Long Island Sound area covered by Smith in his work on Coastal New York, and the Abbott Farm site near Trenton (Cross 1956).

To help fill this blank on the archeological map and thereby attempt to settle some of the issues concerning cultural connections between the two areas evidence from one of the major sites situated in this relatively unknown archeological territory has been examined comprehensively for the first time. This is the Ward's Point area of the town of Totteville, on the Raritan Bay shore of Staten Island; it is one of the largest prehistoric sites in what is today New York City. The site had been known for at least 100 years when it was first suggested by Julius Lopez as a subject for my Master's essay in the Anthropology department of Columbia University. But since 1909 when Alanson Skinner described it in a few pages of his monograph on Staten Island Indians, little had been written about Totteville prehistory (Skinner 1909: 12-14).

Much had been dug and collected, however a field project of many weeks' duration had been conducted for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in 1920, and a number of private collections from the area, had been donated to the same institution (Harrington, 1920; Jacobson n. d.: Table 1) But lack of information about the vertical and horizontal provenience of the Totteville materials in museums, plus the "stronger ties with New Jersey" of these artifacts compared with those from other sites in coastal New York caused Smith to omit Totteville from the sites listed in his monograph (Smith 1950, letter, Oct. 22: 1958).

Two developments since publication of his work have now made possible the first full-fledged report on Ward's Points (1) publication of the Abbott Farm site, providing a cultural sequence for central New Jersey, and (2) the discovery of stratigraphic deposits at Ward's Point by the amateur archeologists Albert Anderson and Donald Sainz of Staten Island (Jacobson n. d.: 57-62. etc.).

Following their work, groups of students from Columbia University under the supervision of Prof. Ralph Solecki made weekend trips to excavate at the site during the spring of 1960. During the summer of this year, as this is being written, I am directing field work in the area under a grant from the New York State Museum. The Columbia project uncovered a burial, testifying to the promise the site still holds

*Read at the annual meeting of the NYSAA. April 8, 1961 by the author

more than a century after its discovery.

II. Environmental and Historical Background

The site--or sites, as the Ward's Point area may include more than one discrete settlement--lies on a bluff on the eastern shore of Raritan Bay across from Perth Amboy. It covers an area of at least 20 acres and is characterized by extensive deposits of broken oyster and clam shells, most of which are seen as the remains of aboriginal meals. Much of the land is held by the city of New York and is said to be part of the largest tract of unimproved real estate left in the city: part of the area is parkland surrounding a historic building--the Billopp House, built in 1668; a few private home sites comprise the rest of the neighborhood, except for a bathing beach on the southernmost shore of the bay.

The sites covered by my research run roughly from Lima street five blocks south to McDonald court and from the edge of the shore bluff--which rises to 50 feet above sea level in the northern part of the area.--in and one block to Satterlee street. Many of the "streets" of the area, however, are little more than dirt roads or overgrown paths marked by rusted signposts; the unimproved tracts are dense with trees, bushes, and weeds.

For the most part, the bluff consists of sand banks built up by the tides; the higher elevations in the northern portion, though, are under laid by the southern extent of the glacial drift. All these upper deposits rest on a cretaceous formation of sand and clay which covers most of southern and eastern Staten Island (Leng and Davis 1930: 14-26).

When the Europeans arrived in Staten Island during the early part of the 17th century, a settlement of Indians of the Raritan sub-tribe of the Unami Delawares occupied Ward's Point, then known as Aquehonga, or Aquehong, or Hweghkongh--meaning "high sandy banks" (Bolton 1920: 282, 286). Although research fails to uncover any eyewitness description of the settlement, one of its last sachems, Aechipoor or Aquepo, is described as a signer of the deeds of sale of Staten Island to the English (Bolton 1920: 286). Raritans lived as a cultural unit in Tottenville as late as the first quarter of the 18th century but history is not clear as to whether some of these Indians lived at Ward's Point (Morris 1898:139).

III. Archeological Research

The first recorded discovery of aboriginal remains occurred at Ward's Point in 1858, when workers digging a house cellar unearthed "a skeleton and some skulls." (Pepper 1893:40). Twenty additional skeletons were found when the original cellar was expanded five years later (Pepper 1893:40). Weekend surface hunting and excavation by local collectors and by members of the Natural History Association of Staten Island in the years that followed uncovered more evidence of Indian occupation (Jacobson n. d.13).

In 1895, George M. Pepper--a native of Tottenville--conducted the first well recorded excavation at Ward's Point, for the American Museum of Natural History. This project unearthed ten burials and some 250-odd items and probably was responsible for naming the hillock where these were discovered. "Burial Ridge," (Pepper 1904, Jacobson n. d.: 15). One of these graves held the remains of a boy of about ten years and the richest lode of grave goods ever discovered in New York City, a polished stone platform pipe, a necklace of marginella and olivella shells, probably from the Gulf of Mexico, the corroded remains of a copper gorget, a cut mica ornament, and literally dozens of other artifacts of stone, bone, antler, shell, and ceramics (Jacobson n. d. Table VI). Years later, William Ritchie saw this burial as an example of the culture of the Point Peninsula focus, Vine Valley aspect, of the Intermediate Period in central New York state (Ritchie 1944:119-20); many of the mortuary offerings show definite similarities to Hopewellian traits of the Middle Woodland cultures to the west (Ritchie 1944: 117). Typologically, I date the burial on the Middle Woodland II period (Jacobson n. d.: 52-54). The other remarkable interment found by Pepper held the skeletons of three men with 23 projectile points embedded in their bones or lying near limbs shattered by these points. The force of the projectiles seems to indicate an execution of captives from point-blank range (Pepper 1904).

More aboriginal skeletons and artifacts were excavated from Burial Ridge and nearby in 1807 by a Capt. Robert Wainwright, but his finds have been lost (Anonymous 1907a, 1897b; Skinner 1909 12-14).

Little excavation is recorded again until 1920, when Mark R. Harrington, now curator of the Southwest Museum, conducted a field project for the Museum of the American Indian. Never published this work is summarized from Harrington's original notes in my M. A. essay (Harrington 1920) Jacobson n. d.). Harrington retrieved more artifacts than any other excavator at Tottenville, and his notes list some 40-odd refuse pits he found. These were the only such features recorded until recent revival of interest in the site. Harrington and his crew also discovered five burials. Unfortunately, none of the items found were segregated by vertical or horizontal provenience when catalogued at the Heye Foundation, thereby precluding much meaningful analysis.

Since the time of Harrington's excavations no controlled excavation of the area had been undertaken until the recent work by the Columbia group and by Anderson and Sainz, although surface collecting and pot hunting have continued from time to time.

For my own preliminary study of Ward's Point archeology, I set five basic objectives: (1) reclassify and re-evaluate the finds previously described, in the light of today's knowledge of prehistory; (2) report on the unpublished excavations and collections; (3) combine available evidence into a comprehensive site report (4) reconstruct the aboriginal culture history, where possible; and (5) suggest tentative solutions to the problems of relationships between central New Jersey and Coastal New York. I examined collections from the projects mentioned above, as well as all other items listed under "Tottenville" at the American Museum of Natural History and the Museum of the American Indians. Some Ward's Point materials in collections on Staten Island were unavailable at the time of my research; of the collections that I did see, only part of the Anderson and Sainz materials were covered in my essay, as time and other factors limited examination of these private collections. Although virtually all museum pieces were indeed mixed as to vertical provenience, some assemblages of artifacts could be separated within the Pepper 1895 group at the American Museum. This was augmented by the limited stratigraphic excavation by Anderson and Sainz. The mixed ceramic materials meanwhile were identified typologically with reference mainly to Smith (1950), Cross (1956), Lopez (1957), Ritchie and MacNeish (1949), and MacNeish (1952).

When all burials, features, and artifacts were tallied, they added up to what is probably the richest site in New York City: at least 75 individuals have been found interred in or near Burial Ridge (estimated total Indian population of Staten island at time of white contact: 100 (Leng and Davis 1930: 72)), some 50 pits have been recorded for the area, and about 5,000 artifacts have been retrieved (Jacobson n. d.).

IV. Pottery

Analysis of the pot sherds found at Ward's Point provide most of the culture history clues to the area, as may be expected. In examining the mixed collections as a group, one fact becomes immediately clear: many pottery vessel types are present that can be identified within the typology established for Abbott Farm (Cross 1956), but not within Smith's ceramics of Coastal New York (Smith 1950: 189-197). These types are mainly Abbott Zoned Dentate, Abbott Zoned Incised, and varieties of fabric impressed, net impressed, and cord marked pottery which resemble Abbott farm styles more than the Coastal New York pottery on which these techniques were used. For example, some of the fabric impressed ware is decorated with motifs that appear also on fabric marked vessels at Abbott Farm, whereas no decoration is found on Windsor Fabric Marked, the only fabric impressed pottery listed by Smith for Coastal New York (Cross 1956: 145; Smith 1950: 194). Similarly, many of the cord marked and net impressed sherds fall within the detailed descriptions of these techniques types at Abbott Farm.

Although these Tottenville types seem closer to Abbott Farm pottery than to Coastal New York wares, all three areas shared these techniques to some extent. In New York, according to Smith, these were evident in the North Beach and Clearview foci of Early and Middle Woodland of the western part of the coastal area. So that what Smith had named "North Beach incised" has the appearance of a crude version of Abbott Zoned incised, and "Matinecock Point Stamped" seems closely related to Abbott Zoned Dentate. (Smith 1950: 196-7).

As these ceramic connections between central New Jersey and Coastal New York grow clearer, another fact becomes apparent: many of the traits shared by Trenton and Tottenville--net marking, well-executed zoned incising, elaborate zoned dentate designs - were initially absent from the cultures of upper New York State.

Further typological and statistical analysis of the 700-plus sherds in the collections brought to light these points:

- *a significantly higher percentage of Iroquois and Iroquoid pottery than the trace of such ware at Abbott farm; combined with ethnohistoric evidence, this is seen to reflect the Mohawk raids and cultural influence that swept down as far south as northern New Jersey and Staten Island, but which did not quite reach the Trenton areas.

- *the presence of some Middle Woodland types suggestive of upper New York State cultures--Wickham incised, Wickham Punctate, St. Lawrence Pseudo Scallop Shell--tends to affirm occupation of the Ward's Point area during Middle Woodland times;

- *a higher incidence of net-impressed sherds than at any Coastal New York site except for the Early Woodland period is thought to be connected to the relative geographical proximity of Tottenville to Abbott Farm, apparently the center of net-marked pottery along the Middle Atlantic coast (Cross 1956; 142);

- * a significantly greater proportion of cord-wrapped stick decoration than at Abbott Farm could possibly indicate that the influence of Owasco culture - with characteristic cord-wrapped, stick-decorated pottery--was greater at Tottenville than at Trenton.

For more evidence from the pottery of Ward's Point, we turn to Anderson and Sainz, the first to provide data describing what appear to be culturally stratified deposits. In one small test pit near the bluff, the top-to-bottom sequence of pottery was:

Abbott Zoned Incised, shell tempered sherds, and grit tempered sherds (North Beach Incised?)

Abbott Zoned Incised, grit tempered (North Beach Incised")

Vertical Dentate? (Clearview Stamped).

This sequence correlates with the Abbott Farm finds rather than the Long Island Sound pottery groupings: Abbott Zoned Incised is both coeval with and lasts longer than Vertical Dentate, but North Beach Incised is said to precede the advent of Clearview Stamped (Cross 1956:1909; Smith 1950: 197).

The Anderson-Sainz finds also seemed to indicate that at least two of the three basic physical strata at Burial Ridge had some possible cultural correlates. These strata are topsoil, brown earth-and-shells, and yellow sand. The consistent absence of collared and shell-tempered pottery from the yellow sand recalls a similar situation observed in components of the North Beach focus, in which at least 95% of the sherds were grit-tempered and collared pottery was lacking (Smith 1950:137). This would rule out at least Late Woodland occupation at this level.

The only other provenience data available concern artifacts found "with" or "near" the burials discovered by George Pepper. The sherds found in a cache at the right knee of the child burial seem less open to question than the other "assemblages and this group is significant. Here, in addition to other items, fabric impressed sherds were found in association with complete interior cord-marked pottery in a grave dating to Middle Woodland II. This would question Cross' idea that fabric marking, a trait moving up from the south (Caldwell 1958: 23-27), did not arrive at Abbott-south of Tottenville - -until Late Woodland (Cross 1956: 190).

Another burial with what seems to be a significant sherd "assemblage" was found by

Pepper. "Under" this flexed skeleton lay sherds of Abbott Zoned Dentate and Complete Interior Cord Marked pottery. Again, Smith restricts both zoned Dentate and interior cord marking to his North Beach (Early Woodland) focus, while Cross sees zoned dentate design as originating during Middle Woodland. In this instance, however, there is no further data to help decide the issue. (Smith 1950:196, Cross 1956:190).

V. Other Artifacts

Examination of materials other than pottery were not nearly as rewarding, except for the child burial and the presence in the collections of items such as notched axes, banner stones, platform pipes, steatite sherds, steatite gorget, grooved adze, and copper ornaments which as a group seemed to confirm the presence of pre-Late Woodland peoples at the site. Articles of European or colonial manufacture also were in evidence.

Quantitative and comparative work with the large but mixed chipped stone inventory yielded little that seems significant in the light of present knowledge of the typologies of these artifacts.

VI. Discussion

Net marking, fabric marking, well-executed zoned incising, elaborate zoned dentate designs enjoy a florescence - in quantity and quality - at Abbott Farm unmatched by the pottery of any other site in the Middle Atlantic coastal area; moreover, these traits except fabric marking were absent from the cultures of upper New York State. From this evidence, we see Abbott Farm as a creative center producing, among other things, most likely, -ceramic styles that are diffused to nearby areas such as Tottenville and Coastal New York. Because of the discrepancy in chronological sequence between Coastal New York and Abbott Farm, it is difficult to determine just when this situation began, But the guess here is that it preceded Late Woodland. This is not to deny the influence of the cultures of upper New York State on the Indians of Coastal New York, but to throw into sharper perspective the role played by central New Jersey.

This archeological evidence tends to modify Smith's unification of pre-East River cultures throughout all of Coastal New York in the Windsor aspect (Smith 1950: 129ff.). Not unity, but a very definite cultural split seems to have existed even prior to East River times. This duality separated the Abbott Farm - influenced area of western Long Island, Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island, on the one hand, from eastern Long Island and most of southern Connecticut, which developed their material culture seemingly unaffected by the ceramic traits created at Abbott Farm.

Linking the prehistoric cultures of central New Jersey and Coastal New York is not an entirely new concept. In addition to Smith's letter reference concerning Tottenville materials, Bolton had long before noted similarities between the pottery of central New Jersey and that found at the Inwood site in northern Manhattan ((Bolton 1920: 241). And in his monograph, Smith prophetically wrote that "the establishment of a time perspective - for New Jersey would clarify the situation in coastal New York" (Smith 1950:153). Since then, Lopez has shown some ceramic ties with New Jersey on various temporal horizons (Lopez 1957, 1958a, 1958b, n. d.).

The ethno historical evidence certainly points to New Jersey affiliation of the western Coastal New York tribes: the Raritans of Tottenville were members of the sub-tribe that occupied the Raritan river valley down to the Delaware valley near, if not at, Abbott Farm. Moreover, the Indians of western Long Island and Manhattan have been grouped with, the "Delaware," a cultural unit of which the Raritan were a part (Smith 1950:155).

The ideas suggested in this article have been based on admittedly slim tangible evidence; as excavation continues at Ward's Point, it is hoped that more stratified deposits will be uncovered that will test these theories.

Postscript: 1960 Field Work

Excavations during 1960 confirmed the physical stratification observed by the local excavators a year earlier and tentatively established two cultural horizons: an upper one, concentrated in the brown earth and shells, related most closely to Late or Final Woodland foci in western coastal New York and central New Jersey; and, in the yellow

sand substratum, a pre-ceramic or Transitional occupation. No typical Abbott Farm pottery turned up, nor was any material discovered in identifiable strata, that related specifically to the time periods during which we have suggested Abbott Farm influences first became manifest at Tottenville. But most of the site remains untouched archeologically, and we have kept our shovels.

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THE MORGAN CHAPTER STUDY GROUP*

A. Guthe

Morgan Chapter

The ultimate aim of the Morgan Chapter Study Group is to provide an anthropological definition of the Seneca Iroquois. This definition will include archeological, ethnological, skeletal, historical, and linguistic characteristics. No deadline has been set since it will

*Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NYSAA, April 8, 1961

doubtless be a long term project.

The approach to this definition will be undertaken by members of the Morgan chapter who volunteer their services. The study program will operate through the organization of several committees. One committee will concentrate on pottery, another on burial practices, a third on history, and so on. An advisory committee will suggest procedural steps and methods of analysis. A report committee will bring the results of the other committees together.

It is hoped that this program will operate financially independent of the Chapter treasury. In order to facilitate this, a small registration fee has been obtained from the participants.

The participating members of the Chapter will retain ownership of artifacts, notes, maps, negatives, and the like. Reports and analyses will be held by the Morgan chapter and will be published only with the permission of the Chapter's executive committee. The publication of interim reports by various members of the group is expected and will be encouraged.

The proposal for this study was received by the executive committee of the Chapter in September, 1960. Following some discussion of the goal, the methods, the means and the problems, it was turned over to a smaller committee for further consideration. Donald Cameron, Gordon Wright, Albert Hoffman, Charles Wray, and the author met in November, 1960. While in complete agreement as to the value and need for a study program of this scope, it was believed necessary to precede its initiation with a site and collection survey. Among the needs recognized as preliminary to the definition of the Seneca are (1) a list of the known collections from each of the sites, (2) a complete list of known Iroquois sites in this area, (3) the location of these collections, and (4) the content of these collections. In short, no central file has been maintained by the Chapter, the N.Y.S.A.A. or the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. The scope of the problem is considerable and it is urged that other Chapters consider the value of establishing such a file for their areas.

An example of the situation in our area can be illustrated by our data on the Factory Hollow site, a Seneca, occupation of approximately 1600 A. D. A report of excavations here was published as *Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association* in 1919. A few years ago, a list of known collections was compiled. Some 17 were recorded and their location, when known, was also noted. The geographic range of these extends from Geneva to Rochester. I suspect there will be an even greater spread if we complete the list. The loss of data regarding the present location of collections means simply that information once obtainable regarding the Indian occupation of our state has been lost to archeology, perhaps, irretrievably.

Recognizing the need to coordinate and stimulate interest in the big project, three orientation meetings were held. We met at intervals of four weeks during January through March, 1961. These followed notification of the Chapter membership regarding the program and solicited volunteers. Approximately twenty individuals responded.

The nature of the subjects considered during these meetings may be of interest. The first session opened with an historical review of archeological work in the eastern United States. It was pointed out that an interest in the subject has existed since 1848. This interest has been of two varieties: (1) Antiquarian, or "relic collecting" and (2) scientific, or problem-oriented. These two varieties of activity are still present. The need for the study established, survey forms were distributed and explained.

The second session considered survey procedure. The question asked was what is not Iroquoian. A discussion of classification theory, or typology was introduced. The earlier attempts to classify Iroquois material were reviewed and a summary of the characteristics of pre-Iroquoian cultures presented.

The last meeting considered approaches to the definition of Seneca characteristics. The direct historical approach followed by MacNeish in his well-known paper on Iroquois pottery types is but one approach. More basic perhaps are those oriented toward

a single variable: i. e. time or space. Do we know where the Seneca-like materials occur geographically. When were they left here. A list of about 80 sites was read and the participants were asked to select one site on which to start work. The following selection resulted: Boughton Hill, Michael Ripton; Fletcher (Simmons) site, Daniel Barber; Fort Hill, (Victor), Daniel Barber, Fort Hill (LeRoy), Howard Pratt; Fox Site, Albert Hoffman; Portageville Fort, Stanley Vanderlaan; Warren Site, William Carter.

Should any of you have material from, or know of material from, these sites or any Seneca site, please write the Morgan Chapter, 657 East Ave., Rochester 7, N. Y.

BOUGHTON HILL SITE*

Michael J. Ripton

Morgan Chapter

There has been a recent renewal of interest in one of the first sites excavated archaeologically in the Rochester area, namely Boughton Hill. Amateur archaeologists have been working independently on the hill, just a stone's throw from each other, for the last three years.

The reason for this interest has been to find out more about the Seneca Indians who originally occupied the hill, on which a village was built in the seventeenth century, along with the Mission of St. James, operated by Jesuit missionaries. The village was destroyed by the Indians themselves in 1687 after an attack on them by the Marquis de Denonville.

At the present time, along with the field work which will begin again in a few short weeks, the original notes of Drs. Parker and Ritchie are being studied and correlated with the archaeological material on hand at the Rochester Museum. Additional material in the New York State Museum will be studied next and corresponding reports will be made. All of these aforementioned reports have become part of the Morgan Chapter Survey of Sites program and ALL information is on file at the Museum for the inspection of Chapter members.

A noble collection of artifacts has been removed from the hill in past years including: beads of all sizes and materials, iron awls, arrow points, knives, Jew's harps, Jesuit crosses, rings, medallions, and a Dragoon pistol. Also included are gun flints, flint projectile points, and pottery (clay) pipes with effigies. Bone objects include combs, tooth pendants, buttons and antler harpoons. Brassware includes kettles, points, and pendants. Wooden bowls and spoons have also been excavated.

Although a number of burials have been uncovered over the years, a surprisingly little amount of information has been made available in order to piece together an adequate picture of Seneca life at Gannagaro. By means of the recently organized Chapter Study Group, it is hoped that all information available will be obtained to determine what part Gannagaro played in the overall Seneca picture.

FORT HILL SITE**

Daniel M. Barber

Morgan Chapter

Only about a mile west of the heavily excavated site of Boughton Hill is the legendary site of Fort Hill. This historical Seneca site was once supposed to have been a small outpost of the thriving metropolis of Gannagaro. Despite the fact that Gannagaro itself had been in the diaries and logs of the early explorers of the Genesee country as far back as 1657 it was not until the Denonville expedition of 30

*This report is from the Morgan Chapter Newsletter, May, 1961 issue.

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years later that we first learn of the existence of this fortified structure.

Historical records by themselves, however, are not always completely informative. Although published records of the site of Fort Hill date back to 1687, the historian is still left to wonder what this structure had actually looked like. Was it used for a granary, a military fort, a village, or a combination of these? Did it actually exist on the steep-sided hill a mile to the west of Boughton Hill? These are such questions which would prompt a controlled excavation of the site.

Irving Coates came as close as anyone in determining with reasonable certainty that the small hill to the west of Boughton contained a palisaded structure, for in 1890 he discovered segments of orderly arranged palisades washed out of the eastern slope. What may have existed on the summit is, however, still only a matter of conjecture.

With the view of clarifying specific facts regarding the site and in the process learning more about the Seneca of historic times. Charles F. Hayes, III, Michael Ripton, and myself, during the 1960 field season, attempted the planning of a controlled excavation of the Fort Hill site. A 150' trench line composed of 30 five-foot sections was laid across the summit so that it would of necessity intersect any possible palisade line which would be circumscribing the southern edge of the summit. Field work in 1960, however, turned up neither evidence in support of historical assumptions nor artifactual remains.

Those interested in a complete record of the 1960 excavations of the site are invited to consult the museum files.

The trench across the summit still is composed of 28 non-excavated sections. A tremendous amount of work may yet lie ahead unless the palisades are not soon intersected. Chapter members interested in participating in the excavation of this site are invited to contact me for further information.

THE PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY IN SALVAGING BEADS FROM DISTURBED BURIALS

Robert Graham and Charles F. Wray

Morgan Chapter

Even though each of us has the utmost confidence in our archeological techniques, all of us must have wondered at some time just how thorough a job we do. It is always possible that something could have been overlooked or not observed. Recently the writers had the opportunity of testing the thoroughness of even careful excavation.

On Boughton Hill near Victor, New York, the great Seneca capital of Gannagaro was located until its destruction by the French in 1687. One of its large cemeteries was re-excavated by the writers. More than 50 per cent of the burials had been previously excavated in recent years. Undisturbed graves were found mixed in among the dug graves and around the periphery of the cemetery.

It was while redigging one of these dug graves that an interesting and important discovery was made which ultimately led to an extensive experiment. It came about in this way. Burial #35 was tested into, yielding a soft-mixed soil with scattered bones and frequently a red glass bead. As the test pit was dug deeper, more beads were found. Near the bottom of the pit was a complete brass pipe liner with a section of the wooden pipe bowl still attached. The test pit was then enlarged and excavation by trowel and grapefruit knife began. As it was late afternoon, only two hours were spent carefully picking out the glass beads, many of which were extremely small seed beads (14 or more to the inch). Progress was slow and by evening very little had been accomplished.

The following morning, the test pit was reopened and again enlarged. The wall of the grave was located and carefully followed. About mid-morning the soil color and texture made a radical change and undisturbed fill was recognized. The soil was lighter in color and more compact. Soon a small fragment of a pottery pipe stem was encountered. Inches away another much larger piece was found. The third piece was

then found and hopes ran high for the recovery of the remainder of the pipe. Finally the bowl was uncovered. Once again it was proven that the "dug" grave must never be neglected.

The pipe was most unusual and complete except for the tip of the stem. The entire bowl was composed of the complete effigy of a human figure. The posterior view showed two legs, one coming down each side of the bowl. Facing the smoker was a large head and face complete with pronounced ears; the eyes set close together, a prominent nose, and an open mouth. The arms came down each side of the bowl bending upward with open hands laid side by side under the chin or upon the neck of the figure.

The excavation of the grave was completed on the third day. Besides the pipe, the brass pipe liner, one triangular flint and three brass arrowpoints, one tiny musket ball, one glass button and three homemade brass nails, a total of 419 beads were found. Of these, 333 were tiny seed beads (14 or more to the inch).

In the hopes of recovering the missing fragment of the pipe stem and as an experiment to see how many beads might have been missed, it was decided to screen the grave fill. However the soil on Boughton Hill is a heavy, lumpy clay and would be nearly impossible to shake through a screen fine enough to hold tiny seed beads. There remained only one alternative. The grave fill would have to be washed through a very fine screen. Since there was no water available at the site, the dirt had to be moved to the home of one of the writers. As you might imagine, this was no easy task. The grave had been a large one, measuring 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3 to 4 feet deep. To make matters even worse, the only farm lane in to the site had been abandoned and blocked by obstructions.

The fourth and undoubtedly last excavation of this burial began by filling five gallon paint pails with the now thoroughly mixed grave fill. These had to be carried down the hill about 500 feet to the road and then transported by car about two miles. In this manner, 175 pails of dirt were stacked in the back yard awaiting screening. Now we were faced with a new problem, a huge open pit where the grave had been. Nearby was an abandoned fence line. Since it was uneven and built up by plowing, we set to work leveling it, filling the five gallon paint pails, carrying them to the pit and dumping them in. When the job was completed, the area was level, clear of weeds, and actually improved.

The next step was the construction of a screen. Regular aluminum window screen was used on a wood frame measuring 24 by 36 inches with five inch sides. The fineness of the mesh would prevent even the smallest of the seed beads from going through. Wooden legs supported the screen at a waist level height.

At first, the washing of the dirt proved to be a, very slow and tedious process. Half a pail of dirt was placed in the screen and then a jet stream of water from a garden hose was directed on the dirt until even the clay balls were broken up and only gravel remained. The beads were removed as they appeared in the screen, with the aid of tweezers. Approximately 10 to 15 minutes were required to process each half pail of dirt. By experimenting, it was discovered that when a pail of dirt was soaked over night the process could be greatly speeded up.

The bead recovery was surprisingly uniform. Each half pail of dirt produced an average of 12 to 15 beads. Most of these were tiny seed beads. The smallest of these would take from 22 to 25 to measure one inch. The largest, the typical red or black round glass bead found on the site, averaged only 4 to the inch.

Before considering the results of our experiment, we must remember that the grave had been first, anciently looted; second, recently excavated; third, carefully troweled through; and last, washed and screened. The nature of the soil is also important. The tough, sticky, smeary clay of Boughton Hill makes it very difficult to see tiny objects. Now, let's study the results. Table #1 gives a complete list of what was found in our first redigging. Table #2 lists everything found in the washing and screening of the fill

TABLE #1
Artifacts found in the first redigging

1 human figure, effigy pottery pipe	
1 brass pipe liner with wood bowl fragment	
1 triangular flint arrowpoint	
3 triangular brass arrowpoints	
1 Jesuit ring fragment	
1 glass "cassock" button, black	
1 wooden ladle fragment	
3 brass homemade nails with attached wood fragments	
2 clay pipe stem fragments	
1 clay pipe bowl fragment	
1 tiny lead musket ball	
419 glass cane beads.	
79 round, red	size 5 to 6 to the inch
1 round, black	size 5 to 6 to the inch
6 oval, red	size 4 to the inch
121 round, black	size 15 to the inch
106 round, red, cored	size 14 to the inch
82 round, red	size 17 to the inch
23 round, white	size 22 to the inch
1 round, blue	size 17 to the inch

TABLE #2
Artifacts Found By Screening and Washing

4 triangular brass arrowpoints	
2 triangular flint arrowpoints	
1 gun flint	
2 brass homemade nails	
1 iron musket fragment	
1 fragment of a pottery pipe bowl	
1 fragment of a pottery pipe stem	
1 small, round brass disc	
3 lead musket balls	
40 tiny lead musket balls (5/32 inch in diameter)	
3,666 glass cane beads	
181 round, red	size 5 to 6 to the inch
9 round, black	size 4 to 6 to the inch
6 oval, red	size 4 to the inch
1442 round, black	size 15 to the inch
765 round, red, cored	size 14 to the inch
519 round, red	size 17 to the inch
674 round, white	size 22 to the inch
44 round, blue	size 17 to the inch
10 round, blue	size 5 to 6 to the inch
7 round, red, cored	size 5 to the inch
1 round, green	size 7 to the inch
1 round, clear	size 9 to the inch
1 round, purple	size 14 to the inch
1 tubular, black, and 1 red	size 4 to the inch
3 round, bone beads	size 4 to the inch
1 purple wampum size	4 to the inch
3, 666 total beads of all types found by screening	

It is interesting to note that careful trowelling recovered only 10 per cent of the total number of beads, 43 per cent of the brass arrow points, 33 per cent of the flint arrow points, and only 2 per cent of the tiny musket balls. Examining the beads more closely we find that size and color were the controlling factors in the percentage of recovery. Trowelling recovered 8 per cent of the round black beads, size 15 to the inch; 30 per cent of the round red size 5; 12 per cent of the round red, cored, size 14; 3 per cent of the round white, size 22; 10 per cent of the round black, size 5; 2 per cent of the round blue, size 17; 50 per cent of the oval red, size 4; and 12 per cent of the round red, size 17.

Size, therefore, was the most important factor and color the second most. The high percentage of recovery of the oval red bead may indicate the importance of shape, but the small quantity of that bead (12) makes this questionable,

In conclusion, the writers would like to state that the experiment was conducted in all seriousness and sincerity. The results are as stated. The difference between Table #1 and Table #2 we do not attribute to carelessness on our part but to certain conditions such as soil, the smallness of the bead size, and the previous disturbance of the burial. It was, however, quite revealing for us to realize that such large numbers of beads could be missed by trowelling. The washing and screening of the fill of every grave would indeed be impracticable. However, when any large quantity of beads are encountered in grave fill, especially near the floor of the grave, that portion of the fill could easily be saved and transported back to the home or laboratory for washing and screening. The results might indeed be surprising as well as rewarding.

THREE MILE HARBOR SITES*
East Hampton, Long Island, New York

Roy Latham

Long Island Chapter

Three Mile Harbor connects with Gardiner's Bay on the north through a narrow inlet across Sammy's Beach. This beach extends westward from the inlet to the hills. On the beach are numerous stone-paved fireplaces used by the Indians for roasting clams and crabs, which were abundant in the harbor. Three Mile Harbor is a sheltered locality, and the natives assembled there in winter from as far away as Montauk, which is a bleak region,

The first village on the west side of the harbor from the inlet is Hands Creek. This village is situated on a sandy slope on the north side of the creek, which drains into the harbor. The creek terminates in the fresh water springs of an alder swamp. In the upper portion of the creek there is sunk among the springs a hollow log-curb that is prehistoric in origin and is still in sound preservation. When the tide is ebb, fresh water is available in the curb.

This site was excavated by the Long Island Chapter. Broken and trampled shells cover the surface of the ground several inches deep to the edge of the creek, and water settles in the pits on the lower side, indicating that higher ground existed there when the pits were occupied. The site is 235 feet east to west and 85 feet across from north to south. Along the back, north margin of the site there is a line of shallow fire holes without stone foundation, their contents, over fire-reddened sand, are ashes mixed with fish scales and bones. In one of these cooking hearths, eight inches below the surface, was uncovered a multiple mortar, 55 pounds in weight, of coarse sandstone, 16 inches in length, eight inches wide by six inches deep. On one side are four cups, on the reverse face, one cup. A nine-inch rough sandstone pestle was lying on top of the mortar as left by the occupants. A considerable amount of nice pottery was taken from the site, with the Sebonac predominating, and a fair amount of Niantic present, with some trade type sherds, (not Long Island) was found. A miniature vessel, one by one and one-half

*Read for the author at the annual meeting of the NYSAA, April 8, 1961

inches, was taken out complete, and several portions of other miniatures were recorded. Fishhooks and harpoons of antler were recorded with the usual run of stone artifacts.

About a mile south of Hand Creek is Fresh Meadow Site, which was also excavated by the chapter with successful results. Two large celts were found cached together six inches below the bottom of a deep pit in which a Niantic pot was found with a small tubular bird-bone bead inside. A two-hole gorget was found buried below the bottom of another Niantic pit and a one-hole gorget in a third Niantic pit. It was a trait here for the Niantic to cache objects in the bottom of pits and cover them with sand, where they were lost or forgotten in the filling of the pits.

Between Hands Creek and Fresh Meadow sites is a stretch of hills and hollows on the west bank of the harbor, with scattered pits, shells, and charcoal, where the Indians had camped along the waterfront. In one hollow was found a mixture of stone artifacts and trade debris, where the natives had resided after their contact with the settlers. There were remains of iron, pewter, glass, etc., representing knives, scissors, buckles, trade pipes, pie plates, and various other items. The few small sherds of pottery found there are Sebonac.

The next site, near the south end of the harbor, is Soak Hides. This site was partially excavated by Professor Foster H. Saville in 1925, with the writer assisting. It was the writer's first experience in excavating on a site. This was a good typical eastern Long Island site, but only a small portion was examined at that time.

Northward from Soak Hides on the east side of the harbor. Tiffany Site is located about a mile north of Soak Hides. An old local name for the Tiffany site is Curly Bars, a name given for an Indian who had lived there at one time. Tiffany site was worked by the Long Island Chapter successfully, graves and many artifacts, including interesting pottery, were recovered. The next site north is Squaw Cove, which was excavated by Prof. Saville who found there a necklace manufactured from the vertebrae of a shark. Single vertebra of marine fishes are found in most local sites drilled for beads, but not in multiple numbers. Squaw Cove and Tiffany sites are buried under deep sand and mud pumped from the bottom of the harbor, and these two sites are lost from further records. Tiffany site, however, was quite completely worked by the chapter.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Annual Meeting, 1961

Executive Committee

The Annual Meeting of the Executive committee of the New York State Archeological Association was held on Friday evening, April 7, at Fenimore House, Cooperstown, New York. The President, Ralph Solecki, called the meeting to order at 9:00 p. m. The following officers, chapter presidents, and trustees were present:

Beulah Rice (AS) Treas.	Ralph Solecki (LI) Pres.	Laurence Brennan (OC)
Theodore Whitney (Ch.)	Alfred Guthe (MC) V. Pres.	R. Arthur Johnson (VEH)
Gordon Schmahl (FH)	Charles Hayes (MC) Sec.	Earl Casler (VEH)
Mrs. Leslie Granger (FH)	William Carter (MC)	Henry Wemple (VEH)
Douglas Robertson (FH)	Selwyn Gibbs (OC)	

Visitors:

Sigfus Olafson (MH)	Faith Karas (FH)	William Cornwell (MC)
Marian White (MC) (FH)	William Rice (AS)	

The following items were discussed and acted upon

Old Business:

1. The secretary read the minutes of last year's Executive Committee meeting.
2. The tax status of the N.Y.S.A.A. and the eight Chapters was discussed. The secretary read a letter from the U. S. Treasury Department outlining the procedure necessary to enable the Chapters to be considered tax exempt. Mr. Sigfus Olafson

of the Mid-Hudson Chapter volunteered to look further into the matter for the Association.

New Business:

1. It was moved, seconded and carried to present to the membership at the business meeting a clarifying amendment added after the first sentence of Chapter I, 9, Membership and Dues, of the By-Laws of the N.Y.S.A.A. Constitution stating that: A combination Husband and Wife membership means that each should have full privileges with respect tea voting and holding office.

2. It was moved, seconded, and carried that thanks should be given to the Auringer-Seelye and Chenango Chapters for their contributions to the N.Y.S.A.A. publication fund.

3. Mr. Hayes then outlined the response so far by New York State senators and representatives to the letter sent out in March urging further funds for archeological salvage projects. Dr. Solecki volunteered to look into the matter and reply to some of the more direct inquiries for further information concerning proposed projects.

4. The Executive Committee accepted the invitation of the Auringer-Seelye Chapter to have the N.Y.S.A.A. meeting in Glens Falls, N.Y. on April 6-7, 1962.

5. The relation of the Antiquities Act to the State Parks was discussed. It was pointed out that the Act covers this problem, but rangers have to be informed of the provisions of the Act. Guthe said he would submit a Resolution supporting the clarification.

6. Dr. Solecki mentioned that Dr. Fenton had been contacted concerning a publicity article for the N.Y.S.A.A. for public school teachers. Placing it in the Bulletin to the Schools, however, was found to be difficult. Mrs. Granger suggested that the N.Y.S.A.A. contact the New York State Teachers Association and outline such an article within the framework of outdoor education. Dr. Solecki suggested that Dr. Ritchie rewrite his earlier article on the N.Y.S.A.A. for this purpose.

7. A Resolution was drafted to be presented for a vote at the Business Meeting expressing thanks to the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and the New York State Historical Association for the hospitality of Fenimore House during the 1961 meeting.

8. The publications program was discussed. Mr. William S. Cornwell, chairman of the publications committee, summarized his report. It was moved, seconded, and carried that a proposal be sent out to be polled by the Chapters in regard to the raising of dues. It read as follows:

"It is proposed to raise the annual dues of those people receiving publications by one dollar, the funds going to the publication fund of the N.Y.S.A.A."

This proposition shall be voted upon by each Chapter and the findings will be reported to the Secretary before the 31st of March, 1962.

It was also moved, seconded, and carried that copies of Dr. Guthe's thesis be sent to members of the Frederick Houghton Chapter without charge as a means of stimulating membership and participation in the N.Y.S.A.A.

9. Dr. Solecki agreed to work on the possibility of focusing direction of attention on long range projects in New York archeology.

10. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the N.Y.S.A.A. should pay for the miscellaneous expenses incurred by the Mid-Hudson Chapter during the 1960 annual meeting. It was also pointed out that similar expenses were covered in other Chapters by an additional fee to members.

11. Mr. Cornwell read Father Lee's letter regarding the progress on the publication of Dr. Stewart's notes as Occasional Papers #3. It was moved, seconded, and carried to send a letter from the Executive Committee endorsing and commending Father Lee's editorial efforts.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 p. m.

Annual Meeting

The Annual meeting was called to order on April 8 at 9:45 a. m. There were about 40 people in attendance. President Solecki appointed Sigfus Olafson and Theodore Whitney as tellers and Lloyd Brinkman as courier.

It was voted to accept the minutes of last year's meeting as published in THE BULLETIN.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and accepted. The reports of the Chapters were read as follows: Auringer-Seelye, Farwell; Chenango, Whitney; Frederick Houghton, Karas; Lewis H. Morgan, Hayes; Long Island, (secretary); Mid-Hudson, (secretary); Orange County, Gibbs; Van Epps-Hartley, Christman.

The reports of the following committees were read: Chapters and Membership, Ritchie; Nominating Committee, Casler; Awards Committee, (secretary); Publications Committee, Cornwell; Finance Committee, no report.

The provision of the By-laws requiring an Amendment to be laid on the table and voted upon at a later date was suspended in accordance with Paragraph 2, Chapter XII of the Constitution.

Then the Amendment to the Constitution concerning the status of Husband and Wife membership and voting privileges was approved. (See Executive Committee report.) The president announced that the 1962 Annual Meeting would be held in Glens Falls, N. Y. on April 7-8.

The results of the election were announced by Mr. Sigfus Olafson as follows: President, Solecki; Vice President, Guthe; Secretary, Hayes; Treasurer, Rice.

The Resolution expressing thanks to the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and the New York State Historical Association was approved.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that \$400 be allotted for a 60-page maximum for the 1961-1962 Bulletin.

The Business meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a. m. Respectfully submitted, Charles F. Hayes, III, Secretary.

Program of the Annual Meeting

Fenimore House

- 8:45 a. m. - Registration
- 9:00 a. m. - 11:15 a.m. -Business Meeting
- 11:15 a. m. - Three Mile Harbor Sites--Roy Latham, Long Island Chapter
- 11:30 a. m. - Archaeology at Tottenville--Jerome Jacobson
- 12:00 noon - Luncheon at Sherry's Restaurant
- 1:30 p. m. - The Morgan Chapter Study Group--Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter
 - An Approach to Iroquois-White Acculturation through Archeology--Charles F. Hayes, III, Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter.
 - Some Results of the Current Settlement Pattern Study in New York --Dr. William A. Ritchie, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter
 - Sea Levels and Archaeology in the Long Island Sound Area -- Bert Salwen
 - A New Archaic Complex in the Mohawk Valley--Symposium on the Bent Site--Glamm, Christman, Johnson, Funk, Ritchie, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter.
 - The Q Tradition and the GO Horizon in Croton Area Shell Heaps--Louis A. Brennan, Mid-Hudson Chapter.

Cooperstown Indian Museum

- 5:00 p. m. - Social Hour

Cooper Inn

- 6:30 p.m. - Banquet at Cooper Inn
- 8:00 p.m. - Address by Dr. Ralph S. Solecki, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University
 - "The Archaeology of the Shanidar Cave"
 - (1960 Discoveries of Neanderthal Man in Northern Iraq) Introduction by Dr. William A. Ritchie, New York State Archaeologist

.....WAS HAD BY ALL

Sig Olafson reports to the editor, who had to be regretfully absent, that the Van-Epps-Hartley Chapter put on a fine show this year at Cooperstown, and the proponents of Annual Meetings in smaller communities are much encouraged. The 1962 meeting is to be in Glens Falls with Auringer-Seelye as host. But, with more members in attendance, and more interest developing, it seems that the one-day session is getting a little jammed up.

OMISSION

The following is the bibliography for the paper by Charles F. Hayes; III entitled "An Approach to Iroquois-White Acculturation through Archaeology" which appeared in Bulletin 22. The bibliography was omitted because of space. Mr. Hayes' article ended exactly at the bottom of Page 18. Some other notes also had to be omitted.

Guthe, Alfred K, 1960: "Archeologists Dig into Monroe County History." Museum Service Bulletin of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. Vol. 33, No. 8. October. Rochester, N. Y.

Linton, Ralph, 1940: Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes. N. Y. D. Appleton-Century Co.

Ritchie, W. A., 1938: "Certain Recently Explored New York Mounds and Their Probable Relation to the Hopewell Culture." Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association, Vol. VIII, No. 3, Rochester, N.Y.

Ritchie, W. A., 1937: "A Prehistoric Fortified Village Site at Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York." Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association. Vol. VIII, No. 2 Rochester, N.Y.

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