

The Bulletin
Number 35 November 1965

Contents

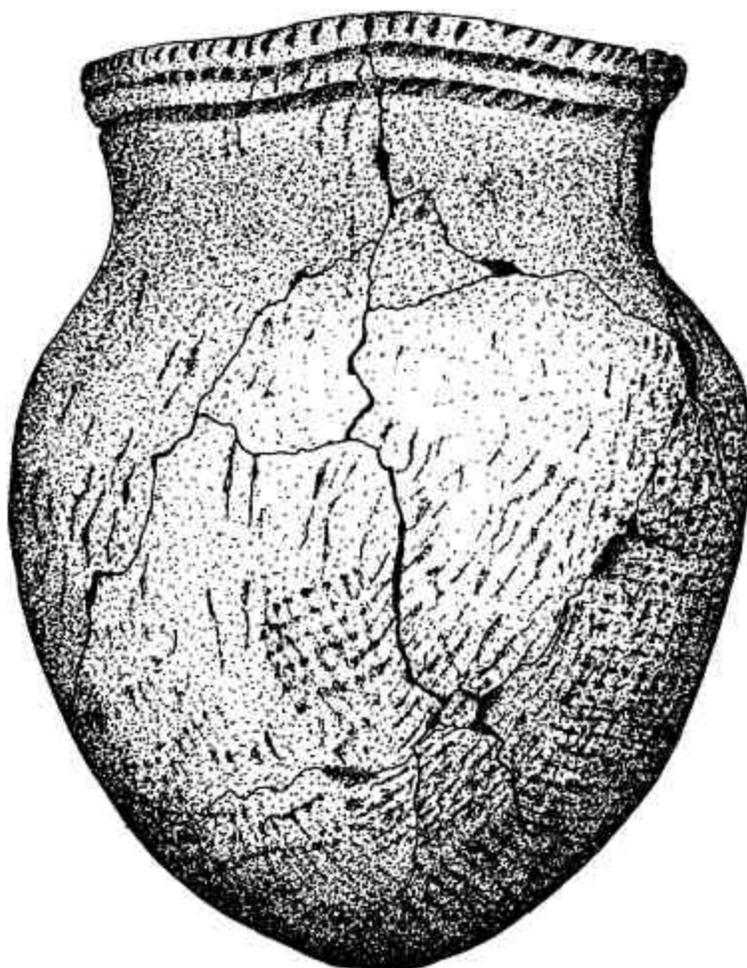
President's Message Marian E. White	2
The Ganshaw Site (Mda 3-4) Stanley Vanderlaan	3
Excavations at Alpine Terrace, New Jersey Michael Cohn	20
Mother Grouse Shelter, Cricker Brook Site: Easton, Fairfield County, Connecticut (6 FA 1) Fr. Kenneth H. Kinner	23
Annual	28



THE BULLETIN

NUMBER 35

NOVEMBER 1965



POT FROM THE GANSHAW SITE

THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The archeologist's year revolves around summer, irrespective of calendar, budget, or politics. As another field season has passed, we move along to less energetic but no less exciting archeological activities. There are the data from the summer's digs to process, catalog, and write up, now that backfilling is done. Orange County Chapter members can look forward to memorable evenings arguing about the important find of a Cumberland point. All of us, whether as Chapters or as individuals, will remember this summer with satisfaction and will look forward to next summer, when we can make an even more important contribution to the archeology of New York State.

But here is a break to lean on our shovels and consider the job ahead. We are about to enter our fiftieth year as a State Association. At our next Annual Meeting, we will celebrate together as guests of the Morgan Chapter, our forefather. The following fall, archeologists from the ESAF will come to honor one of the oldest State Associations, with the Metropolitan Chapter, our youngest offspring, serving as host.

We enter our anniversary year with a new culture sequence from our State Archeologist. With elation we point to the new monograph, The Archaeology of New York State, and claim that our area has the most comprehensive culture history around. We, as Chapters and as individuals, are proud to have made a contribution to that knowledge and are ready to do more.

We have completed some backfilling of N. Y. S. A. A. matters. We are delighted and grateful that seven of the nine Chapters have responded to the plea to support The Bulletin. Van Epps-Hartley Chapter alone contributed \$100. We will be able to publish our three issues, thanks to these special contributions and to our Editors and the Publications Committee. More contributions will mean more pages.

We have more backfilling to do. We have just begun a membership drive to establish new chapters and add new individual members. The Membership Committee, in cooperation with the Houghton Chapter, has just completed an exhibit at the New York State Librarians Meeting where several thousand librarians learned of our publications. Publicity of this kind should increase our membership.

We invite each Chapter and each individual to make a real effort to participate in the membership drive. Contact your library, solicit nonmember archeologists, exhort your rich friends, and let's make our membership truly representative of archeological activities in this State. Let's start our fiftieth year with five hundred paid memberships and end with six hundred. -Marian E. White, President, N. Y. S. A. A.

COVER ILLUSTRATION: Almost completely restored pot 14" high found in Pit K of the Ganshaw Site. The decoration is interrupted linear.

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

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THE GANSHAW SITE (MDA 3-4)

Stanley Vanderlaan

Morgan Chapter

On high ground, 2.5 miles* northwest from the village of Oakfield in Genesee County, New York, are the remains of a large prehistoric Indian village. The earth is dark, and quantities of flint chips and pottery sherds can be found over an area covering the 3 acres now known as the Ganshaw Site.

The site is located on an easterly slope, 70 ft. higher than the Oak Orchard swamp, .5 mile to the north. A small spring-fed stream runs along its southern edge and undoubtedly furnished water for the village. This site was first discovered in the fall of 1957 by the writer after Laverne Pechuman of Lockport had pinpointed the location on an old map. It is likely that this is one of the sites visited by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland in 1788. Six miles west of Batavia, "he rode to the open fields and arrived at a place called by the Senecas, Tegatainedaghque (Tegataineaghgwe, Beauchamp 1907:83), which imports a doubly fortified town or a town with a fort at each end... distant about two miles (Parker 1922:561)." The other site is probably the well-known Oakfield Fort, .5 mile west of Oakfield. It is interesting to note that the Ganshaw Site is 1.9 miles from the Oakfield Fort. Archaeological evidence found at these two sites indicates considerable differences; however, there are similarities suggesting approximately the same time level.

Since most sites in our area have been subjected to random excavations and have reached a condition of near exhaustion, we were exceptionally lucky to find a site that had not felt the pick and shovel of the relic hunter.

After obtaining the permission of Louis Ganshaw and Florence Reed, representing the estate of Lorin L. Reed, a base line was laid out in 1958 by Marian E. White of the Niagara Frontier Archaeological Project, her assistants, and the writer. This line ran along the slope of the side hill dump area (Map, Feature 1), which lies between the stream and the village proper. Because of erosion deposition, there were nearly 7 in. of topsoil covering the dump area. This extra depth had served to prevent frost damage to the pottery, so that its condition was exceptionally good in most cases. Archaeological materials were found from this 7 in. level down to a maximum depth of 26 in. This dump area was about 35 ft. from east to west, and 15 ft. from north to south. Flint chips were scarce here, most of them apparently having been left where they were dropped in the village area. Bone was also scarce and poorly preserved. The majority of pottery found there was from 1 to 4 in. under a black layer which covered the entire dump at a depth of from 12 to 18 in. This black layer appeared to be wash from the village itself. Rim sections from 33 different pottery vessels were recovered. Other material found in this locus included 3 hammerstones, 3 scrapers, several complete or broken triangular arrowpoints, and a large fragment of clay pipe. This was probably the main dump, as test pits have shown only two other smaller ones, located east of Feature 1 on the same slope of the side hill.

One of these smaller dump areas (Feature 4) produced rim sections from 14 different vessels, 1 pipe stem, 6 flint scrapers, 1 flint drill, 2 complete and 2 broken triangular points, and the usual amount of flint chips, bone, and charcoal.

*Numerals and abbreviations have been used extensively to conserve space. Ed.

The other dump area (Feature 5) produced rim sections from 3 different pottery vessels.

Surface hunting on the village site has been very productive. While most of the material recovered belonged to the major occupation, minor occupation by other groups was in evidence. Artifacts recovered and not belonging to the major occupation (Figure 1) included some Lamoka (Ritchie 1961:29) projectile points, a few points which appear to be Raccoon Notched, a distinctive type described by Mayer-Oakes, (1955:85-87), from Middle Woodland times in the Western Pennsylvania area, and several Brewerton Corner Notched (Ritchie 1961:164) and Brewerton Side Notched (Ibid: 19) points. Portions of 2 different steatite pipe bowls were also found, one undecorated and the other decorated by two lines around the bowl with a row of dots under and between these incised lines (Figure 2, K). In addition, several celts, flint drills, and knives were found, as well as hundreds of scrapers. About 36 blunted teardrop-shaped flint objects, commonly referred to as strike-a-lights, were also found. Forty-nine complete and 141 broken triangular arrowpoints were found on the surface by the writer. A total of 46 notched or stemmed projectile points were recovered. Other surface material includes hammerstones and 42 whetstones. A trade bead dating about 1620 was found by Jeannette Ganshaw. Quantitative analysis of pottery by weight indicates 18 lb. of sherds found on the surface including rim sections representing 55 different pottery vessels. Undoubtedly many other artifacts have been picked up over the years as the major portion of the village has been under cultivation for decades.

Before and after the crop season, during 4 consecutive years (1958-1961), 20 pits were located and excavated within the village itself by the writer and his father, Jacob Vanderlaan. These have produced from as little as 2 small pottery sherds in one pit, to as much as 80 lb. of pottery in another. All disturbed areas found below the plow line have been classed as pits, although some may have been natural depressions rather than dug pits. All pits were saucer-shaped, none being bell-shaped like many at the Oakfield Fort. This difference may be due to easier digging at Oakfield, where usually only sandy soil was encountered. The first 3 pits described below have been located and excavated west of the north and south fence, which divides the western quarter of the village from the remainder of the site.

Pit A was oval, 4 ft. by 6 ft., 18 in. deep, and yielded 4 lb. of pottery, including rim sections from 6 different pottery vessels. Charred corn was in evidence here as well as a few flint chips.

Pit B was 20 in. by 21 in. across and 15 in. deep. This pit had an abundance of flint chips, a few small pottery sherds, and a broken large triangular arrowpoint.

Pit C was 21 in. by 27 in. across and 14 in. deep. This pit yielded only 2 small pottery sherds.

Pit D was 4 ft. by 4.5 ft. across and 16 in. deep. It contained .5 lb. of pottery, 1 rim section of a pottery vessel, 1 broken triangular point, and 1 bone awl.

Pit E was 5.3 ft. by 6 ft. across and 18 in. deep. Three and a half pounds of pottery were recovered here, including rim sections from 7 different vessels and a vertical half of a small undecorated pottery vessel 2.25 in. tall and 1.5 in. across the top. This pit also contained 2 complete awls and 1 broken bone one, 3 broken triangular points and 1 broken notched point

Pit F was 5 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. across and 42 in. deep. It contained 19 lb. of

pottery, including rim sections from 20 different vessels. Although an animal, probably a woodchuck, had made several tunnels through this pit, enough pottery was recovered to restore almost completely a 14 in. tall undecorated pottery vessel. Three bone awls, 2 broken triangular points, 1 plain pipe bowl, and 3 bi-pitted hammerstones were also found here. An excellent charcoal sample was saved from the bottom of this pit for future radiocarbon dating. This sample from a depth of 40 in. was submitted to Geochron Laboratories as sample GXO111 by Marian E. White. The age was determined to be 515 ± 160 yr. or 1435 A. D. (Information from White). The laboratory comment is as follows: "The sample was cleaned of inorganic material and treated separately with dilute HCL and NaOH to remove carbonates and soluble organic compounds. The sample was very small and had to be diluted with ancient carbon in order to provide enough material to count." The range resulting from one standard error, 1275 A. D. -1595 A. D., is later than the estimate of 1100-1200 A. D., which is generally accepted from the archaeological evidence. It is impossible to decide between the two without further evidence.

Pit G was 5 ft., 5 in. by 3 ft., 10 in. across and 18 in. deep. Three pounds of pottery (representing at least 5 different pottery vessels) were found here. Also, 1 bi-pitted hammerstone, 2 bone beads, 1 pipe stem, 2 scrapers, and 3 bone awls were recovered.

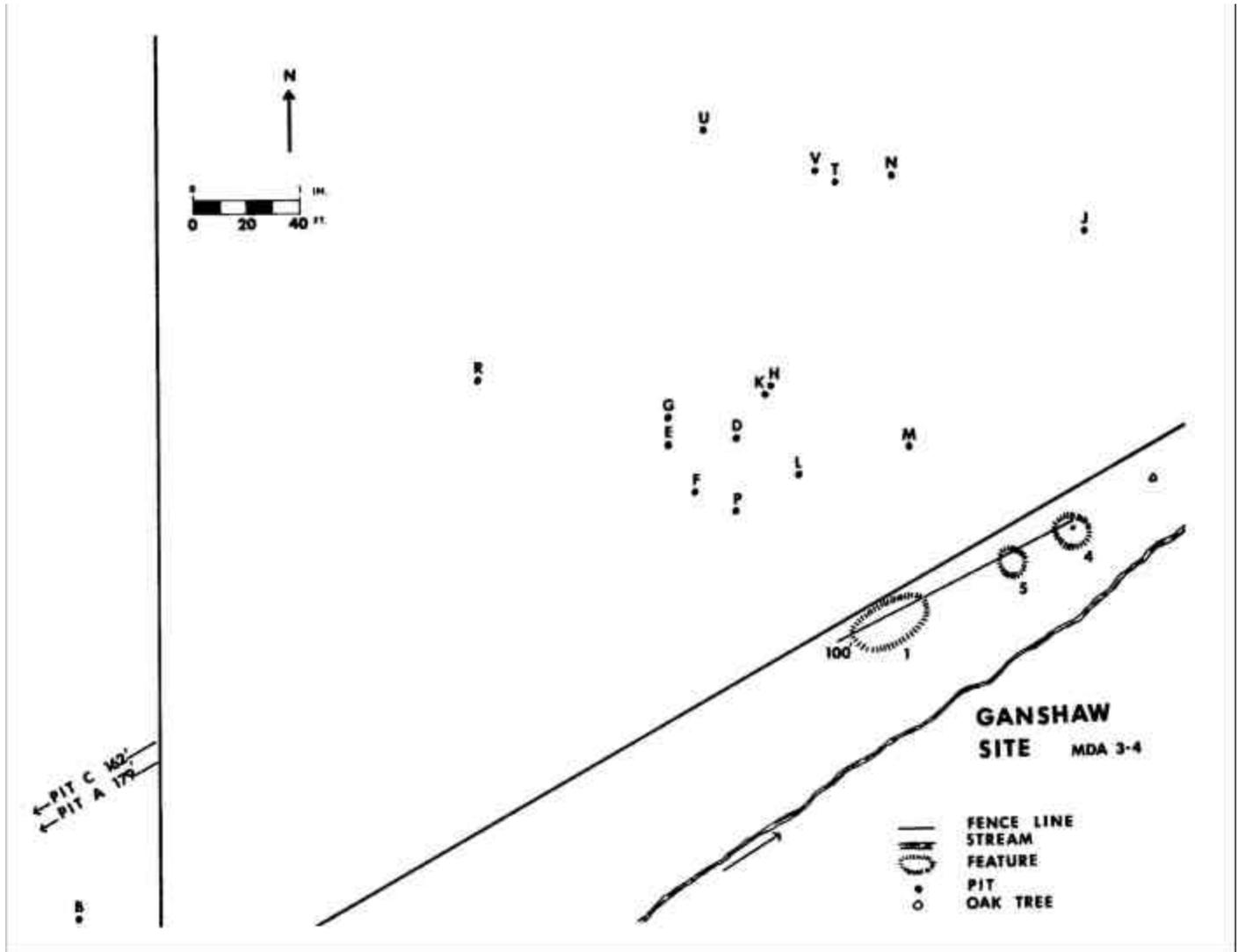
Pit H was 5 ft. across and 35 in. deep. It contained nearly 2 lb. of pottery, including rim sections from 4 different vessels, 1 broken bi-pitted hammerstone, and 2 triangular arrowpoints. A large piece of the jawbone of an elk was also found here.

In the fall of 1960, we were fortunate to find 2 more very productive pits. Pit J was 7 ft. by nearly 9 ft. across and 23 in. deep. In 18 lb. of pottery recovered here, rim sections from 14 different vessels were found. One of these top sections is probably the best example of Owasco Herringbone (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949:110) found in this area. A tall, thin undecorated pipe bowl was also found here, as was 1 hammerstone and 3 broken triangular points. Pit K was the most productive pit found to date. It consisted of 3 distinct layers of dark soil. Here 80 lb. of pottery were recovered from at least 26 different pottery vessels. The major portions of 4 pots were brought to light. One, almost completely restored, is decorated with 2 horizontal lines done by the interrupted linear technique, weighs 12 lb., and is 14 in. high. The lower portion of the body is extra thick, being .75 in. near the base of the vessel.

A second pottery vessel, found just under the plow line, was apparently complete; but frost action had been so destructive at this shallow depth that the vessel could not be entirely restored. All of its pieces weighed 21 lb. It had obviously broken while being used, as there was a ring of stones and a fireplace with much gray ash under it. Part of a rattlesnake or copperhead about seven inches long was found at the very bottom of the broken pot. It is likely that other portions were retrieved, and that this one had been overlooked. This vessel had been decorated by punctuation.

The shoulder of the third restored vessel differed from the usual gradually curved shoulder in having a sharp angle where the body joins the neck. This pot was decorated by a linear punch, and at each of the 4 castellations there are 3 dots which suggest a face. The fourth vessel, about two-thirds restored, has 13 classic early castellations on it and is also decorated by rows of punctuation.

Pit K was 28 in. deep and 11 ft. by 12 ft. across. It also yielded several pottery



sherds which had been drilled, 9 scrapers, 4 complete and 9 broken triangular points, 1 drill, 1 broken notched point, and 1 stemmed projectile point with a very large stem.

Bone material here consisted of 3 complete and 3 broken awls, 1 antler tine punch or flaker, 1 bone flaker, 1 broken bone tube decorated by incising, and the back section of what appears to be a bone triangular point with 8 engraved marks on the back edge.

One small complete pipe bowl, incised to form a herringbone design, was found, but oddly enough no hole had been made in the stem (Figure 2, H). Obviously it had not been finished when it was discarded, or it may have been a child's play pipe. The stem of a larger pipe without a hole through it was also found here. Three other pipe bowl fragments were found, 1 undecorated, 1 with faint incised lines to form a herringbone design, and the remaining fragment decorated with 2 rows of punctation around the bowl. Two complete and 1 broken bi-pitted hammerstones were also recovered.

Pit L was 26 in. by 28 in. across and 18 in. deep. The usual amount of bone fragments, charcoal, and flint chips occurred in it. In addition, it yielded 1 broken triangular point and 1 lb. of pottery which included rim sections of 6 different pottery vessels.

Pit M produced 2 lb. of pottery including rim sections from 5 different vessels, 1 pipe stem, 1 broken and 1 unfinished triangular point, 1 flint knife, and 1 thin rounded sandstone disc 1 in. by .75 in. across with a drilled hole through the center.

Pit N yielded 4 broken triangular points, 2 strike-a-lights, 1 bear tooth, 1 complete pipe bowl, and 1 fragment of another bowl. The complete bowl was decorated by rows of pin-size punctation. Nineteen lb. of pottery were found here including rim sections from 22 different vessels and 1 rounded piece of pottery 1.5 in. across which apparently had been shaped for a gaming device. A well-worn first upper right permanent molar tooth from this pit was the only trace of human remains at the Ganshaw Site.

Pit O produced 1 large triangular point, 1 flint scraper, 1 unfinished triangular point, and .75 lb. of pottery. This pit may have been a natural depression and not a dug pit.

Pit P yielded 2 flint scrapers, 1 broken triangular point, 1 complete flint drill, and 1 rim section of a vessel from only 13 pieces of pottery found here.

Pit Q produced rim sections from 4 different vessels, 2 broken triangular points, 1 strike-a-light, and part of an antler-tine flaker or punch.

Pit R was nearly round, 7 ft. across and 18 in. deep. Though the soil was exceptionally dark, it was not very productive for its size. It yielded 1 broken triangular point, 1 scraper, 1 flint knife, and rim sections from 4 different vessels out of a total of 3 lb. of pottery.

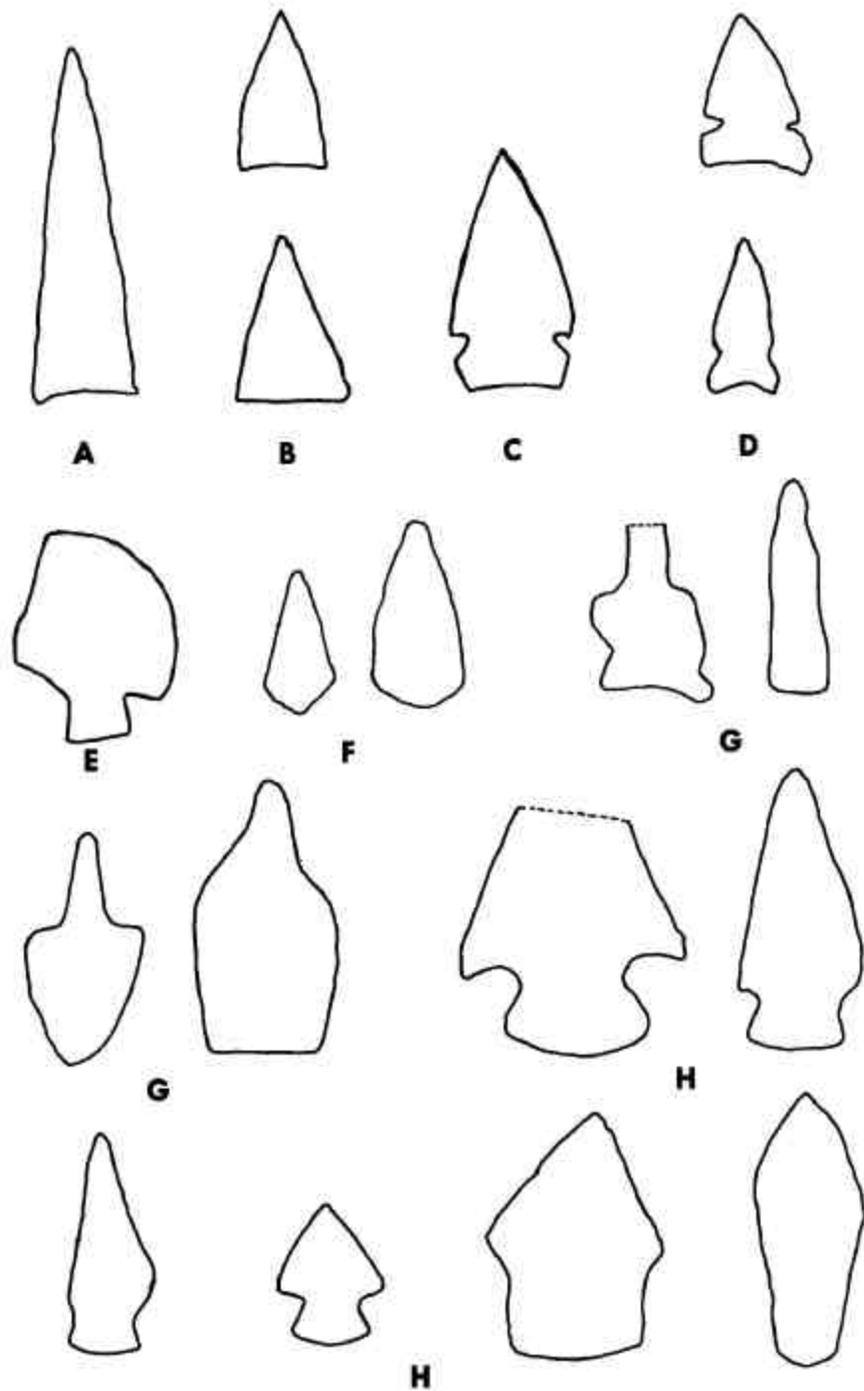
To avoid confusion, no pits were lettered S, as some material from the south side of the creek south of the site had been labeled MDA 3-4-S.

Pit T produced rim sections from 16 different pottery vessels out of a total of nearly 9 lb. of pottery. In addition 2 hammerstones, part of a whetstone sharpener, 1 broken triangular point, and 2 strike-a-lights were found. Bone material included 1 complete bone awl or punch nearly 6 in. long, 1 antler tine 8 in. long, and 2 worked pieces of bone.

Pit U yielded the only complete pipe found at this site. The bowl is nearly square, though the four corners are rounded enough so that effigies are evident on each corner.

FIGURE 1: LITHIC ARTIFACTS

A-B, Triangular points. C, Raccoon-notched point. D, Side-notched triangular points. E, Stemmed knife. F, Strike-a-lights. G, Drills. H, Stemmed and notched projectile points.



These effigies are made by incising and punctation and resemble standing humans except for "tails" on each. Alternate figures have punctations on the inside of the "arms" in contrast to the other two which have punctations on the outside of the "arms" (Figure 2, A, B.). Fragments from 2 other pipe bowls were also found here, 1 having faint incised lines down the bowl and the other having 3 horizontal lines around the top. Rim sections from 19 different vessels were represented from a total of 12 lb. of pottery. Two fragments of bone awls, 1 scraper, 1 complete and 3 broken triangular points, 2 pipe stems, and 1 broken whetstone sharpener make up the remainder of the artifacts from this pit. A piece of hematite was also found.

Pit V was 6 ft, by 7 ft, across and 38 in. deep. In it was found a complete pipe bowl which was decorated by rows of cord-wrapped stick impressions, except for the part of the bowl which faced the smoker. This part has a design which appears to be a four-legged figure including feelers, tail, and claws. .

Figure 2, C, D). This figure is also made by a fine cord-wrapped stick. Sixteen lb. of pottery were also found here which included rim sections from 18 different pottery vessels. Three hammerstones, 4 scrapers, 1 complete and 1 broken triangular point, and 1 broken strike-a-light were also found in this pit.

Bones of the following were found during excavations at the Ganshaw Site and have been identified by John E. Guilday, the Carnegie Museum, to whom I am indebted for the accompanying discussion.

SPECIES:

White-tailed deer	<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	Red squirrel	<u>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</u>
Elk	<u>Cervus canadensis</u>	Chipmunk	<u>Tamias striatus</u>
Black bear	<u>Ursus americanus</u>	Beaver	<u>Castor canadensis</u>
Raccoon	<u>Procyon lotor</u>	Porcupine	<u>Erethizon dorsatum</u>
Dog	<u>Canis familiaris</u>	Muskrat	<u>Ondatra zibethicus</u>
Bobcat	<u>Lynx cf. rufus</u>	Snowshoe hare	<u>Lepus americanus</u>
Pine marten	<u>Martes americanus</u>	Passenger pigeon	<u>Ectopistes migratorius</u>
Otter	<u>Lutra canadensis</u>	Timber rattlesnake	<u>Crotalus horridus</u>
Mink	<u>Mustela vison</u>	Frog, species ?	<u>Rana, sp ?</u>

Woodchuck	<u>Marmota monax</u>	Sucker, species?	<u>Catostomidae,sp?</u>
Gray squirrel	<u>Sciurus carolinensis</u>	Bullhead, catfish	<u>Ictalurus</u>

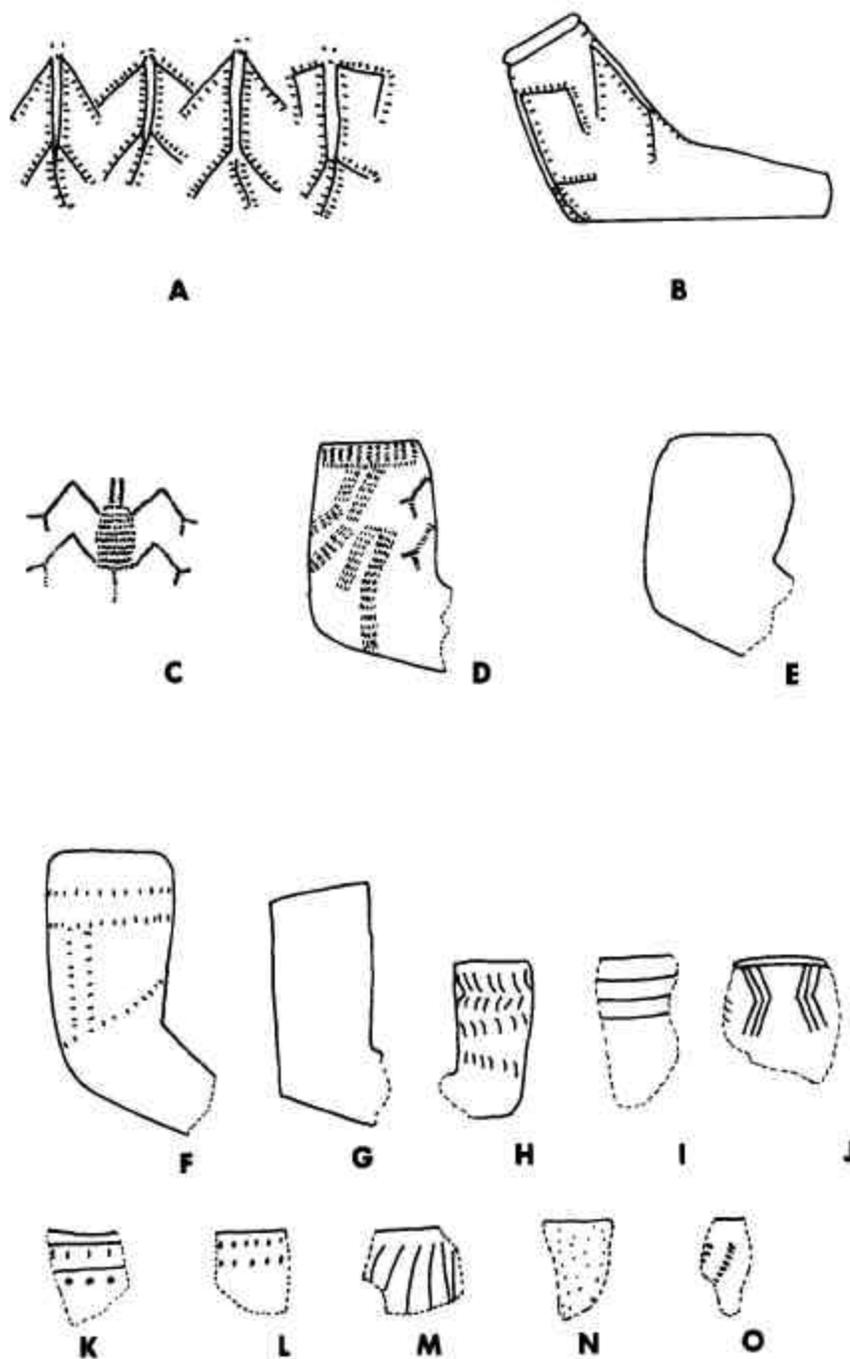
According to Guilday, "Although the bone collection is small, it will perhaps do no harm to make a few tentative observations as to its cultural implications. Unlike the refuse at the nearby Oakfield site, there is no evidence of a possible seasonal occupancy. The presence of woodchuck, timber rattlesnake, and passenger pigeon squab, forms unobtainable during the colder months of the year, is evidence for warm weather occupancy, while the presence of deer frontal bones with pedicles showing recent antler shedding, and the presence of discarded antler appear to argue for cold weather occupancy as well.

"Total absence of turkey and turtle may perhaps best be explained by the limited nature of the sample.

"Four awls could be specifically identified. Three were made from splinters of deer cannonbone, the fourth from a deer humerus."

FIGURE 2: PIPES

Figures A appears on pipe B from Pit U. C appears on pipe bowl D from Pit V. E and G, from Pits F and J, are undecorated. F, from Pit N, is punctate decorated. H, from Pit K, appears to be a child's play pipe (crude, with no hole in the stem). I-O are fragments of pipe bowls from these pits: I from U; J, K; K, surface; L, K; M, U; N, N; O, surface. Pipe K is made from steatite; all the others are of clay.



From bone found in these pits, we can surmise that fish formed a good part of the diet, though no net or line sinkers of any type have been found. This undoubtedly is due to the distance of the site from a stream of sufficient size to contain fish. Sinkers were probably stored or cached near fishing sites. Charred corn found in many pits indicates that agriculture was carried out. Elk, deer, and bear bones indicate big game hunting.

Post molds suggestive of walls of longhouses have been encountered, but because of lack of time and manpower, these evidences have not been followed. Work for the future will be to determine lodge shapes and to check on the probability of a palisade.

No evidence of cannibalism or of burials has been found at the Ganshaw Site, but a single burial was found some years ago in a gravel pit across the road to the north-east. This was probably from an older occupation, as it is reported that this individual had a notched projectile point firmly imbedded in a leg bone.

Hematite was used here, probably for face paint. It occurred in powder form in Pit F, in a sizable lump in Pit U, and in a small piece in Pit K. A stone apparently used for grinding hematite, with red stain deeply imbedded on one flat side, was found on the surface.

The total of antler and bone artifacts found at the Ganshaw Site consists of the following: 2 complete and 1 broken antler-tine flakers, 1 bone flaker, 1 phalange bone bead, 1 regular bone bead, 1 broken incised bone tube, 1 fragment of a bone arrow point (?), 15 complete or nearly complete bone awls, 5 fragments of awls, and many small pieces of what may have been deer skull scoops or ladles.

Flint projectile points from the major occupants of the site come to a total of 60 complete and 177 broken triangular arrowpoints all made of local flint. Also hundreds of incomplete specimens, which may have been rejects, were recovered. The median size of the Ganshaw triangular points is 23 mm. in width by 35 mm. in length. The width varies from 14 mm. to 35 mm., while the length varies from 20 mm. to 61 mm. A total of 50 notched and stemmed projectile points were recovered here, 46 from the surface and 4 from pits. It is likely that most, if not all, of these were made by some previous nonceramic occupants of the site.

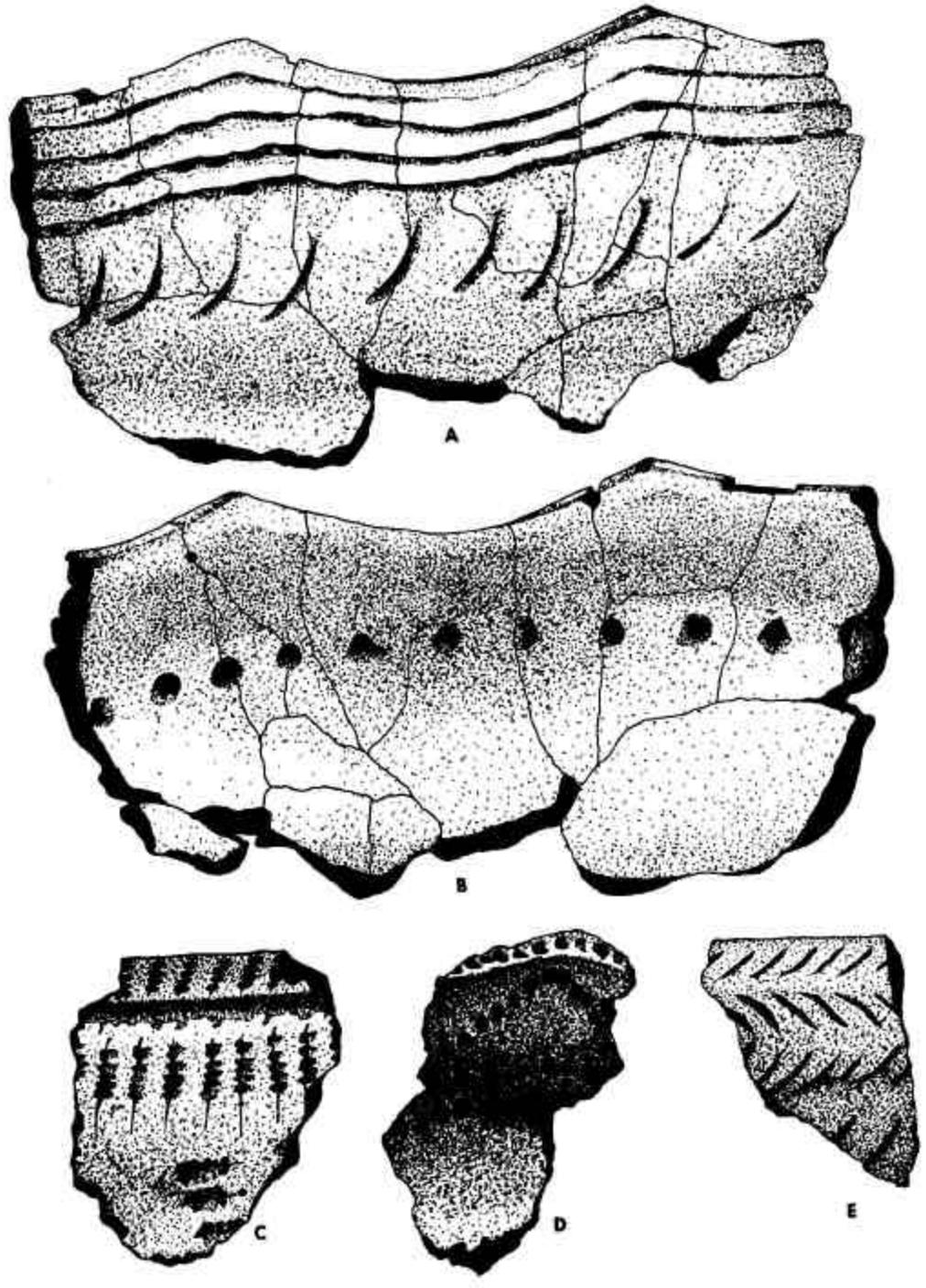
Seventeen hammerstones were found in pits, making a total of 81 from the Ganshaw Site. Steatite was recovered only on the surface, in two instances, as previously described.

The total clay pipe material included 9 pipe stems, 8 fragments of bowls, 5 complete bowls, and 1 complete pipe. Of 14 bowls or fragments identifiable as to design, 2 are decorated by cord-wrapped stick (Figure 2, C, D, O), 3 by punctation (Figure 2, F, L, N), 1 by punctation and incising (Figure 2, A, B), 4 by incising (Figure 2, I, J, M), and 4 are undecorated (Figure 2, E, G). All these, except 2, have been previously described. These 2 were bowl fragments found on the surface. One is plain, while the other is decorated by 2 parallel rows of cord-wrapped stick impressions applied diagonally across the bowl. The pipe stems are round with the one exception found in Pit N. This stem attached to a complete bowl is triangular-shaped with one flat side up as it would be held by the smoker. All are of the obtuse angle variety, with the angle ranging from 115 degrees to 145 degrees (from the top of the stem to the bowl).

It was interesting to find a piece of rim section in Pit U that is from the same pottery vessel as a rim section found in Pit N, 76 ft. away. Likewise, the half of a

FIGURE 3: TECHNIQUES OF DECORATION

A, Interrupted linear. B, Punctuation. C, Cord-wrapped stick. D, Punctuation. E, Fingernail impression.



hammerstone found in Pit K perfectly matches the other half found in Pit J, 135 ft. away. Since erosion and plow disturbance would have eliminated a large portion of these pits, it is highly probable that these pits were in use at the same time. Pits N and U may have been in the same longhouse. Pit M yielded a rim section matching one found in the side hill dump, Feature 4, 65 ft. away.

Pottery drilled for mending occurred at the site. These were also rims from 2 vessels which show evidence of having been repaired by the addition of clay. Since the mend is fixed, the entire vessel must have undergone firing after the patch was added.

Because of the friability, weight, and bulkiness of pottery vessels, it is not unreasonable to expect that an extremely high percentage of rim sherds found at an Indian village, in this time period, would have been made at the site. Because of this, and the tendency for pottery makers to change their techniques and designs gradually, rim sections are an invaluable tool in the study of village movements. Consequently, these techniques and designs will be emphasized in the following tables and paragraphs.

Rim sections from 283 different pottery vessels have been recovered to date from the Ganshaw Site. This is from a total of 217 lb. of pottery sherds. Since some of these rim sections are too small to classify properly, 231 of the largest rims or rim sections representing as many vessels were sorted into classes to give the numbers and percentages shown in the following tables. Where two different techniques were used on one rim sherd, the rim has been classed under the major technique. Only in 2 cases are they done in equal amounts. These are listed as a separate category- Incised-Cord-Wrapped Stick. Examples of these techniques are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

As can be seen in the tables, punctuation is the most common technique of decoration on the Ganshaw pottery vessels. The usual design is rows of punctuation around the entire rim. This punctuation is done in most cases as 2 horizontal rows; 50% are; so treated. One row makes up 20% and 3 rows also run 20%; 4 rows make up the remaining 10%. This punctuation is done in a multitude of forms with tools applied from many angles. Included among forms are circles, ovals, crescents, wedges, some of which resemble miniature deer tracks and others which defy description. In some cases, the same punctuation is applied diagonally across the neck. While fingernail impression is a form of punctuation, it is classed separately in the first two tables for a more precise description of the rim sections.

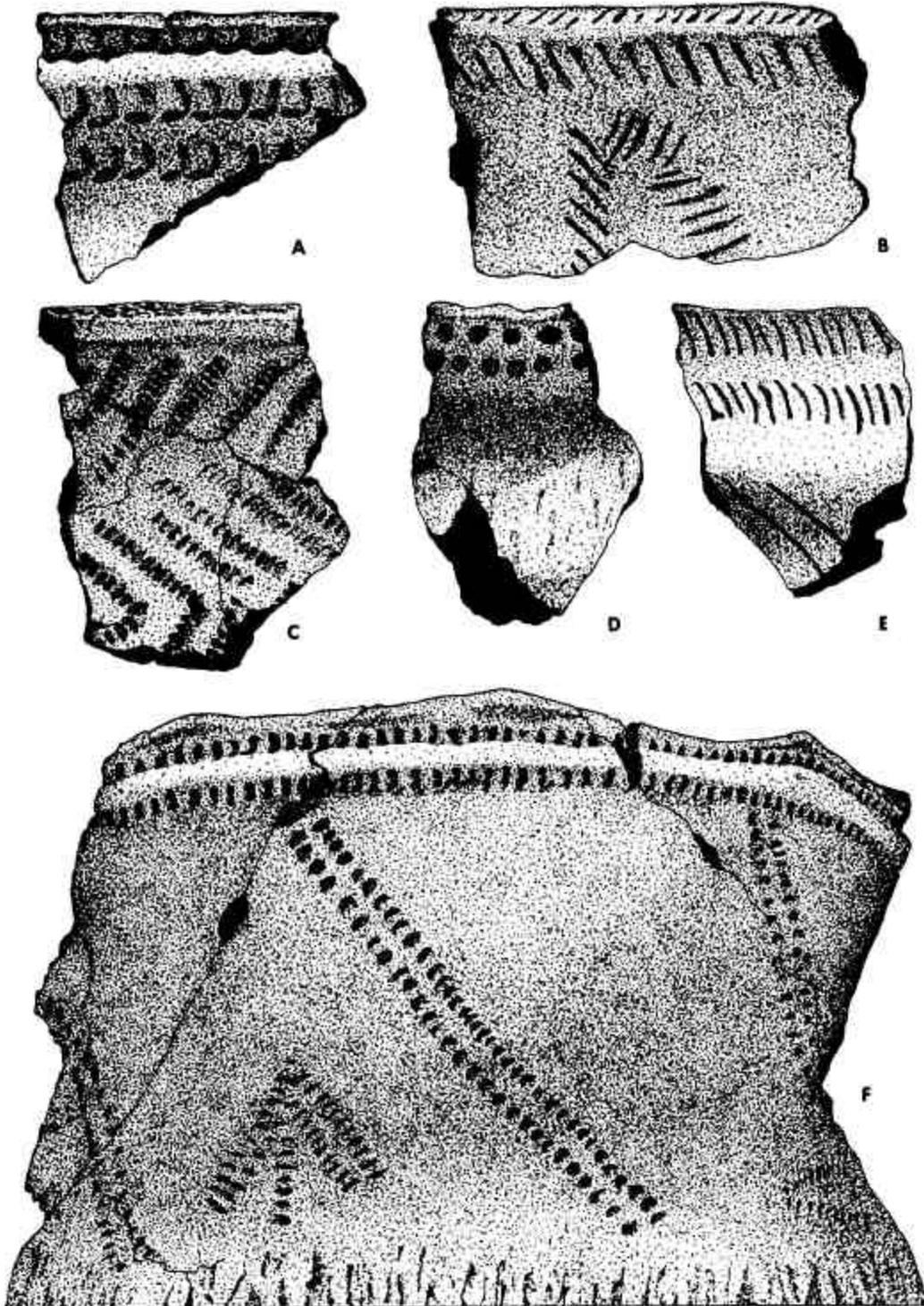
Undecorated rims are common here; however, as can be seen on the tables, 8 of the 35 rims are decorated on the lip and one on the interior.

While the cord-wrapped stick impressed technique is basically a form of punctuation, its occurrence can be a very important time marker. This technique was used to make a herringbone design on the 3 rims, and plats on 4; 11 rims have corded horizontal and 16 corded oblique lines. Wherever the cord-wrapped stick technique occurs on pottery at the Ganshaw Site, these vessels show a high similarity to Owasco pottery in collar shape, low percentage of castellations, and high percentage of lip and interior decoration. Lips are also beaded on some of these, a few by single rows, and one by a double row of impressions. These similarities suggest that either Owasco or a very closely related people made certain vessels.

While it is sometimes difficult to distinguish interrupted linear done by push-pull

FIGURE 4: TECHNIQUE OF DECORATION

A, Punctuation. B, Fingernail impression. C, Cord-wrapped stick. D, Punctuation. E, Fingernail impression. F, Punctuation.



from that executed by a linear punch, it is apparent that the majority is done by a linear punch (about 60%) and the remainder by push-pull (about 40%). This design consists of from 1 to 4 horizontal lines around the rim with 2 or 3 lines being the most common. One of these rims is unique in having an unusually high collar that is straight for nearly 3 in. and a neck entirely covered with plats of oval punctations.

In Table 1, incised oblique decoration is distinguished from those which have an incised herringbone design. This was done in the case of this particular design because, even though applied by different technique, it is probably related to Owasco Herringbone (Ritchie & MacNeish 1949:110-111), and its popularity fades out, along with the disappearance of cord-wrapped stick decorated wares.

The Ontario Horizontal Type (MacNeish 1952:16) consists of 1 to 4 lines around the rim, sometimes done with a sharp instrument. Three lines are the most common.

The cord-roughened feature occurs often enough to warrant further description. The neck and rim were smoothed, and then 1 to 3 horizontal lines around the vessel were made by roughening up the wet clay with what appears to have been a cord-wrapped paddle. This technique of decoration also fades out with the disappearance of cord-decorated rims.

Two rims that are decorated equally by both incising and cord-wrapped stick were recovered at this site. They are unusual enough to be further described. One has five incised oblique lines; then the next oblique design is done by a cord-wrapped stick. The lip also is done the same way, in that there are 4 incised lines, then 4 done by cord-wrapped stick. The second rim of this type has incised oblique alternating with cord-wrapped oblique.

Exterior bossed pottery, a rarity in New York State, is evident on rim sherds from four different vessels. This type of decoration was done on 1 vessel by what appears to have been an antler tine and probably a blunted round bone or stick in the other 3 cases. It was done by pressing the decorating implement into the rim from the interior about 1 to 1.5 in. below the lip. This caused a slight protrusion to appear on the exterior of the vessels. This protrusion or bossing is large on 1 rim, moderate on 2 rims, and barely noticeable on the 4th rim. On all 4 examples, these bosses were made in a single row horizontally around the vessel and are from .5 to 1.25 in. apart. A different implement was used on each vessel to make these bosses. On 3 of the rims, what appears to be fingernail impression was applied immediately to the right of each of the bosses. On the remaining rim, no external decoration was applied in conjunction with the bosses, but on this rim it can be seen that the bossing was done first, and then 3 horizontal incised lines were applied between the bosses and the lip. Two of these bossed rims came from Pit N, one from Pit T, and the remaining from Pit U. As was previously mentioned, rim sections from the same vessel were found in Pits N and U. Here again is another tie-in between N and U in the appearance of bossed rim sections from both pits. Two bossed rims are decorated by interrupted linear, one is otherwise Ontario Horizontal, and the remaining one has a herringbone design of fingernail impression. Ritchie (1958) states that only one occurrence of exterior bossed pottery in New York State was known by him at that time. This was from the Pillar Point Site in Jefferson County, a relatively late Owasco site. However, L. L. Pechuman of Lockport, who has done considerable excavating at the well-known Oakfield Fort, did find one example of a bossed rim there. This appeared immediately below

TABLE I: ANALYSIS OF RIM SHERDS

Technique of Decoration	Number and Percentage	Additional Decoration			Type of Collar				Channeled Interior	Rims with Castellations
		Lip	Interior	Lip & Int.	Beaded	Rolled	Short	None		
Punctuation	90(39%)	39(43%)	3(3%)	1(1%)	7(8%)	26(29%)	24(27%)	33(36%)	52(58%)	12(13%)
Undecorated	35(15%)	8(23%)	1(3%)	--	--	12(34%)	3 (9%)	20(57%)	17(49%)	3(9%)
Cord-Wrapped Stick	34(15%)	12(35%)	3(9%)	16(47%)	4(12%)	3(9%)	6 (17%)	21(62%)	11(32%)	1(3%)
Interrupted Linear	25(11%)	6(24%)	5(20%)*	3(12%)	1(4%)	18(72%)	4(16%)	2(8%)	21(84%)	10(40%)
Incised Oblique	16(7%)	6(38%)	1(6%)**	2(13%)	4(25%)	4(25%)	2(13%)	6(37%)	7(44%)	--
Ontario Horizontal	10(4%)	7(70%)	1(10%)***	1(10%)****	--	8(80%)	--	2(20%)	8(80%)	1(10%)
Herringbone Incised	5(2%)	3(60%)	--	1(20%)	--	2(40%)	1(20%)	2(40%)	3(60%)	--
Cord Roughened	5(2%)	1(20%)	--	--	1(20%)	1(20%)	3(60%)	--	5(100%)	1(20%)
Miscellaneous Unidentified	5(2%)	2(40%)	--	--	--	2(40%)	2(40%)	1(20%)	3(60%)	1(20%)
Fingernail	4(2%)	1(25%)	--	1(25%)****	--	2(50%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	3(75%)	1(25%)
Incised and Cord-Wrapped	2(1%)	2(100%)	--	--	--	1(50%)	--	1(50%)	2(100%)	--
Subtotals		87(38%)	14(6%)	25(11%)	17(7%)	79(34%)	46(20%)	59(39%)	132(57%)	30(13%)
Totals	231		126(55%)			231(100%)			162(70%)	

*Two of these are bossed. **Done by herringbone ***By cord-wrapped stick. ****Bossed

the bands of Ontario Horizontal design, are very pronounced, and was done by a hollow bone or stick. This one example (.2%) is the only one known at the present time from the Oakfield Fort, from which over 500 rim sections are available for study. At Ganshaw, however, four occur in 231 rims (1.73%).

The only example from the Ganshaw Site of punctation done on a rim sherd suggesting a face was found in Pit K and has already been described.

Most body sherds here show cord-wrapped paddle impressions, but some show the marks of cord-wrapped stick. None have been found that are smooth. The necks are usually smoothed except on many of the undecorated vessels. Of 5 vessels restored sufficiently to determine body shape, 3 are oval or egg shaped, and 2 are globular.

Whenever straight collars are present they are low, and castellations are of the Classic Early variety (Emerson 1955:2). Channeled interiors and rolled rims are common (Table 1).

On some of the rim sections a beaded lip occurs (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949:113). This is shown in Table 1, Column 4, with rims classed under it accordingly. This collar shape also occurs at the Oakfield Fort.

Also shown on Table 1 is the fact that 55% of the rim sections have additional decoration other than just the exterior. In the majority of cases, this is done by lines diagonally or directly across the lip. Only in a few cases (5%) were they decorated by a horizontal line around the lip.

While the difference in technique and design noted among the rim sections may suggest otherwise, excavation showed that there was only one ceramic occupation, and that this occupation was the major one at the Ganshaw Site. Because of the many Owasco traits or similarities found here, it must be regarded as a Transitional Iroquois site rather than Iroquois.

It was mentioned previously that the Ganshaw material has similarities to the Oakfield Fort, also called Transitional Iroquois (White 1958). To place the Ganshaw Site chronologically, we must consider these similarities further.

White (1961) has demonstrated the following sequence for the Niagara Frontier from early to late: Oakfield Fort, Kienuka, Shelby, Buffam St., Eaton, Goodyear, and Green Lake. On this chart it can be seen that at the Oakfield Fort cord-wrapped stick is used as a technique of decoration, and that at the next site in the sequence, Kienuka, this technique had died out completely. Since at the Ganshaw Site 15% of the pottery vessels have cord-wrapped stick decoration, it is obvious that this new site must fit closer to the Oakfield Fort than any other site in the sequence. The question now is: is it earlier, contemporaneous, or later than the Oakfield Fort? Collars and castellations are fewer and less pronounced at the Ganshaw Site (Table 3). There is a tendency for less use of lip and interior decoration and less use of cord-wrapped stick as a technique of pottery decoration at the Oakfield Fort. On the basis of current evidence, then, the Ganshaw Site appears older than the Oakfield Fort. Future work here and at other sites in this area may prove or disprove this conclusion.

TABLE II: TECHNIQUES

TECHNIQUE	QUANTITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL
Punctuation (includes fingernail)	94	41%
Undecorated	35	15%
Cord-wrapped stick	34	15%
Incised (includes oblique, oblique herring bone, and Ontario horizontal)	31	13%
Interrupted linear	25	11%
Miscellaneous (includes cord-roughened and incised-cord-wrapped)	12	5%

TABLE III: COMPARISONS OF THREE SITES IN THE OAKFIELD AREA

	Most Recent			Oldest
	NOK*	Oakfield Fort	MDA 8-4*	Ganshaw*
Absence of collar	9%	24%	30%	39%
Castellated	35%	34%	25%	13%
Lip decorated	32%	22%	25%	38%
Interior and lip decorated	1%	7%	15%	11%
Cord-wrapped stick decoration	4%	11%	14%	15%
Median size of triangular points	21x30mm.	23X34mm.	23X37mm.	23X35mm.
Bossed pottery vessels	---	.2%	.33%	1.73%
Ontario horizontal design	65%	30%	33%	4%
Animal effigy in relief on pipes	1 example	---	---	---

*Vanderlaan 1962

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank Mrs. Reed for permission to carry out these excavations. My father, Jacob Vanderlaan, helped with the labors, for which I am most grateful. Leona Allison prepared the drawings, and Marian E. White gave advice on the manuscript.

APPOINTMENTS

N. Y. S. A. A. President, Dr. Marian E. White, has made the following committee chairmanship appointments:

Chapters and Membership: Earl Casler, Route 2, St. Johnsville, N.Y.

Fellowship and Awards (co-chairmen): Stanley Vanderlaan, Route 2, Albion, N. Y. and R.

Arthur Johnson, 163 Old Loudon Rd., Latham, N. Y.

Finance (co-chairmen): William Forney, 1520 Davis Rd., Churchville, N. Y.; and Mrs. Beulah M. Rice. Route 1, Ganesvoort, N. Y.

Publications: Charles F. Hayes III, 657 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

EXCAVATIONS AT ALPINE TERRACE, NEW JERSEY

Michael Cohn

Metropolitan Chapter

(This paper was started as a joint effort by Julius Lopez, since deceased, and myself. Mr. Lopez had already done a great deal of the work of preparing the chip count and arranging for the photography and drawings (not here included. Ed.). Since the paper draws conclusions in which Lopez could not participate, I feel it is only just to take the responsibility for them myself, rather than leaving them as the unarguable statements of a man beyond questioning.)

The site at Alpine Terrace was excavated on several week-ends in 1957-58. The surface find of the pointed rim had aroused interest, and we hoped to fit Alpine Terrace into the series of sites excavated by Ritchie and by Brennan.

Since we found that the site seemed to derive from one culture rather than several, and since the smallness of the site presented relatively few archeological problems, I have taken advantage of the situation to make a cultural study rather than one of dating and nomenclature.

Two other things should be mentioned. The site showed the practical difficulties of excavating near a city. Because of the heavy foot traffic nearby, it was necessary to fill in all holes every night. We also found that we were only able to get permission to excavate on a few weekends between the time the ground unfroze and the time the picnic crowds arrived. Also, I wish to thank the many helpers who not only did the hard work of digging and backfilling but also exposed themselves to the discomfort of infection from poison ivy.

Excavation of the Alpine Terrace, New Jersey, site opposite Yonkers, New York proved it to be of the "transitional" period. The Lamoka, Orient fishtails, and Bare Island points, ¹ the 2 bannerstones, some Vinette I fragments, and what seems to be the rim of a straight-sided, cord-marked pottery vessel present no serious dating problems. It is the cultural picture that the site presents that makes it of interest.

The site, .5 mile north of Alpine Landing, is located on the glacial river terrace overlooking the Hudson River. It is a small site, the 640 sq. ft, excavated representing some 80% of the total area. The smallness of the site makes it likely that it was occupied by one, possibly two, families. On the southern side of the site a small stream provided fresh water, while its delta provided a reasonably safe anchorage for any canoes. The site is covered with a layer of shells, almost exclusively oyster, mixed with bone of deer, fox, and beaver. Fishing activity is represented by a sturgeon vertebra.

Awls, including a fine knuckle awl, and a number of small scrapers show that the site was occupied in the cool season when clothes were necessary, while adze heads, some 15 drills, and some large blades speak of a well-developed woodworking industry. The function of the large choppers is as yet undetermined, but they might also serve

1. All identifications are based on Ritchie's system of point classification.

for woodworking. The 86 points found give us a further picture of life in the transitional period. Apparently, both spear throwers and bows and arrows were used; the tremendous variety of point size permits no other interpretation. The 2 bannerstone fragments also serve as confirmation of the use of atlatls, whereas points of less than 1 in. in length are only useful when shot from bows with high velocity. But it is the material of which the points were manufactured which gives us the most information as to the affiliations of this group of Indians: Four points of Palisade diabase show us that there was an attempt to utilize local material. The rough stone tools are also of this hard local stone. The 21 quartz and quartzite points may have been of locally picked-up material from glacial drift; however, the red jasper point and the 5 argillite points must have come from south Jersey or Pennsylvania. A single yellow chert point and some flakes similar to the chert found on Staten Island, at Wort Farm and other places, make it likely that this trade was carried out via New York Bay rather than by Esopus Creek and the Delaware River. The majority of all points (43), however, are Deepkill and Normanskill flints from up-river rather than down. The chip count shows the same picture except for a heavier count of diabase.

The implication is that the "transitional" Indians traded widely and that, though they could and did make some of their own stonework, arrow points formed some sort of medium of exchange. This, perhaps, is the explanation for the tremendous variety of styles in points not only on this site but also on most other early locations. It seems to be the best explanation for this tremendous variety of styles and material in only 86 examples. Since tribes at the same culture stage in historic times also traveled widely (Champlain and others), and since this variety of points occurs at almost all sites at or near potential trade routes, we should have no great hesitation in accepting travel and trade as characteristic of archaic as well as early woodland cultures.

The small sampling of pottery also shows this variety. In the 2 or possibly 3 vessels, we have found two totally different styles. There is some of the well-known Vinette I and a large fragment of a straight-sided, pointed-rim vessel with straight up-and-down exterior cord marking. Texture, temper, and color are all different in these two wares.

It must be noted that pottery seems to have been scarce at Alpine Terrace, since we have so far found so much more stone than pottery remains. The opposite is true at later sites.

The Alpine Terrace site can thus be described as Transitional in age, with a varied hunting and gathering economy. Contact existed with tribes both north and south. Though the dominant features seem to point to Lamoka and the north, they are by no means exclusively so. Alpine Terrace seems to be transitional in geography as well as time.

STATISTICAL TABLES
Alpine Terrace Site, New Jersey

LITHIC MATERIAL INVENTORY

Diabase	Quartz	Quartzite	Slate	Flint	Argillite	Jasper
<u>Wastage; Spalls, Chips, and Cores</u>						
247	64	21	11	192	0	19
<u>Points</u>						
4	18	3	4	43	5	2

INVENTORY -All objects found:

Points	86	Hammerstones	3
Knives	4 (some broken)	Choppers	10
Scrapers	6	Grooved axe	1 (broken)
Adzes	4	Bannerstone	2
Pestle	1	Grooved club	1
Awls	4	Net sinker	1

Pottery

Vinette	8 fragments
Pointed rim	1 fragment

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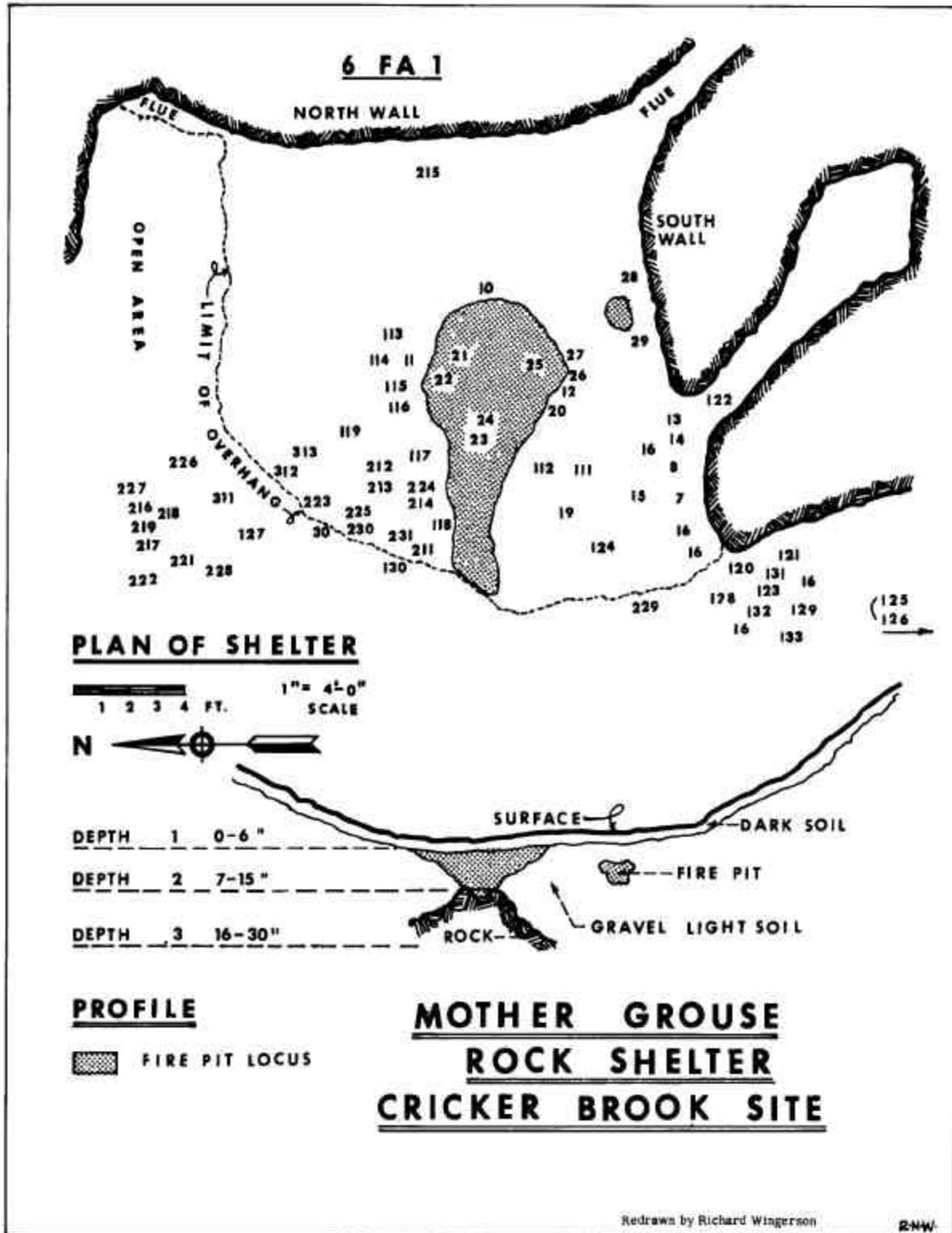
MOTHER GROUSE SHELTER, CRICKER BROOK SITE: EASTON Fairfield County,
Connecticut (6 FA 1)*

Name: During the excavation in the spring of 1964, a mother grouse loyally sat on her eggs in a tiny "rockshelter" of her own just .25 ft. from the site.

Location: The site is located 150 ft. east of the upper branch of Cricker Brook and about .25 mile northeast of the Hemlock Reservoir in the town of Easton. It is at an elevation of 280 ft, above present sea level. Following the course of natural drainage into the reservoir, then into Mill River, and finally into Long Island Sound at Southport, the site is at a distance of 9 miles from salt water.

Description: The site consists of two rock shelters made by the deposit of large glacial boulders. The smaller shelter is a modest projection of one overhanging rock which could shelter only two people. (Points 125 and 126 were under this shelter.) The larger shelter is the subject of this report. It is 25 ft. north of the smaller shelter, opens to the north and west, and is walled by stone on the south and east. It has an approximate size of 15 ft. depth and 12 ft. width with headroom varying from 2.5 to 4 ft. at the start of the excavation. The floor of the shelter is about 20 ft. above the level of the brook. In the northeast and southeast corners of the shelter there are natural openings or flues. The latter one is large enough to permit passage of a human

*The excavator is Fr. Kenneth H. Kinner, Rector; the Parish of Christ's Church, 59 Church Rd., Easton, Conn. A study of the bone recoveries from the site is in preparation by Fr. Joseph Waters. Ed.



to emerge some 30 ft. above the shelter and 50 to 60 ft. above the sediment that tended to fill up the shelter area.

Excavation: The excavation was carried out in three units of 4 ft. width, extending from front to back. Because of the drop-off of the ground in front of the shelter, there was little habitable area outside the overhang. Artifacts were catalogued as to location and depth and numbered with initial digits: #1, a depth of surface to 6 in.; #2, a depth of 7 in. to 15 in.; and #3, a depth of 16 in. to 30 in. Nothing was found below this depth.

Feature: The main feature was a large fire area of blackened earth that contained burned bone, unburned bone fragments, a few pieces of quahog and oyster shells, and a few artifacts: Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. The fire area had a diameter of 4 ft. and was from 6 in. to 18 in. under the surface. The fire area rested on rock. The elongation of the fire area to the west was probably caused by the gravitational pull of material through the years. A smaller fire area (at the same depth) was located near the south wall. It had a diameter of 1 ft. and was at a depth of 12 in. Artifacts 28 and 29 were associated with it, but not in it.

Permission: The property belongs to the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co, and their permission was secured to do the work. Dr. Richard Quinton of that company was especially helpful. The site was shown to me by Arthur Johnston, who played there as a boy.

Catalogue: A catalogue follows: The points follow the classifications suggested by William A. Ritchie, New York Archaeologist, in Bulletin No. 384 of the New York State Museum and Science Service, Albany, 1961.

OPINIONS AND PROBABILITIES

The shelter served many generations of aboriginal campers with decreasing use as time recedes. As a result of our own experimental fire building, we can conclude that the natural flue in the southeast corner of the shelter served as a chimney of great practicality.

LATE WOODLAND (500 to 1000 years B. P.) occupation is indicated by a small number of Madison and Levanna points located near the surface, and a grinding stone which was actually protruding above the surface at the start of excavation. Shell of the "steamer" clam, a probable cooking stone, and bone remains indicate small game hunting, food gathering, and occasional trips to salt water. Quartz predominated in the lithic industry, though a dozen flint chips were recovered at this level. Note the grouping of artifacts in the diagram-Depth #1.

The sherds of pottery have been sufficient to indicate a Windsor exterior cord-marked pot of about 10 in. in diameter, straight rim, no incised decoration, and almost certainly of conoidal shape. This would appear to be early pottery for the area.

The fire area connects occupations of upper and lower levels. All occupations used the same fire area because of its low headroom and convenience to exhaust of smoke through the flue. Many fires were burned over great periods of time. A few fires of sufficient size to be four feet in diameter would have been so hot that the shelter would have become untenable. Early occupants had headroom of 4.5 to 6 ft.

TRANSITIONAL AND LATE ARCHAIC (a general term to include Early Woodland) (1000-3000 B. P.) is indicated by stemmed points (Orient, Snook Kill, and the persistent Bare Island) and the presence of oyster and quahog shell in very small amounts at Depth

#2. At the time of occupation, the sea may have been from 11 ft. to 30 ft. below its present level, and the distance to travel for shellfish somewhat more than the present nine miles. Quartz predominated in the lithic industry, though flint and chert artifacts were present.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC (3000-4000 B. P.) occupation is indicated by the larger side-notched points (Brewerton), and the Lamoka-like point of red flint. In probability, points #21, #28 were projected by an atlatl. They are quite large for bow projection. The Vosburg points in the lowest level indicate a light occupation in very early times. Here again, quartz predominated in lithic work. Chips of that material outnumber all others by about ten to one.

The small number of artifacts required the screening of several cubic yards of dirt. An area remains unexcavated, and I believe should remain so until I have had discussion from readers of this paper:

CATALOGUE: MOTHER GROUSE SHELTER

#1. Depth (surface to 6 in.) Maximum sizes in centimeters

Points	Material	Length	Width	Thickness
10 Bare Island	quartz	3.7	1.6	.7
13 Levanna	quartz	2.5	2.8	.5
19 Madison	chert	2.8	2.2	.4
111 Bare Island	quartz	3.5	1.6	.8
117 Levanna	quartz	3.0	2.2	.5
118 Jack's Reef	gray flint	Broken		
119 Orient Fishtail	yellow flint	3.6	1.8	.5
121 Bare Island	quartzite	3.2	1.4	.9
123 Orient Fishtail	gray flint	Broken		
124 (not identified)	flint	Broken		
125 (not identified)	quartzite	Broken		
126 (not identified)	quartz	Broken		
127 Bare Island	quartz	3.7	1.7	.7
131 Bare Island	quartz	Broken		
Tools		Misc.		
11 scraper (or knife)	quartz	12 quartzite core		
14 probable knife	quartzite	15 grinding stone		
112 , 114, 115, 116 small scrapers	quartz	16 sherds of pottery-grit tempered reddish brown .6-1.5 thick.		
120 drill	red flint			
128 knife	slate	17 long neck clam shells		
129 knife	slate	18 probable cooking stone		
130 awl or drill	quartzite	122 chert core (or large scraper)		
132 scraper	gray chert			
133 scraper	quartz			

#2. Depth (7 in. - 15 in.)Points

21	Brewerton Side Notch	chert	4.7	2.7	.7
23	(not identified)	quartz	broken		
28	Brewerton Side Notch	quartz	4.8	2.5	1.0
212	(probable Bare Is.)	quartzite	broken		
213	Bare Island	quartzite	broken		
214	Snook Kill	chert	broken		
215	Lamoka-like	red flint	3.4	1.2	.6
216	Bare Island	mottled qtz.	3.3	1.7	8
217	(intergrade Bare Island-Genesee	quartz	4.3	2.0	.8
218	(unident. triangle)	quartz	3.5	(est 2.5)	.9
219	Brewerton Eared Triangle	crystal qtz,	2.9	1.7	.7
220	(unident. triangle)	quartzite	broken		
226	Brewerton Eared Triangle	crystal qtz.	2.6	(est. 2.2)	.5
227	(not identified)	quartz	broken		
228	(not identified)	quartz	broken		
229	Vosburg	flint	2.7	1.9	.6
230	Vosburg	crystal qtz.	2.3	1.9	.4
231	Poplar Island	siltstone	broken		

Tools

20	knife (large & crude	quartzite	25 hammerstone
22	knife	quartzite	27 worked bone (probable awl)
24	scraper (thumbnail)	flint	223 probable cooking stone
29	knife or scraper	quartzite	224 hammerstone of quartz 26 bone awl
211	knife	chert	five unnumbered small quartz
221, 222, 225	small quartz scrapers		scrapers were also found

Misc.#3. Depth (16 in. - 30 in.)Points

311	Vosburg? (may be Steubenville-Susquehanna intergrade)		3.0	1.9	.6
312	Vosburg	white quartz	(2.5 est.)	1.4	.5
313	Vosburg	(broken) black flint			

Tool

30	knife	quartz
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NOMINATIONS

Co-chairmen Stanley Vanderlaan and R. Arthur Johnson (for addresses, see Appointments) are eager to receive nominations for Fellowship and for Service Awards for announcement at the coming Annual Meeting. Nominations may be made by any member of N. Y. S. A. A. of any other member or of himself. The nominations should be submitted in written form addressed to the Fellowship and Awards Committee in care of either of the co-chairmen. When nominations are made, they should be accompanied by supporting documents, either in bibliography or in actuality, of published or of unpublished (but publishable) reports of fieldwork and analysis and other relevant contributions by the nominee. Nominations for the Service Awards will ordinarily be made by the chapter presidents, but they may also be made by any member of N. Y. S. A. A.

ANNUAL MEETING

The following information about the upcoming N. Y. S. A. A. annual meeting has been received by the editor.

Dear Lou:

I am writing to give you a glimpse of the 1966 Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association in Rochester, next April 23.

Last Friday night, the Executive Committee of Morgan Chapter decided on the Sheraton Hotel for the Convention Headquarters, guest headquarters, registration area, site of the Business Meeting and first half of the program for Saturday.

The luncheon prices in Rochester are too high to have an arranged meal, so the committee thought that the delegates could go on their own for lunch. This is a time for a bit of relaxation for the guests. The afternoon session and social hour will be held at the Museum, returning to the Sheraton for dinner and the keynote speech. On Friday evening the Executive Committee Meeting of the Association will be held in the Library of the Museum, and refreshments will be provided by the Hospitality Committee of Morgan Chapter. Other rooms will be available for smaller meetings at this time.

Other details are sketchy at this time-Michael J. Ripton, Local arrangements

Chm., Morgan Chapter