

# The Bulletin

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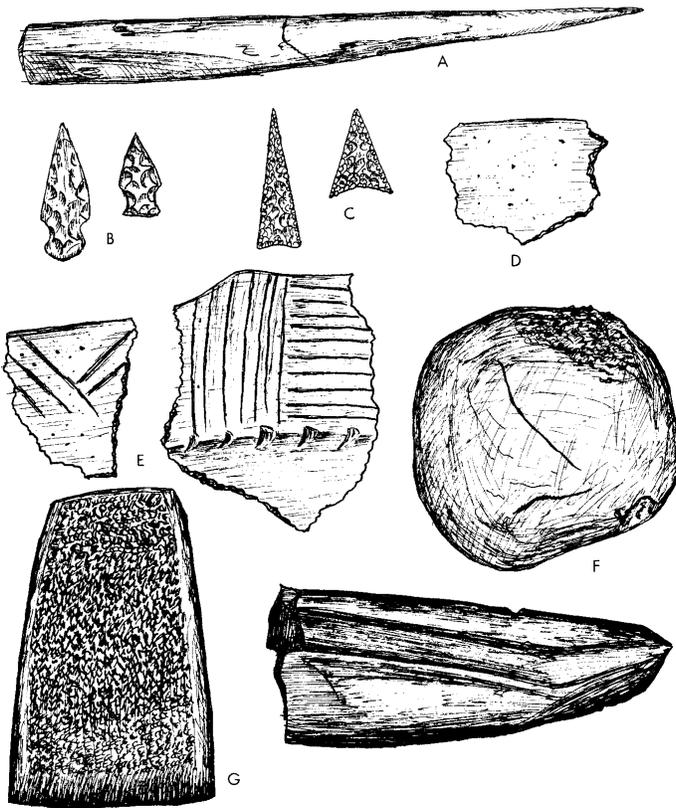
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# THE BULLETIN



THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

## THE WADSWORTH FORT SITE (CDA 11-4)

Charles Barton and Albert J. Hoffman\*

Morgan Chapter

This site is located 2.3 miles south of the town of Geneseo, on State Route No.63, and 0.15 mile west of the highway. The Geneseo quadrangle of the New York State topographic map shows this location to be west  $77^{\circ} 50'$ , north  $42^{\circ} 45' 50''$ .

The east-west measurement is 189 ft. from the centers of the two palisades. The east palisade is 96 ft. long and runs  $13^{\circ}$  east of magnetic north. The west palisade is 85 ft. long, running  $5^{\circ}$  east of magnetic north.

The site is located between two deep gullies with falls at the head of each. For the first 100 ft. west of the east palisade the land is comparatively level with gentle sloping toward the gullies. For the remaining distance to the west palisade, it slopes rather abruptly.

There are oak, hickory, walnut, and cedar trees scattered over the entire site. Some of the oaks are quite large. The soil has never been plowed. The humus layer is 4-5 in. deep, with a yellow sand under this layer on the western or lower part of the site.

This site has been known for many years, but evidently was considered too poor in artifacts to be worth the expenditure of much effort. There is evidence of a few test holes within the enclosure and of considerable digging in the west palisade.

The remains of the east palisade consist of an embankment of earth averaging 7 in. above the forest line, with a 7 in. ditch on the east side and a 13 in. ditch on the west side of the embankment. These measurements were taken at the profile which was cut across the embankment 53 ft. south of the datum point. The datum point was established at the south side of the base of a large oak growing from the center of the embankment 18 ft. south of the north gully. The embankment averages 12 ft. wide, measured from the centers of the east and west ditches. There appears to be a 5 ft. gateway near the center of the east palisade and another gateway a little north of the center of the west palisade. (See Figure 2)

A group from the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, N. Y. S. A. A., decided to learn what it could from the site. This group, consisting of Albert J. Hoffman, Charles Barton, and Alton Parker, decided to excavate the northern half of the east palisade. A section 23 ft. long was selected to be dug first. A couple of inches was carefully removed at a time from the crest of the embankment. Approximately 4 in. below the surface we found a layer of burned bark and soil averaging 4 in. in thickness and 18-24 in. wide. There was no evidence of post molds above or within this layer of charcoal and earth, but just below it an irregular pattern of small post molds was discovered. There were

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\*This report was submitted after the death of Mr. Barton and represents a paper given at a Morgan Chapter meeting, December 1961.

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Legends for Fig. 1 - Wadsworth Fort Artifacts

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Bone Awl        | E. Decorated Rim Sherd |
| B. Lamoka Points   | F. Hammerstone         |
| C. Madison Points  | G. Adze                |
| D. Plain Rim Sherd | H. Worked Slate        |

Drawings courtesy of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. DB.

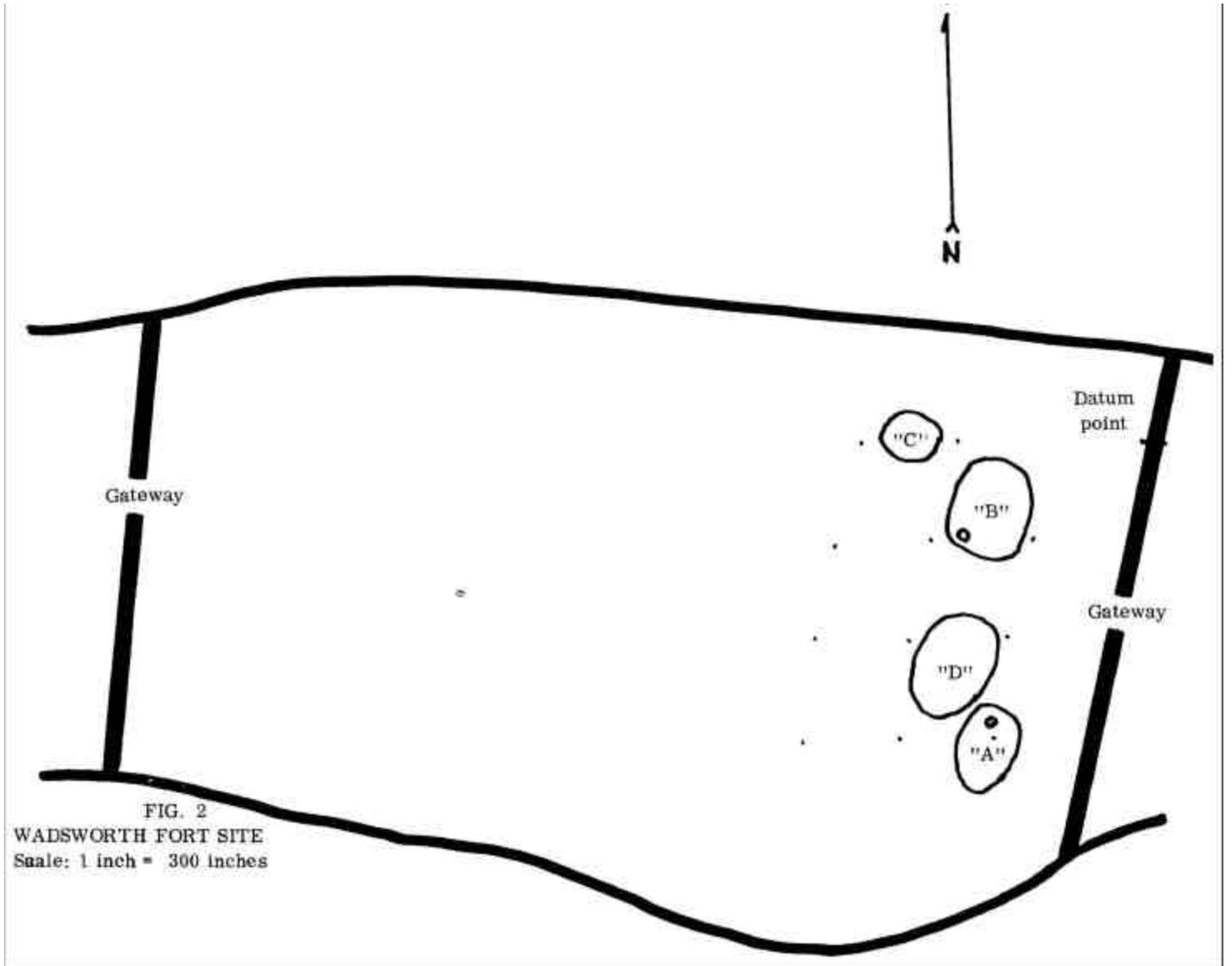


FIG. 2  
WADSWORTH FORT SITE  
Scale: 1 inch = 300 inches

6 in. or less in depth and 2-4 in. in diameter, except one which was 6 in. in diameter? They were closely spaced and numerous. It is thought that the builders laced bark and branches around the posts to form the palisade, and that fire eventually destroyed the structure.

A 6 ft. section was dug into the south half of the eastern palisade with almost identical findings. No artifacts were found. A profile was cut across the east palisade at 53 ft. south of the datum point. This revealed the original forest level which was 7 in. below the crest of the embankment. The gateway was not excavated. A test hole was dug in the western palisade, near the north end. Evidence of burned earth was observed and digging was discontinued. It is probable that the findings will be similar to those found at the eastern palisades. \*

There is no evidence of house sites or pits on the surface within the fort. Many chert chips, a few fragments of pottery, and one narrow-base triangular projectile point were found on the surface. The refuse layer is very thin and contains few artifacts. We believe that the majority of the refuse was thrown into the gullies. Several areas of both the north and south gully were checked, and a few pieces of pottery, clam shells, one bone awl, and a fire-cracked stone were recovered. Because of rattlesnakes, we shifted operations back to the fort.

The area within the fort was laid out in 20 foot squares for an excavation. The north-south datum line was established along the crest of the eastern palisade, the east-west line running due west of the datum point.

#### AREA "A"

Since there was no evidence of pits or house sites on the surface, it was decided to select an area at random for excavation. An area in the southeast corner was selected and carefully troweled. This area was oval in shape, 7 ft. wide by 12 ft. 4 inches long, the long axis being north-south. The center of this area is near the intersection of lines 1W4S. (Ed. note: not shown in diagram)

Many fire-cracked stones were found concentrated in a charcoal and fire-stained area (6'3" x 8'7"). This is thought to be a very shallow fire pit, average depth 3-5 in. Just north of this pit, in the same excavated area, a small fire pit was found. It was conical in shape, 18 in. deep, and about the same in width. Only a small amount of charcoal was in the pit. Further investigation may prove this to be a house site.

#### AREA "B"

This area occupies most of the square 2W1S but extends into square 2W2S. The sod was removed and the humus and refuse-stained earth carefully troweled. During this operation a generally oval pattern of post molds 18 in. were found, measuring 14 ft. 4 in. by 19 ft. 10 in., the long axis being north and south. In the southwest corner was a pit, about 12 in. deep and an equal distance across, filled with stones. In the northwest corner was an almost completely decomposed stump with roots. These roots

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\*In June of 1960, Alfred K. Guthe and Charles F. Hayes III, of the Rochester Museum, were asked by Messrs. Barton and Hoffman to test the west palisade. A twenty-foot trench was excavated indicating "definite evidence of a palisade." Reference: Hayes, Charles F. III, "Museum Excavation Reveals Iroquois Palisade", Museum Service, Volume 33, No. 10, pp. 160 through 161, 172. December 1960.

caused considerable trouble in identifying post molds. During the excavation of the northeast quadrant, eight projectile points were found within a small area. This may or may not be important. Several small pocket-like pits extended into the undisturbed subsoil a couple of inches and 10-12 in. across. These were most numerous in the southern half of the house, near the doorway. Quite a few fragments of pottery were found, but few were rim sherds. Many chert chips, animal bones; a few hammer stones, a mortar, a few fragments of freshwater clam shell, and the above-mentioned projectile points were found within the area surrounded by the post molds.

#### AREAS "C" AND "D"

Area "C" is located just west of area "B", and area "D" is located between areas "A" and "B". These were exploratory areas, and the yield was similar to the other areas, consisting of projectile points, pottery fragments, chert chips, animal bones, and one piece from each of two celts was found in area "D".

The areas excavated were not rich in artifacts. Many very small pieces of potsherds were found, approximately one-and-one-half quarts. There were very few rim sherds and other pieces with markings. The potsherds are of very little value in drawing detailed conclusions, but do indicate that the site is Prehistoric Iroquois and probably dates somewhere around 1400-1500 A. D.

The following table shows the distribution of artifacts:

AREAS	A	B	C	D	REFUSE AND SURFACE	TOTAL
Projectile points:						
Triangular	5	9	1	3		19
Notched	1	1	1	4	1	7
Hammer stones		4				4
Anvil stones		3	—	2		5
Celts				2		2
Problematical stone					1*	1
Awls					1	1
Animal bones	x	x	x	x	x	<u>x</u>
Potsherds	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fresh water clam shells 1		x	x		x	

\* This is a piece of slate 4 x 1 1/2 x 1 in. with deep grooves ground into it, one on each side.

x Present.

HISTORIC BURIALS AT THE BOUGHTON HILL SITE  
(CAN 2-2), VICTOR TWP., ONTARIO CO., N. Y. \*

Alice Wood

Morgan Chapter

The following tables contain all the scattered written information made available by Charles F. Hayes III, Associate Curator of Anthropology, from the files of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences about burials discovered at the Boughton Hill site or Ganagaro. The site dates approximately at A. D. 1670-1687 and was one of the larger of the Seneca villages destroyed by the Governor of New France, the Marquis de Denonville, in 1687. The information in Table I was taken from a notebook written by Arthur C. Parker, former State Archeologist and Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. The notebook had previously been studied and typed by Michael J. Ripton of Morgan Chapter, and it was checked against a card file of field notes in which the information had been recorded. Table II is a compilation of a similar card file of field notes in Parker's handwriting and also contains more information from a report he wrote about the 1920 excavations for the Rochester Historical Society. Table III is based upon field notes made by William A. Ritchie, former Archeologist at the Rochester Museum during the summer and fall of 1934. Table IV is information given to Alfred K. Guthe, former Anthropologist at the Rochester Museum, by Albert J. Hoffman of Holcomb, New York. (See tables on the following pages.)

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PROJECTILE POINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Charles F. Hayes III

Morgan Chapter

Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

In the last five or six years, many of the sessions of the New York State Archeological Association have dealt with the problem of an acceptable projectile point classification for New York State in particular and North America in general. The interest and animated discussions involved in the problem have been healthy signs that both professional and non-professional archeologists are seriously trying to reach a common ground upon which projectile points can be discussed without confusion, especially on the part of persons from widely separated geographic areas of the State.

The advantages of one classification system over another have been the subject of many publications and archeological meetings outside New York State for several decades. It is not the intention of this short paper, however, to dwell upon that which is but an extension of the situation facing the members of the New York State Archeological Association. Although projectile point classification has been the topic of primary interest lately in New York, the problems of classification and description can still be found in respect to all assemblages of artifacts of bone, stone, shell, and clay. The urge to classify seems to be a trait common to most archeologists. Often a classification has been elaborately conceived, yet its value to archeology has yet to be ascertained. Recently, however, a trend can be seen among investigators which emphasizes the functional use to the archeologist of any classification. The importance of a classification to the particular archeo-

(Turn to page 17.)

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\*Note: This paper submitted as the fifth report for the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter Study Group.

TABLE I. Condensed Record of Burials at Boughton Hill  
Parker - 1919

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #1	38" d. triangular	-	-	-	-	Iron ax, red beads, musket barrel & stock	Portions of 4 or 5 skeletons found beneath a pit 36" x 20" deep - pit contained "mass of carbonaceous substance, possibly a grave fire." Most smaller bones disintegrated.
Skeleton A	-	W	S	L	Adult male	2 iron knives, 1 ring bowl pipe, 1 iron hatchet, 1 copper pot containing about a pint of wampum, red glass beads & "some of catlinite," 1 stemmed chert point	
Skeleton B	-	E	N	-	Female	Wampum beads; notched flint near feet; brass pot or kettle which contained portion of wooden bowl, 1 large wooden spoon, squash stem, pressed mass of grapes, 12 apples of wild variety, mass of pressed berries & other foods, perhaps boiled corn bread. Under kettle were a bark bowl & some deer hair. To one side of kettle was 1 iron knife. Above kettle were remains of wooden bowl, beneath which were a deer hair robe, red wool Dobson blanket, bass wood woven fabric mat.	Wampum beads about forehead possibly narrow headband or belt. Iron knife retained bits of bone handle.

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #1 Skeleton C & D	30" d.	-	-	-	Female & male	Skulls covered by large brass kettle & preserved by its salts. Near cheek of female was portion of bone comb w. several teeth & a musket barrel, which had no lock but whose wooden parts were preserved by contact w iron rust & copper tubes. When followed, barrel led to another disassociated skull, B.	Lower jaws of both had been placed behind skulls & also under kettle. Skulls were well-preserved & upright—all others in Grave #1 were crushed & lay on their side. Burial included a femur w. third trochanter & a platymeric tibia.
Skeleton E	-	-	-	-	-	1 iron ax, 2 triangular flints, & a brass triangle, still in tip of original hafting found "near the hip"	All axes in this burial were upright w. cutting edges in earth & parts of handles preserved by rust.
Grave #2	38"d. 48"x35"	down	-	-	-	1 iron ax near skull, brass kettle n. of skull contained black substance & bird skeleton (? robin), 1 neat wooden spoon "quite small." Discoid flints a of kettle, also a slicking stone, & 1 short iron knife—one stone seemed to be a "water biscuit." Kettle also contained bear effigy, possibly glass that had been thru fire, as it was checked & cracked.	Larger bones lay under & n. of skull.
Grave #3	20"d.	-	-	-	Child	1 hawk bill found in grave dirt	Evidence of grave robbery by pot hunters

Grave #4	40''d	-	-	-	-	1 iron knife & 1 awl found in black bottom dirt	No remains. Grave soil 40'' down was covered by an ash pit.
Grave #5	24''d	-	-	-	Adult	1 bell, small string ?copper beads, 1 catlinite bead, 1 kettle bail, 2 iron knives, 1 brass lug	Evidence of robbery by pot hunters
Grave #6	30''d. 5' x 3'	N	W	R	-	No artifacts	Flexed
Grave #7	40''d. 48''x38''	N	W	L	-	3 fire lighters & flints, 1 iron ax in soil back of head, 2 iron awl points, 1 knife bead, 1 ring bowl pipe at feet w. awls	Flexed—all bones except skull & leg bones gone. Ash pit over grave 18'' deep. Sketch w. original notes shows "beads" lying in area between flexed leg and thigh bones, fire lighters & knife near hand area, & indicates that skeleton faced W. & headed S.
Grave #8	30'' d. 29'' x 42''	S	W	R	-	Broken pipe, ring type—bowl only—in ash pit	Flexed. Two fire pits above grave; grave itself contained numerous stones.
Grave #9	24'' d.	N	W	L	Child 5 yrs.	About neck was string of 52 glass beads, about 3/16'' in diameter. 2 tubular shell beads & a shell runtee found below. (Sketch in original notes suggests last 3 items were a pendant.)	Found between two graves dug by robbers
Grave #10	40'' d.	-	-	-	-	No artifacts	Bones gone. Under apple trees

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #11	38" d. 35"x4"	-	-	-	-	-	Disintegrated
Grave #12	18" d. 30" x 42"	-	-	-	-	Parts of ring bowl pipe, wolf-faced pipe, parts of gun lock, some flints, & 3 bear teeth	Bundle burial w. skull turned away from rest of remains. Extended leg bone led to artifacts. Skull: dolichocephalic. Tibia "large & unusual." Humeri perforated. Evidence of great musculature—some necrosis
Grave #13	32" d.	-	-	-	Child	2 brass kettles: Kettle A, w. complete bottom, contained 1 horn spoon bowl, 1 woven bag, brass & glass beads, fabric fragments, some small triangular shell pendants. Kettle B, incomplete, contained 1 short-handled wooden spoon.	On hill at pasture gate. Bones nearly gone
Grave #14	36" d. 30" x 44" or 36" x 44"	N	W	L	Female	S. & back of head was large copper pot (A), contained mass of fine-cut tobacco, bone comb, & wooden spoon. Flat stone covered (A). Smaller pot (B) between heels & pelvis, contained portions of a squash. Red beads about neck, turtle shell rattle fragments in front of tibia	Completely flexed. Skull broken. Black stained area over grave contained feast bone fragments.
Grave #15	35" d. 38"x29"	SW	NW	R	Female	2 iron knife blades, 1 pair scissors, red paint	Skeleton disassociated, bones mixed, skull crushed

Grave #16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Disassociated, grave previously robbed
Grave #17	34" d.	S	W	-	-	Portion of European knife handle, ring-bowl pipe (near skull) w. tip missing - 17 rings & dots below	Disassociated
Grave #18	14" d.	-	-	-	Male	2 knives, 1 nail	On middle knoll
Grave #19	38" d.	-	-	-	-	Fragment of clay pot	Disassociated

TABLE II. Condensed Record of Burials at Boughton Hill  
Parker - 1920

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #1	-	-	-	-	-	None	Disassociated
Grave #2	30" d. 30" x 48"	-	-	-	Female	None	Disassociated
Grave #3	30" d. 30" x 48"	-	-	-	-	None	Disassociated remains of 2 skeletons
Grave #4	-	-	-	-	-	None	Flexed. Skull crushed
Grave #5	38" d.	-	-	-	- -	Comb artifact placed near dorsal innominate area of body	Flexed. Burial in refuse 6" w. of Burial #4
Grave #6	30" d.	-	-	-	-	None	Dissociated. Against road

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #7	40" d. 50" x 42"	N(B)	W(B) S(A)	L(B)	Adult male, child	1 quartz club head, 1 quartz arrow, 1 triangular flint, iron gun barrel, wire, 2 iron knives.	Beneath refuse, 2 burials. Bundle burial (A), head to & over r. shoulder of flex- ed (B) burial. Adult skull crushed, wampum discov- ered w. other skull
Grave #8	-	-	-	-	-	2 combs, 1 knife, beads (?black)	South of Grave #1
Grave #9	28" d.	-	-	-	Child	Red beads, kettle, knife	West of Grave #8
Grave #10	-	-	-	-	Adult	None	West of Grave #9. Dis- associated
Grave #11	24"d.	Down	S	-	-	Bone hatchet found at feet	South of Grave #9
Grave #12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Card missing
Grave #13	14" d. 48" x 29"	-	SW	-	-	Iron ax at hip. 1 Jesuit ring	Flexed, on back w. arms crossed over breast, knees w. on left. Skull crushed
Grave #14	24"	SE(A) SW(B)	SW(A) -	- -	- -	None	2 skulls, (B) on base, facing sw. Syphilitic bones. Bur- ied beneath refuse, mention of deer & beaver ?bones
Grave #15	30" d. 24" x 40"	S	N	R	-	1 pipe behind, but on plane w. legs. Iron knife near dorsal innominate area of body	Flexed, arms separate & s. of body.
Grave #16	-	-	-	-	Adult & infant	Red beads, shell. Long beads & ?nutus? with infant	Disassociated

Grave #17	-	-	-	-	-	-	Card missing
Grave #18	20" d. 48" x 36"	-	-	-	Male	None	Disassociated, head at feet
Grave #19	20" d. 40" x 27"	-	-	-	Adult	Brass kettle found near bones	Bones surrounded by circle of clay clods of various sizes. Arms aged, ridged
Grave #20	35" d. 50" x 30"	-	-	-	-	1 comb, 1 small comb, 1 copper pot	2 skulls: 1 head "up", 1 head s., cheek broken
Grave #20 A	48" d.	S	W	R	-	None	Associated burial—?beneath Burial #20. Flexed
Grave#21	28" d. 40" x 38"	-	-	-	Infant	3 wampum ?tubes, 1 wampum bead, 1 brass kettle upside down	-
Grave #22	30" d. 30" x 42"	-	-	-	-	1 iron ax, copper pot, broken comb, dish	-
Grave #23	32" d 27" x 39"	-	W	-	Child 10 yrs.	Scissors, red beads	Notes say: "Baby in s. e. corner, red beads."
Grave #24	28" d. 30" x 32"	-	-	-	Infants, children 8-11	Redbeads, deer ?tine, some iron fragments (in accompanying sketch these resemble blades)	3 skulls, "teeth not all in"
Grave #25	42" d. 30" x 60"	-	-	R	-	1 iron knife w. bone handle, "bottom of copper pot in ?ring"	Flexed, small bones broken
Grave #26	38" d. 52" x 42"	-	-	-	-	1 iron adze, 1 broken adze	In bottom of refuse pit; skull on side "face?l, s."
Grave #27	42" d. 40" x 64"	-	-	-	-	1 comb w. 38 teeth, 1 comb w. 20 teeth & animal effigy design opposite teeth	2 skeletons: A on back, position "prone ?stalt". B disassociated

TABLE III. Condensed Record of Burials at Boughton Hill  
Ritchie—August and September, 1934

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #1	1'6" d.	S	W	R	Adult male	4 triangular brass points on l. foot, decayed brass kettle lay behind legs— probably contained squash or pumpkin. Iron knife blade 5" from r. leg. Flint knife under l. leg near knee. Iron ?knife behind neck. 2 flint triangles near l. foot.	Grave floored w. bark. Bones decayed
Grave #3	2'10" d. 3'5" x 2'10"	E	N	-	Female, c. 45 yrs.	R. hand before knees held remains of brass kettle containing bark & wood. 6" over knees a 25-toothed antler comb w. decorations: heron w. head turned over on back, & above this a dog ef- figy w. tail turned up over back	Loosely flexed. Disturbed by woodchuck. L. hand & lower arm bones separated from rest of burial 1'7" on n. side of grave
Grave #4	2'3" d. 2'7" x 2'	SE	SW	-	Child, c. 9 yrs.	-	Lower jaw back of head. Disturbed, discarded
Grave #5 Grave #6	9" d. 15" diam	-	-	-	Male & female		Fragments of 2 skulls & 1 lower jaw. Covered w. very dark charcoal. One skull "in face of other"
Grave #7A	1'11" d.	-	-	-	Male, c. 30 yrs.	2 copper & 1 flint arrow point back of skull. 1 flint arrow point around ribs— "may have been in them." 2 flint ob- longs for flintlock muskets	Skull & lower jaw in place, atlas on skull. Refuse earth over burial, red ocre or hematite around & throughout grave. See AP920. One-half of skele- ton left side

Grave #7B	2'1" d.	S	W	R	Adult, ? male	Parts of hilt, trigger, guard, lock, & flint of dragoon pistol between hand & knee. 2 iron knife blades just above level of gun & a few inches away. Inverted, decayed brass kettle behind pelvis. Near kettle were preserved fragments of fabric & bark covering of grave. In kettle were food fragments, including deer vertebrae. Beneath kettle was section of woven blanket, removed in 8" folds & fragments of cordage. Also under kettle were tufts of deer hair. Beaver skin fragments on same level as deer hair. All this lay upon bark lining. Beside ?copper kettle lay fragment 7" long of rim & side of burl bowl—also 5 neck vertebrae of young deer.	Flexed. Evidence indicates that grave was lined & covered w. bark & that body lay upon skins. See AP 426 for dental details.
Grave #1 "2d Burial Ground, 2 Nov 34"	2' d.	S	SW	R	Young Child	At feet: 6 knives, 1 iron ax head, 1 stick pink ochre, 1 pair shears, all badly rusted. Several fragments of cloth preserved by iron oxide from relics	Left hand folded over chest, r. ?hand down to knees. Feet fairly well-extended

TABLE IV. Condensed Record of Burials at Boughton Hill  
Hoffman—October 1954, Green Site #4

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #1	-	-	-	-	-	Ax	-
Grave #2A	3'4" d. 4' x 27"	S	W	R	Child, 9-11 yrs.	Round red beads found around child's neck	Hands before face. Charcoal present, humus over grave very dark

Field No.	Depth and Grave Dimensions	Orientation			Approx. Age & Sex	Burial Accompaniments	Remarks
		face	skull top	side			
Grave #2B	31" d. 12" x 15" x 27"	-	-	-	Adult, 40 to 45 yrs.	<p>Round bottomed brass kettle 7" x 6 1/2" contained smaller kettle 5 1/2" x 2 3/4", which contained corn cake. Back of kettles was brass-beaded buckskin blanket &amp; cloth, also buckskin pouch &amp; red paint. Following articles mixed w. bundle burial:</p> <p>500 round red beads  1 Jesuit ring  1 ring w. stone setting  1 antler pitching pin  1 perforated French coin  2 red hematite paint stones  section small brass kettle, 3" diam., 2" high  1 round black &amp; white glass bead, 3/4" diam.  2 bone-handled knives  1 decorated trumpet pipe  15 shell beads - 3" long  1 square shell bead  section runtee  section lead  package brass common pins</p>	Bundle burial—skull included. 9" of humus over burial, "lots" of charcoal. Burials 2A & 2B seem to have been closely associated, with bundle & child in same grave area. See sketch w. original notes.

## Projectile Point Classifications (Continued from page 6)

ogical culture involved is minimized because chances are that such schemes did not always exist in the minds of the individual craftsmen.

Recently at a monthly meeting of the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the N. Y. S. A. A., a short session was held at which time trays of projectile points from the collections of the Rochester Museum were studied. Members were asked to familiarize themselves with points from all over the United States and discuss their general characteristics in terms of both classification and description. Specifically, members were interested in assessing the usefulness of systems utilized by Ritchie (1961), Brennan (1964), and Binford (1963).

The scheme for the physical description of any projectile point presented by Binford gained approval because it appears to serve the need for the most comprehensive and detailed analysis. Both this system and a less detailed one, in some respects, proposed by Brennan were considered a "start in the right direction" as well as "a type of progress" by one member. Another member, however, saw a trend toward "abstraction" which might also be termed "way out" and might be interesting, but not too useful.

The specific classification proposed by Ritchie (1961) for New York State was found to be a very practical and useful system, although there were often difficulties when analyzing certain assemblages in widely separated geographic areas of the State. The simplicity, yet informative nature of Ritchie's typology, certainly has been a great help particularly to those non-professionals who have collected projectile points for years and up until this publication have been unable to communicate their finds to others.

In regard to classification in general, some members felt that basically there were perhaps only five or six groups of projectile points in the world despite local variants. Members were of the opinion that possibly criteria other than shape should be used for classification, such as function or material.

Perhaps the most significant comments to come out of this discussion were that maybe all three authors considered were really aiming at different things, and maybe there should not be a comparison attempted. Whereas Binford and Brennan are, in their individual ways attempting descriptive procedures, Ritchie has tried to provide a frame of reference which has both cultural and temporal implications.

It seems as if there is still a lack of proper communication between members of the N. Y. S. A. A. As it has often been stated previously, all classifications should be utilized with the understanding that they serve the purpose of interpreting culture history and are not an end in themselves. If any one of the above schemes can solve an archeological problem, it has served its usefulness. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each investigator properly to orient his readers as to the means by which he has come to his conclusions about a particular projectile point assemblage.\* Cross references to other schemes would also be helpful to prospective readers.

The reporting of projectile point finds to museums by non-professional member of the N. Y. S. A. A. can be one of their most important contributions to archeological science. The method used in reporting these finds should be consistent and self explanatory. Perhaps a future session of the N. Y. S. A. A. should consider one or more methods to be used and adhere to a decision for a few years until majority opinion dictates modification of existing procedures.

- Binford, Lewis R. 1963 "A Proposed Attribute List for the Description and Classification of Projectile Points. " In Miscellaneous Studies in Typology and Classification, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan Anthropological Papers No. 19, pp. 193-221. Ann Arbor.
- Brennan, Louis 1964 "Winterich Site Projectile Points." The Bulletin, New York State Archeological Association No. 30, pp. 1-10. Albany.
- Ritchie, W. A. 1961 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin 384, Albany.

\*Editor's note: The classification system proposed by Brennan at the 1964 N.Y.S.A.A. meeting is now being illustrated by Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert of Metropolitan Chapter and will be presented in detail to the membership before the 1965 meeting, either in THE BULLETIN or by other means.

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ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DENNIS SITE  
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

Robert E. Funk and R. Arthur Johnson

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

In recent years there has been a spate of discoveries of prehistoric Indian sites buried under alluvial silts along major rivers in eastern North America. Formerly it was believed that annual floods would have rendered such locations unsuitable for aboriginal occupation. The discovery in 1963 of major Hopewellian villages, replete with corn storage pits, along river flats in Ohio, is a case in point.

The Dennis site is located in Menands, Albany County, N. Y., along an arm of the Hudson known as Little River.

This flood plain site was first investigated by Johnson in 1960 during the removal of gravel by power machinery. The bulldozed piles of topsoil yielded numerous artifacts, fire-cracked stones, and other evidence of occupation. Several culture periods were represented. Johnson attempted to determine the stratigraphic situation by excavation but was repeatedly foiled by the gravel-digging operations. His collection from the locus grew in size, but the artifacts were generally without context. E. B. Christman, of East Greenbush, was able to remove a partially exposed burial, flexed and without offerings, as the work continued. The bulldozer operator reported the destruction of several more burials.

In fall, 1963, Johnson was finally able to locate an undisturbed portion of the site on the northern edge of the Dennis property near the river.

He asked Funk to participate in the excavations. The owner, Mr. George Dennis of Albany, unconditionally gave permission to begin the work.

Johnson had set up a grid of 10-foot squares. The work, discontinued in December 1963, was resumed in spring 1964. The writers had the assistance of several individuals, notably Messrs. Paul Weinman, John Wolcott, and John McCashion, all of Albany. A total of 8 squares was excavated as of June 1964.

The stratigraphy, universal where intact, is summarized as follows, from the surface down.

Stratum I. 24 inches of dark brown alluvial silt. This comprised the modern plow zone (the upper foot) and colonial plow zone (the lower foot). Brick and crockery, fragments of kaolin pipes, rusty nails, and other historic debris, and various late prehistoric items, occurred in this stratum.

Stratum II. 10 inches of undisturbed dark brown silt. Differentiated from stratum I on the basis of contents, principally Middle Woodland artifacts. The ceramic types were predominantly Vinette Dentate and Point Peninsula Rocker-stamped; third in frequency was Point Peninsula Plain, followed by untyped fabric-marked rim sherds. Corded rim sherds were rare. A few net-marked, trailed and punctated body sherds are in the collection.

Associated projectile points include Steubenville (3), Levanna (3), Greene (2), Jack's Reef Pentagonal (1), and a small, untyped stemmed form. There is no clear variation in vertical distribution of types, although the pentagonal point, as might be expected, was actually found at the upper limit of the zone. The ceramic assemblage suggests a placement in the early part of the known Middle Woodland span.

Other artifacts comprised thumbnail scrapers, end scrapers, one netsinker, ovate knives, two rectangular gorgets (fragmentary), and an antler flaker.

The site gives added support to the writers' contention that the Steubenville point type pertains to the Middle Woodland period, at least in New York State. Such points have been unearthed with Middle Woodland pottery at the Ford site in Columbia County (Funk and Johnson, n. d.), Pelham Boulder in the Metropolitan area (Lopez, 1956, p. 15) and the Weinman site on Lake George (Funk, Weinman, and Weinman, n. d.). The newly isolated lanceolate Greene point type, to be described in future publication, also belongs to this period.

A number of cylindrical pits were observed to occur in stratum II. Most contained early Middle Woodland materials. Two, however, were of later origin. One contained a cord-decorated thickened-lip rim sherd much like Early Owasco types. In the other was a flat-lipped rim sherd with incised neck, having close affinities with styles of Castle Creek Owasco.

Despite the occasional intrusion of pits into lower levels from stratum II, very few artifacts were observed out of their proper context. It was easy to trace pit outlines in the light-colored lower zones.

Stratum III. About 4 inches thick. A vaguely defined brown zone, transitional in color between the layers above and below. The only items definitely attributed to this stratum are 4 Adena points of local Deepkill flint, 5 Meadowood points (two of western New York Onondaga flint), part of an expanded-center gorget, an ovate blade, netsinkers, a quartzite adz, and several sherds of Vinette 1 pottery. These traits are well-known Early Woodland markers. At the base of this zone was an unusual reel-shaped object manufactured from a flat greywacke pebble. The ends were excruciate, and each was deeply notched; all edges had been ground to shape. Near the center of one face, two drill holes had been started. The object resembles an atlatl weight more than a gorget.

Stratum IV. A zone of tan silt about 6 inches thick. Several Orient Fishtail points, a reworked fishtail point with blunted, heavily rubbed end, a broad, stemmed point resembling a cross between the Snook Kill and Genesee types, two thin, tapering-stemmed

points, end scrapers, retouched flakes, drill tips, an ovate knife, a netsinker, two large fragments of a steatite pot, and several Vinette 1 sherds clearly denote a Transitional component. A Normanskill point also occurred in this zone. This complex brings the "Hudson Orient" culture at least as far north as Albany. Previously the Fishtail-steatite combination was established by Ritchie at Lotus Point near Catskill (Ritchie, 1958, pp. 25-34). Still missing in the Hudson Valley is the burial cult of the Orient culture on Long Island (Ritchie, 1959).

Stratum V. Eight inches of beach gravel, fire-cracked stones, and brown alluvium. This layer contained an even dozen Bare Island points, 4 thick, crude side-notched points, 2 netsinkers, a thick, heavy stemmed quartzite chopper, a small notched bannerstone, and part of a cylindrical pestle. This assemblage appears to have some relationship to the Late Archaic Bare Island complex (Kinsey, 1959). More information on this culture horizon has been obtained at other New York sites, including the Weinman site and the Sylvan Lake Rock Shelter (Funk, n. d.). The apparent mixture of discrete assemblages at Bare Island has led Funk to adopt the term "Sylvan Lake Complex" for this important Hudson Valley manifestation.

Stratum VI. Culturally sterile. 12 inches of tan silt.

Stratum VII. Tan silt and beach cobbles merging into glacial gravel at greater depths. Also culturally sterile.

Evidently, the Dennis site provides a stratigraphic sequence rarely matched in all of New York State, from Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Notably absent from the sequence was any trace of a Laurentian occupation.

Unfortunately, the relatively low artifact yield in Early and Late Woodland levels gives us little new information about these periods.

Charcoal samples were collected from stone cooking features in Transitional and Middle Woodland levels. It is hoped that radiocarbon assays can be run on the samples in the near future.

It seems likely that correlations between culture zones and ancient river levels can be made for the Dennis site. The river flood levels may have been rising steadily in order to deposit the 5-odd inches of silt on top of the first Bare Island occupation of stratum V. Geologic studies of this and other problems are now being conducted.

An abundance of fish and mussels in the Little River undoubtedly constituted the main attraction of the site for the Indians, at least in Middle and Late Woodland times. The sometimes large pits of these periods contained considerable quantities of sturgeon bones and mussel shell fragments. The deer, too, was an important food animal. No plant food remains have been found. It seems likely that fish, mussels, and deer were basic subsistence resources for the pre-Middle Woodland occupations of the site.

In summary, at least five prehistoric horizons have been discovered at the Dennis site, buried under two feet of disturbed post-colonial flood plain silt. This stratigraphic column contributes significantly to comparative and chronological studies in the Hudson Valley.

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#### FORTIFICATIONS OF NEW YORK DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: 1776-1782

Michael Cohn

Metropolitan Chapter

(Continued)

#### FORT TRYON

- Location: This northern outpost of Fort Washington is located where the Main Observation Platform and the flagpole now stand and is marked by two memorial plaques as well as the name of the park.
- Construction: A small redan known as Forest Hill redoubt was constructed here by the Americans (1). The British neglected the fortifications (2) but built a large post with barracks there in 1779-80 (3) at the same time using this fort as the western anchor of the "Barrier" (see sub.).
- History: Some of the heavy fighting for Fort Washington took place here, including the wounding of Margaret Corbin, American heroine. Under the British, things were quiet and peaceful.
- Armament: 1776 two 6 pounders (1) 1778 (spring) none (2) fall, one 12 pounder, one 4 pounder. (4)
- Garrison: 1779-80 Coldstream Guards
- Archeology: Buttons from the following regiments were found here: Coldstream Guards (Third), 37th, 54th. (5) A beltplate of the Coldstreams is illustrated in Calver and Bolton. (6)

#### BARRIER or BARRIER GATE

- Location: This line was drawn from Fort Tryon to Laurel Hill across the present valley of Broadway.
- Construction: Built in 1779 by the British. Mercer, British engineer, claimed to have used 160 to 200 horses daily for many months for the construction of this line. (7) Some of the ground is so stony as to allow only stockades to be erected

(8) but in other areas a regular line with five redoubts was drawn (9). History: Never engaged in any action.

Armament: Ten Swedish 12 pounders

Garrison: Alarm posts were assigned to the Guards on November 13, 1779: "The Light Infantry in the redoubt to the right, extending along the stockade to the redoubt on the left, which is Number One, where the first company will take post; extending to number two where the second company will take post; extending to number three where the third company will take post; extending to the barrier where the third company will take post. (10) Presumably the other two redoubts were to be manned from the garrison on Laurel Hill.

(1) Mathews Narrative (Ensign, Coldstream Guards). Published in the Historical Magazine, Vol. I, Number 4, April 1857, pp 102-7

(2) Clinton Map 151 shows hill bare

(3) Sauthier Map

(4) Cantonments to McGowans Map

(5) Ms Notebooks of William Louis Calver, NYHS

(6) Calver and Bolton *ibid* p. 163

(7) Proceedings of a Board of Officers in the British Army at New York 1781 Collections of the New York Historical Society 1916, p. 205

(8) Personal reconnaissance

(9) Louis Charles Karpinsky, Manuscript Maps prior 1800 Relating to America Photographic Fascimiles made from originals in various Archives in France, Spain, and Portugal. (in NYPL Map Room ) p. 231

(10) Guards OB

#### LAUREL HILL

Location: This hill is in upper Manhattan, opposite the site of Fort Washington and faces the Harlem River (193rd Street and Audubon Ave.). Ascent from the north and east is extremely steep, that from the west (Broadway) hardly less so.

It forms a perfect defense post against attacks from either the Bronx or from northern Manhattan.

Construction: The Americans built two small redoubts on the hill, one about halfway up and one on the crest of the hill (1). In 1778 the redoubts have been expanded and a blockhouse constructed on the crest (2) and on April 14, 1779 permanent fortifications were started "which cannot be strictly accounted field works. . . six pence per day will be allowed each man working on them." (3) The blockhouse was taken down on July 24th to be shipped to Stony Point. (4) The hill was connected to the hill of Fort Tryon in the winter of 1779 (5) and in December, 1780, the entire hill was circumvallated. (6) Repairs were carried out on the 2nd of June, 1781, and the French reconnaissance map shows a hexagon fort with a second surrounding wall and a third line further down the slope, re-enforced with small batteries (7).

History: The assault of Fort Washington found a column of British Grenadiers and Light Infantry storming the eastern face supported by the fire of four medium 12 pounders and two five and a half inch mortars. (8) The defenders fought stubbornly, and the American three pounder hidden behind rocks caused many cas-

ulties (9).

The fort fired on the mixed French and American force at Fort Independence in July, 1781, but participated in no further action. (10)

Armament: 1776, two 3 pounders. 1778 (summer) two 6 pounders, lower redoubt; one 10 pounder and one 12 pounder, upper redoubt. (11) Fall of 1778, three 18 pounders (12) 1781 both guns and mortars (10).

Garrison: 1776 (September 28) General Saltonstall and four regiments of militia (13) 1778 (summer) 49th and 29th Regiment (2) Two companies Wissenbach (13) November 1778, 44th Regiment (12) 1779 (October 26) Guards. October 28, 1779, Guards, Regt. Prince Charles, Prince Hereditaire and Yagers (3).

Archeology: Assiduous button collecting has resulted in finds of the following regiments: Coldstream Guards, Scotch Guards, 4th, 6th, 10th, 14th foot, 16th Dragoons, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, 33rd, 37th, 38th 40th, 42nd Highlanders, 44th, 45th, 46th, 52nd, 54th, 55th, 57th, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 70th, 74th, 76th, 80th regiments. (14) The George Washington High School has been constructed on the site of the fort, but no artifacts have been preserved at the school. (15)

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(1) Davies drawing

(2) Cantonments to McGowans

(3) Clinton Orderly Book

(4) von Krafft *ibid* p, 88

(5) Clinton Orderly Book

(6) von Krafft *ibid* p. 127

(7) Karpinsky *ibid* p. 231

(8) Davies drawing

(9) History of Royal Art. *ibid* p. 134

(10) Archeological finds at Fort Independence and Baron Ludwig von Closen, *The Revolutionary Journal of, 1780-1783*. Institute of Early Amer. Hist. and Culture, Williamsburg 1959, p. 98

(11) Cantonments to McGowans

(12) Map of Fort Washington, etc. drawn by Lt. Sproule of the 16th Reg. November 1788, Clements Library, Clinton Map 154

(13) MacDougal Orderly Book

(14) Clinton Map 151

(15) Clinton Map 154

(16) Clinton Orderly Book

(17) William Louis Calver, Notes of Excavations in the N. Y. Area, Ms NYHS

#### COCK'S (COX) HILL FORT or NEW BATTERY

Location: On the crest of what is now Inwood Hill, approximately in line with 207th Street. The fort was to cover the junction of Spuyten Deyvil Creek with the Hudson as well as to guard the northern end of the ridge which extends to Fort Washington.

Construction: A post was placed here by the Americans which was by-passed by the Hessian column attacking Fort Washington. (1) The fort was extensively improved by the British and surrounded by an abatis in 1778 (2). Von Krafft notes that it is "on the steep hill and no staff officer ever comes here." (3) On July 22, 1781, George Washington notes that "the tort at Cox's Hill is in bad repair... there is

neither friezing nor ditch to it and the northeast corner appears quite easy of access by-rock" (4)

History: The fort never participated in an action.

Armament: 1778 four 12 pounders. (5) 1779 two 12 pounders (6)

Garrison: 1778 De Lancey's 2nd Battalion encamped (2) 1779 (summer) 12 men, (fall) 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer and 20 privates from Donop's and Graf's Grenadiers. (3)

#### PRINCE CHARLES REDOUBT (NUMBER NINE)

Location: On Marble Hill just south of Kingsbridge. The site is marked by a tablet on St. Stevens Church.

Construction: Started in January 7, 1777 (7) and called number nine, the name appears as Prince Charles Redoubt on all subsequent entries. No details of the construction are known.

Armament: None

Garrison: 1778 Skylers Grenadiers (encamped behind it) (5) July 1, 1779 Regiment von Landgrave (8) October 27, 64<sup>th</sup> Regt. To furnish 1 corporal and three men. October 28th, Guards as above (9) December 19, Yagers re-enforced at night by Corporal and six men of the Guards (9) November 12, 1780 Von Bose and an officer of the 76th in command (10).

Archeology: Calver notes a button of the 71st here (11)

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(1) Sauthier Map

(2) Clinton Map 151

(3) von Krafft ibid p. 59

(4) G. W. Dairy p. 243

(5) Cantonments to McGowans Map

(6) von Krafft ibid p. 127

(7) Sketch of the Heights of Kingsbridge 1777, Original in Library of Congress, photo NY HS

(8) von Krafft ibid p. 88

(9) Clinton Orderly Book

(10) von Krafft ibid p. 124

(11) Calver Ms

#### KINGSBRIDGE FLECHE

Location: South shore of Harlem River, approximately 231st Street and Broadway. Thrown up to protect the approach to the bridge. (1)

Construction: Small semi-circular earthwork constructed by the British on November 22, 1776 (2)

History: Guns from this post surprised a group of Americans planning to shell the Hessian camps on Manhattan and forced them "to scramble up the hill again, dragging their gun behind them." (3)

Armament: Some guns, caliber unknown (see above)

Garrison: November 22, 1776 1 captain and 20 men, 71st Highlanders. (2). October 4, 1777 1 subaltern and 12 men, Hessians (4) October 27, 1779 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 15 men of the 64th Regt. (5) October 28, 1779 1 sergeant, 2 corporals,

20 privates of the Guards (5).

(1) The location is approximate since this work appears neither on the "Sketch of Kingsbridge" nor on the "Cantonments" maps. It does show on Karpinsky Map 231.

(2) Knight Order Book (This completes the study for Manhattan Island only. Those

(3) Jenkins ibid p. 157 for the Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Jersey shore, (4) Kemble Order Book together with the bibliography are being held for later public cation.)

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### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of N. Y. S. A. A., held at Hotel Thayer, West Point, N. Y., was called to order at 9:30 a. m., with an attendance of about 50 people, the number being more than doubled later in the day. Colonel Renfro of West Point welcomed the N. Y. S. A. A.

President Casler appointed Theodore Whitney and Volkert Veeder as tellers.

It was voted to accept the minutes of the 1963 meeting as published in THE BULLETIN.

The Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Auditor's reports were read and accepted. The reports of the Chapters were read as follows: Auringer-Seelye, Dake; Chenango, Whitney; Houghton, Pierce; Long Island, no report; Metropolitan, Brammer; Mid Hudson, Christiana; Morgan, Hayes; Orange County, Gibbs; Van Epps-Hartley, Zoch.

The reports of the following committees were read: Constitution, Wemple; Awards, Brennan; Publications, White.

A resolution toward improvement of the format of THE BULLETIN, proposed by Dr. Ralph Solecki and endorsed by the Metropolitan Chapter, was read by Brammer.

The results of the election were announced by the tellers as follows: President, Earl Casler; Vice President, Charles F. Hayes III; Secretary, Robert E. Funk; Treasurer, Mrs. Earl Schram, Jr.

William S. Cornwell, Morgan Chapter, proposed that the term of the E.S.A.F. representative be extended to three years. The motion was carried.

The President announced that the next meeting would be held in Buffalo on April 23-24, 1965, the Houghton Chapter serving as host.

The President mentioned that the status of the N. Y. S. A. A. as a tax-deductible organization and the possibility of incorporation had been discussed by the Executive Committee, and that he will check further into both matters.

The resolution expressing thanks to the host chapter, Orange County, Mr. Selwyn Gibbs, and the Hotel Thayer was approved.

The business meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a. m. Respectfully submitted, Robert E. Funk, Secretary.

### PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING

Headquarters: Hotel Thayer, West Point, N. Y.

Saturday, April 4

8:45 a. m.	-Registration
9:00 - 11:15 a. m.	-Business Meeting
11:15 a. m.	-"Military Canteens", Wm. S. Cornwell

- 12:00 Noon -Luncheon, Hotel Thayer
- 1:30 - 5:15 p. m. -"Military Archeological Finds at West Point and Weapons used by Washington's Army", Gerald C. Stowe
- "Analysis of the Skeletons from Serpent Mounds", Dr. James E. Anderson Dr. Anderson was unable to attend.
- "1963 Work at Grand Island", Dr. Marian E. White
- "Glaciation, Mastodons, and Early Man in Orange County", Sigfus Olafson, Selwyn M. Gibbs
- "Settlement Patterns in New York State", Dr. Wm. A. Ritchie
- "Bones Are as Important as Sherds and Stones", Barbara Butler
- "Classification of Projectile Points", Louis A. Brennan
- 5:30 p. m. -Social Hour
- 6:30 p. m. -Banquet, Hotel Thayer
- 8:00 p. m. -Address, "The Sheep Rock Shelter, " John G. Witthoft, State of Pennsylvania Anthropologist

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

The committee reports the following articles of the Constitution and chapters of the Bylaws have been revised and a text of the changes presented to the Executive Committee for approval. The approved changes are now presented to the membership for approval or disapproval as required by Article X of the Constitution and Chapter XII of the Bylaws.

- Constitution By Laws
- Article II Chapter I Chapter IX
- Article III Chapter VI Chapter XI
- Article IV Chapter VIII Chapter XII

Respectfully submitted April 4, 1964, Henry Wemple, Chairman

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PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

The following changes are proposed for the Constitution of the New York State Archeological Association:

ARTICLE II-OBJECTS

The purpose of the Association shall be to promote archeological and historical study and research covering the artifacts, sites, customs, beliefs, and other phases of the lives and cultures of the occupants of New York State; to preserve the mounds, buildings, ruins, and other evidences of these people; to maintain facilities for the preservation and display of archeological and historical records and materials; to cooperate with the various Chapters of the Association and with other similar North American organizations in effecting a wider knowledge of the archeology and history

of the past occupants of New York State; to assist in securing the necessary legislation for these ends; and to publish articles and technical papers on the results of field work and research of members or other matters within the purview of the Association.

#### PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE BYLAWS

ARTICLE III-this paragraph to read:

Membership in the Association shall be divided into seven classes, as follows: active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, junior, life, and honorary members as further defined in chapter 1 of the Bylaws

ARTICLE IV-to read:

Only active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, and life members shall be entitled to vote and hold office in the Association. . .

The following are the changes to the Bylaws as proposed by the Constitutional Committee:

#### CHAPTER 1 (BYLAWS): MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

- PAR. 1. Active, sustaining, and life members shall be those individuals or institutions that wish to take an active part . . . .
2. No change
  3. Husband and wife members shall be active members of the same chapter of the Association
  4. Student members shall be those members under 18 years of age who wish to receive the publications of the Association or persons of any age who are students of anthropology, archeology, or an allied subject in a recognized institution of learning.
  5. Old paragraph 3-no change
  6. Old paragraph 4-no change
  7. The annual dues of an active member shall be four dollars (\$4. 00) payable
  8. The annual dues of a husband and wife membership shall be five dollars (\$ 5. 00) payable to the chapter of which they are members.
  9. The annual dues of a sustaining member shall be six dollars (\$6. 00) payable
  10. The annual dues of a student member shall be three dollars (\$3. 00) payable to the chapter of which he is a member or to the Treasurer of the Association.
  11. The annual dues of a junior member shall be two dollars (\$2. 00) payable to
  12. Old paragraph 8-no change

#### CHAPTER IV: CHAPTERS

Paragraph 2-C. Each Chapter shall remit to the Association the following amounts from the dues collected from each class of membership: husband and wife and sustaining, \$3.50; active, \$2.50; student, \$2.00; junior, \$1.00; life, \$20 in the year such membership has been granted. Chapter treasurers shall remit on the first day of each month to the Association Treasurer the amounts allocable to the Association from dues collected the previous month.

CHAPTER VIII: PUBLICATIONS

- Par. 1. The publications of the Association shall consist of the Researches and Transactions and such other documents as shall be ordered by the Executive Committee.
- 2. The publications of the Association shall be issued under the supervision of the Publications Committee and with the consent of the Executive Committee. Each Chapter shall be sent one copy of each publication issued during the fiscal year, for each active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, life, and honorary member in good standing during such fiscal year. Each member at large whose dues are paid for that fiscal year shall be sent one copy. Each Chapter shall be sent three copies for its chapter library. Each contributor to the publication shall receive three copies,

CHAPTER IX: MEETINGS

- Par. 3. Notice of special meetings shall be sent to every active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, and life member. . .

CHAPTER XI: ELECTIONS

- Par. 1.(A) The president shall nominate, on or before November 15 of each year; a Nominating Committee . . .
- (B) On or before March first the Secretary shall send each active, husband and wife (2 ballots), sustaining, student, and life member a ballot . . .

CHAPTER XII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Par. 1. All proposed amendments to these Bylaws must be submitted in writing at a regular business meeting of the Association and be laid on the table until the next regular business meeting, and the voting membership shall be notified of the nature of the proposed amendment at least two weeks in advance of the final action. A majority vote of the active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, and life members present and voting at a regular meeting of the Association, or of the official ballots cast by mail, shall be necessary for adoption. However, one or the other methods of voting may be utilized for any one proposition. Amendments become effective upon adoption.
- 2. These Bylaws shall not be suspended except for the purpose of expediting the business at hand, and then only by a unanimous vote of the active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, and life members present at a regular meeting

THE N. Y. S. A. A. BULLETIN

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Editor	Assistant Editor	Publications Chairman
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