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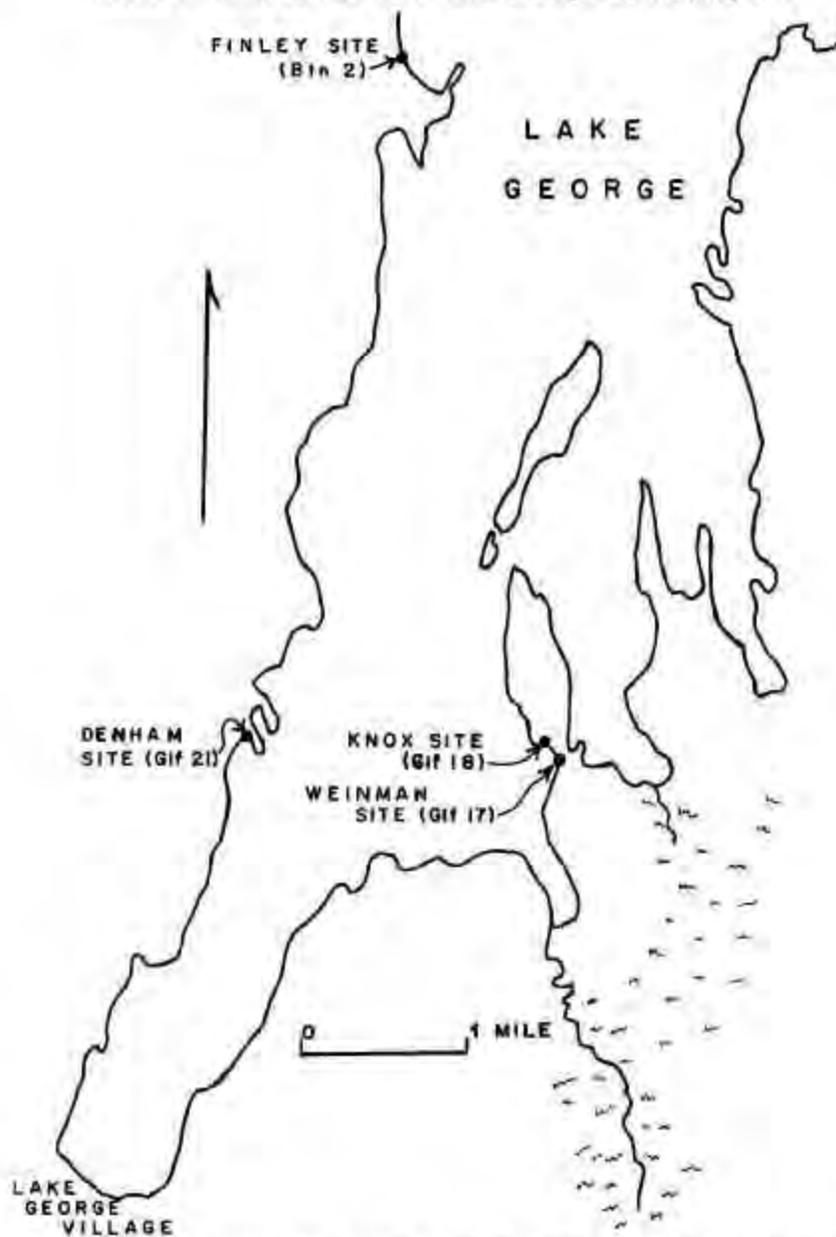


THE BULLETIN

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FIGURE 1. SITES OF THE BURNT HILL PHASE, LAKE GEORGE, N.Y.



THE BURNT HILL PHASE: REGIONAL MIDDLE WOODLAND
AT LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK*

Robert E. Funk
Paul L. Weinman
Thomas P. Weinman

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter
Auringer-Seelye Chapter
Auringer-Seelye Chapter

INTRODUCTION

In a recent summary article the present writers outlined the culture sequence at the stratified Weinman site on Assembly Point at the south end of Lake George in northeastern New York (Funk, Weinman, and Weinman 1965). Occupations covering perhaps 5000 years, from Archaic times to late prehistory, were described on the basis of stratigraphy, typology, and comparisons with other northeastern archeological assemblages. In certain respects the site has contributed to new interpretations for the Archaic framework of eastern New York. Traces only of Early Woodland and Late Woodland complexes were present, but a heavy late Middle Woodland occupation was evident in the undisturbed areas of the top-soil (Stratum I: Culture zone A). Based largely on this assemblage, a Burnt Hill phase was named and postulated. Similar, though much smaller, assemblages were present in top levels at the Knox and Finley sites, also on Lake George (P. Weinman 1965).

For various reasons, the ceramic collection from Weinman's was given rather cursory treatment in the site summary (Funk, Weinman, and Weinman 1965: 7-8). Space limitations were a prime consideration, but the uniqueness of the pottery and the problems posed by it seemed to require further study and analysis, and eventually full published description.

In September and October, 1965, Thomas and Paul Weinman were able to excavate completely another small component of the Burnt Hill phase at the Denham site, also on Lake George. During this period, permission was obtained to begin work on the Cary property, which constitutes a southern extension of the Weinman site. The work at these locations has augmented our knowledge of the regional late Middle Woodland period.

In November all collections and data from the several sites were brought together and subjected to final analysis by the writers. This report is the outcome of that conference.

We are indebted to Dr. William A. Ritchie, New York State Archaeologist, for his assistance in analyzing some of the Weinman site materials.

THE LAKE ENVIRONMENT

Lake George, 32 miles in length, lies in a narrow rectilinear basin which is orientated slightly east of north. This basin is the result of extensive faulting during the general uplift of the Adirondack shield in the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, which left a series of fault blocks more or less at their original level while surrounding rock masses were thrust upward. Today these masses constitute the impressive series of mountains which border on the lake and create its lovely setting, so attractive to vacationers.

Before the Pleistocene epoch, the waters collected in the valley gave rise to two streams, one of which flowed northward into Lake Champlain, the other southward into the Hudson River. The final retreat of Wisconsin ice left behind extensive drift and outwash deposits, which blocked the south end of the valley, raising the water level and shifting the drainage pattern so that the lake now discharges northward through the Mount Defiance outlet into Lake Champlain. (Newland and Vaughan 1942.) A large swamp at the south end of the lake is another consequence of glaciation. Here the terrain merges with the Hudson-Champlain Lowland, just a few miles north of the Hudson River at Glens Falls.

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The lake margins at low elevations are covered by a mixed forest of oak, hickory, butternut, birch, beech, maple, various pines, and other trees. On the higher slopes of adjoining mountains are large stands of spruce, fir, and pines. Local soils are basically gravel loams, derived from glacial deposits. Wildlife in former times was probably abundant, especially in the lower, flatter parts of the region. Fish, including pike, pickerel, small and large-mouth bass, and lake trout were populous in the cool, deep waters within the memory of older residents, but over fishing has taken a heavy toll.

Along the shore, a number of peninsulas and bays have provided choice sites for aboriginal (and modern) occupation. There are numerous islands in the lake, some of which feature small Indian sites.

THE SITES (see Fig. 1 - cover)

Weinman Site. It is situated in a small, shallow cove on the isthmus of Assembly Point, a north-south oriented peninsula at the south end of Lake George. The present surface, elevated 6-7 ft, above water level, is covered by the lawn of Philip Weinman's summer home.

It was excavated in 1963-64 by the junior authors who, with Funk's help, also explored a major portion of the adjacent Cary property in 1965. Both areas are here considered one locus. Together they comprise an area of about 4000 square feet. The site, partly destroyed by an old road and driveway, has nevertheless produced the great majority of artifacts attributed to the Burnt Hill phase. The culture was named after the large rocky hill adjoining the base of Assembly Point.

Artifacts of late Middle Woodland origin occurred in the dark brown sand-humus topsoil, Stratum I, or in pits dug from Stratum I into lower (Archaic) zones. A definite ceramic dump was found at the north edge of the Weinman camp. No burials were found, and none were reported during construction of neighboring homes and camps. A few scattered post molds were the only surviving traces of structures.

Features attributed to Burnt Hill phase are: six hearths filled with cracked stones, and seven basin-shaped pits (see Table 2). (Funk, Weinman, and Weinman 1965)

Knox Site. It is located on Assembly Point, along the north end of the same cove in which the Weinman site is situated. The site averages only 3 ft, above lake level.

It was excavated by Paul and Thomas Weinman in 1964. It is a smaller site than Weinman's, with the same physical and cultural stratigraphy. No evidence of burials or structures occurred. Features assigned to Stratum I are: three stone hearths and a basin shaped pit (Table 2). (P. Weinman 1965)

Finley Site. It is located on Basin Bay, several miles south of Bolton Landing, on the west side of the lake. The bay is created by two encircling arms of land. The site, about 1000 sq. ft. in size, consists of a low, sandy area about 3 ft, above the lake waters, on the summer camp of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Finley. The Finleys have amassed a sizeable collection of artifacts from the beach fronting the site, which seems to be eroding away through wave and ice action.

Physical and cultural stratigraphy resembled that at the Weinman site. Aided by the Finleys and Nicholas Forte, all members of the Auringer-Seelye Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A., and Paul Weinman excavated the remaining portions of the site in 1964. Recovered artifacts were few. No features, burials, or post molds were discovered. (P. Weinman 1965)

Denham Site. It is located on a low, narrow bench of land along a small cove at Cramer Point, about 1 mi. south of Diamond Point village on the west shore of Lake George. Investigations in October, 1965, by the Weinman brothers produced little material, although the entire small site (comprising about 300 sq. ft.) was opened.

Physical stratigraphy matched that noted for the previously described stations. Nearly all the artifacts in the topsoil, Stratum I, pertained to the Burnt Hill phase. No burials, pits, hearths, or houses were present. (P. Weinman n.d.)

ARTIFACTS

Pottery. We find the Burnt Hill ceramic collection, most of which was recovered from the Weinman-Cary locus, to be difficult to describe. This is so despite the senior author's experience with both early and late Middle Woodland materials from eastern New York and his familiarity to a lesser degree with ceramic types from central New York. This situation is largely due to the failure of all but a few sherds to fall within established Point Peninsula types (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949: 100-07).

The salient features of the series include corded-stick decoration, pseudo-scallop-shell-like impressions, and dentate and rocker-dentate stamping on medium sized (1-3 gal. capacity) vessels with straight or slightly contracted rims, elongate bodies, conoidal bases, and flat, round or thickened lips. As a whole, the ceramics can be most readily compared with those of the late Point Peninsula Kipp Island and Hunter's Home phases of central New York (Ritchie 1965: 228-64), but there are some important differences.

Due to the frequency of overall decoration in Point Peninsula ceramics, Funk and other students have, when faced with small collections, hesitantly based their type classifications on body sherds as well as rim sherds and whole vessels. In some regions and in some periods this practice has few pitfalls. This is not the case with the present study, however, because the Burnt Hill series evinces strange decorative combinations on several partly restorable vessels and on a number of rim sherds. It is clear that pots with one kind of decoration on the shoulder and another on the neck or rim were by no means uncommon. Thus it might be risky to type even fair-sized rim sherds.

Unless noted otherwise, all pottery described below is from the Weinman-Cary site.

The most exceptional vessel (Plate 1: Fig. 21) has the greatest variety of applied surface modifications. The flat lip is transversely nicked. From lip to lower rim in the following order are: a row of short, oblique dentate lines; a pinched-up bead; three rows of conical punctates; a band of oblique linear-stamped lines; and two more rows of conical punctates. On neck, body, and shoulder are broad zones of incising, dentate stamping, and rocker-stamping outlined by punctations. The interior surface is plain.

Another unusual vessel (Plate 1: Fig. 17) features a flat lip, horizontally cord-decorated rim, obliquely incised neck, and dentate-stamped shoulder. The body itself was probably plain. The interior is channeled.

The major part of a large (3-4 gal.) pot has been restored (one section illustrated in Plate 1: Fig. 20). This pot features wide zones of horizontal dentate lines separated by oblique dentate plats on the rim and neck. On shoulder and body, however, the same tool was used with a rocker motion. The interior of the pot is plain. The lip is of the "pie crust" form.

Two partly restorable vessels and a small group of rim sherds, obliquely or horizontally cord-impressed, can probably be typed as Point Peninsula Corded, Other classified rim sherds include Point Peninsula Plain (Weinman, Knox, and Finley stations), Vinette Dentate (Weinman's and Finley's, Fig. 14) and (from the Knox site) Kipp Island Crisscross (Fig. 9).

Several dentate-stamped and cord-impressed (Fig. 6) rim sherds remain untyped because their thickened lips are not characteristic of published types. Another small group of rim sherds with flat, scalloped, or even slightly castellated lips features what we have termed "pseudo-scallop-shell-like" decoration, apparently executed with a sinuously carved tool held at different angles to the unfired vessel surface (Figs. 7, 11, 12). In most cases the "wiggles" in the impressions are not symmetrical; i.e., the opposite edges of the stamped troughs do not follow each other precisely. This trait may be explained in some cases by assuming that the hand-held stamp was tilted laterally by the potter. In other examples, however, the working edge of the implement itself was probably shaped in this imperfectly geometric manner.

In some cases impressions we have classed as dentate show a tendency toward zig-zag

markings, This is true of the pot in Plate 1: Fig. 20, for example. Two sherds (Figs. 18, 19) feature true pseudo-scallop-shell decoration.

Three sherds from one pot (Fig. 13) examined by William A. Ritchie (personal communication) appear to have been basket-impressed. We are unable to discern the type of weave employed in this long-perished basket. Three vertically cord-malleated rim sherds are in the collection, one of which is partly smoothed over (Fig. 5). These are similar to Jack's Reef Corded.

Another group of sherds conforms by and large to the type Wickham Punctate (Figs. 3, 4), but the attribution is tentative, because lips on the local specimens are flat, whereas the type, as defined, has round lips.

The Finley site yielded one rim sherd typed as Point Peninsula Rocker-stamped and another closely resembling the early Owasco type, Levanna, Corded Collar.

Other rim sherds worthy of note from Weinman's are collared, cord-decorated (Fig. 1); collared with punctations on collar, trailing on lower rim (Fig. 2); and vertically trailed (Fig. 10).

Among decorated body and neck sherds, not attributed to the partly restored pots, rocker-dentate stamping (Fig. 16) predominates, Pseudo-scallop-shell-like stamping runs a close second, and cord-decorated sherds are third, followed by dentate stamping. Seven sherds are complex-dentate stamped.

A group of incised or trailed neck-body sherds, some channeled on the interior, may pertain to two of the composite pots (Plate 1: Figs. 17, 21).

Lip forms in the Weinman inventory are predominantly rounded (30, or 34 percent), In descending order of frequency the remainder are pie crust (22; 25 percent), flat (20; 23 percent), thickened or splayed out (12; 14 percent) and pointed (4; 4 percent).

With respect to surface treatment, on 627 undecorated body and neck sherds only 17 (about 3 percent of the total) are cord-malleated; 53 percent are corded and smoothed over; and 44 percent are plain.

Interior channeling (Plate 1: Fig. 15) is relatively rare in the series. Counting 115 sherds from the vessel illustrated as Plate 1: Fig. 17, only 9 percent of the 1302 sherds at Weinman's are channeled.

Aplastic is medium to coarse grit (3-5 mm, size), probably particles of local gray syenite and shale. The interior paste is gray in color. Vessel surfaces are predominantly brown or buff, with a few sherds tending to gray. Thickness of rims averages about ¼ to 5/16 in., but body and basal fragments are thicker (up to 1/2 in.),

Close study of sherd fracture surfaces leads us to believe that the paddle and anvil method of manufacture was predominant, but in a few instances coiling was employed,

Pipes. The tip of a plain clay pipestem, squarish in cross section, occurred in Stratum I at Weinman's. Although its form when complete cannot be determined, the pipe may well have been of late Middle Woodland origin.

LEGENDS FOR FIGURES IN PLATE 1

Fig. 1, collared and cord-decorated flat-lipped rim sherd; 2, collared, punctated, and trailed rim sherd with flat lip; 3, 4, Wickham Punctate (?) rim sherds; 5, vertically corded and smoothed over flat-lipped rim sherd; 6, obliquely cord-impressed rim sherd with thickened lip; 7, 11, 12, rim sherds stamped in pseudo-scallop-shell-like impressions (note notched lip of Fig. 11 and slight peak on lip of Fig. 12); 8, corded punctate rim sherd (Late Woodland provenience); 9, Kipp Island Crisscross rim sherd; 10, vertically trailed sherd; 13, basket-impressed sherd with incipient rim castellations; 14, Vinette Dentate rim sherd with flat lip; 15, interior trailed neck sherd; 16, rocker-dentate stamped neck sherd; 17, section of partly restored vessel featuring flat lip, horizontally cord-lined rim, incised neck, dentate-stamped shoulder and channeled interior; 18, 19, neck sherds displaying true pseudo-scallop-shell stamping; 20, portion of partly restored vessel with dentate-stamped rim and neck, rocker-dentate stamped body, plain interior, and pie-crust lip; 21, portion of pot with beaded upper rim, decorated by linear punctates, conical punctates, incising, rocker stamping, and dentate stamping.

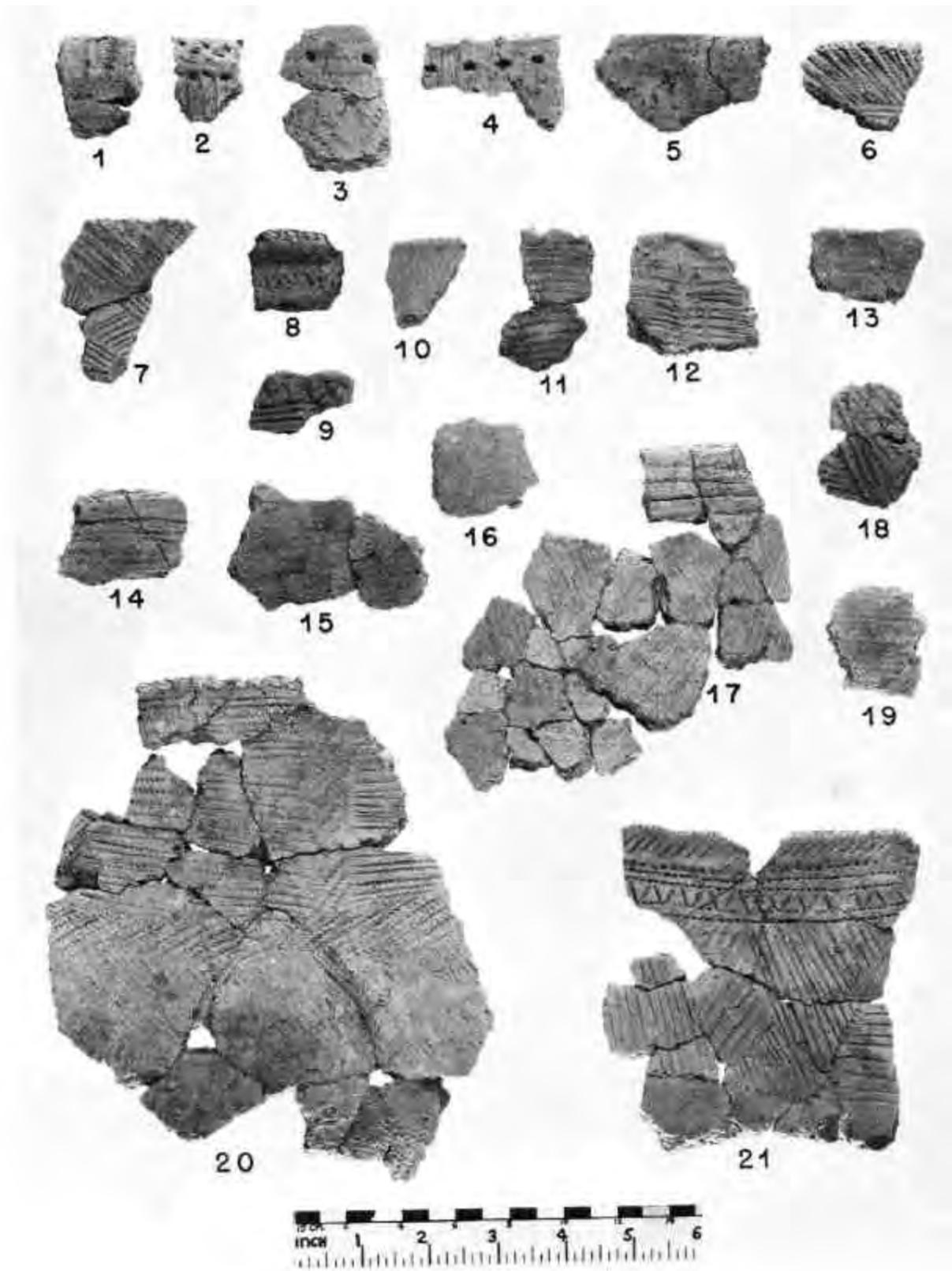


PLATE 1: CERAMICS OF THE BURNT HILL PHASE

Chipped Stone Artifacts. The equilateral triangular Levanna type point (point types used herein follow Ritchie 1961) is the major form on all four components of the Burnt Hill phase. Fifty-two were obtained in the Weinman-Cary excavations (Plate 2: Figs. 1-4), by far the largest excavated sample. Found underground only, at this locus, were a few Jack's Reef Corner-notched (Figs. 8, 9) and Jack's Reef Pentagonal (Fig. 7) points. Both types are present in the Finley beach collection. Two large, thick points (Fig. 16) from Weinman's resemble the Jack's Reef Corner-notched type.

Also in the minority on all four stations were untyped thin side-notched points (Figs. 5, 10) similar to those found on Point Peninsula components in central New York (Ritchie 1965: 243; Plates 82, 88). A complete Steubenville Stemmed point (Fig. 6) and six basal fragments of the type were found in Stratum I at Weinman's.

The ovate knife (Plate 2: Fig. 11), utilized-flake knife, retouched flake knife or scraper (Figs. 21, 22), plano-convex end scraper (Fig. 18), thumbnail scraper on oval or oblong flake (Figs. 19, 20), and various drill forms-on spall (Fig. 12), straight (Fig. 15), Y-base (Fig. 13), expanded-base (Fig. 14), and triangular-based--all seem to be common traits. Bases of three thin, broad, straight-based blades are also in the Weinman collection (Figs. 23, 24).

A trianguloid strike-a-light (Fig. 17) from the surface at Weinman's is attributed to the Burnt Hill component.

Rough and Polished Stone. Rough stone tools include mullers, pebble hammerstones (Fig. 25), notched netsinkers (Fig. 26), whetstones (Fig. 28), anvilstones, and possibly choppers. A fragmentary adz and two celts (Fig. 29) from the components are the only wood working tools. Also in the polished stone category are a broken slate pendant (?) used as a whetstone (Fig. 27) and a graphite paintstone.

Bone and Antler. No items of these materials have survived. At Weinman's the soil was slightly acid (pH 6.0), a condition which would have rapidly disintegrated animal products unless charred or calcined.

Basketry. As noted in the ceramic description, three basket-impressed sherds were found, demonstrating that baskets were, indeed, present in the culture.

OTHER ASPECTS OF BURNT HILL PHASE

Economy. Food refuse remains were obtained only at the Weinman site. These consisted almost entirely of small pieces of calcined bone, possibly of deer. The Cary excavations yielded one phalanx of deer and one of bear. Inspection of charcoal fragments found in the general digging in Stratum 1 disclosed a charred acorn remnant. The Weinman's also observed tiny pieces of mussel shell.

All of the sites are located close to the lake edge, on shallow coves where fresh water clams of fair size (up to 4 in. in length) formerly abounded. Fishing in the lake was undoubtedly more productive in aboriginal times than it is today; the supply of fish in early years of the twentieth century is reported to have been considerable. Netsinkers provide concrete evidence that fishing was indeed practiced by the Indians.

LEGENDS FOR FIGURES IN PLATE 2

Figs. 1-4, Levanna type points; 7, Jack's Reef Pentagonal point; 8, 9, Jack's Reef Corner-notched points; 6, Steubenville Stemmed point; 5, 10, thin side-notched points; 11, ovate knife; 12, drill on spall; 13, Ybase drill; 14, expanded-base drill; 15, straight drill; 16, thick corner-notched point like Jack's Reef type; 17, trianguloid strike-a-light; 18, plano-convex end scraper; 19, 20, thumbnail scrapers; 21, 22, retouched flake knives or scrapers; 23, 24, bases of thin ovate blades; 25, flint pebble hammerstone; 26, notched netsinker; 27, broken pendant? used as whetstone; 28, whetstone; 29, celt.

Materials: Figs. 1, 2, 7, 11, 19, Deepkill flint; 4, 5, 10, 13-16, 17, Normanskill flint; 3, 12, 2325, Fort Ann flint; 6, quartzite; 18, clear quartz; 20, 22, chalcedony; 26, graywacke; 27, gray banded slate; 28, red slate; 29, gray slate.

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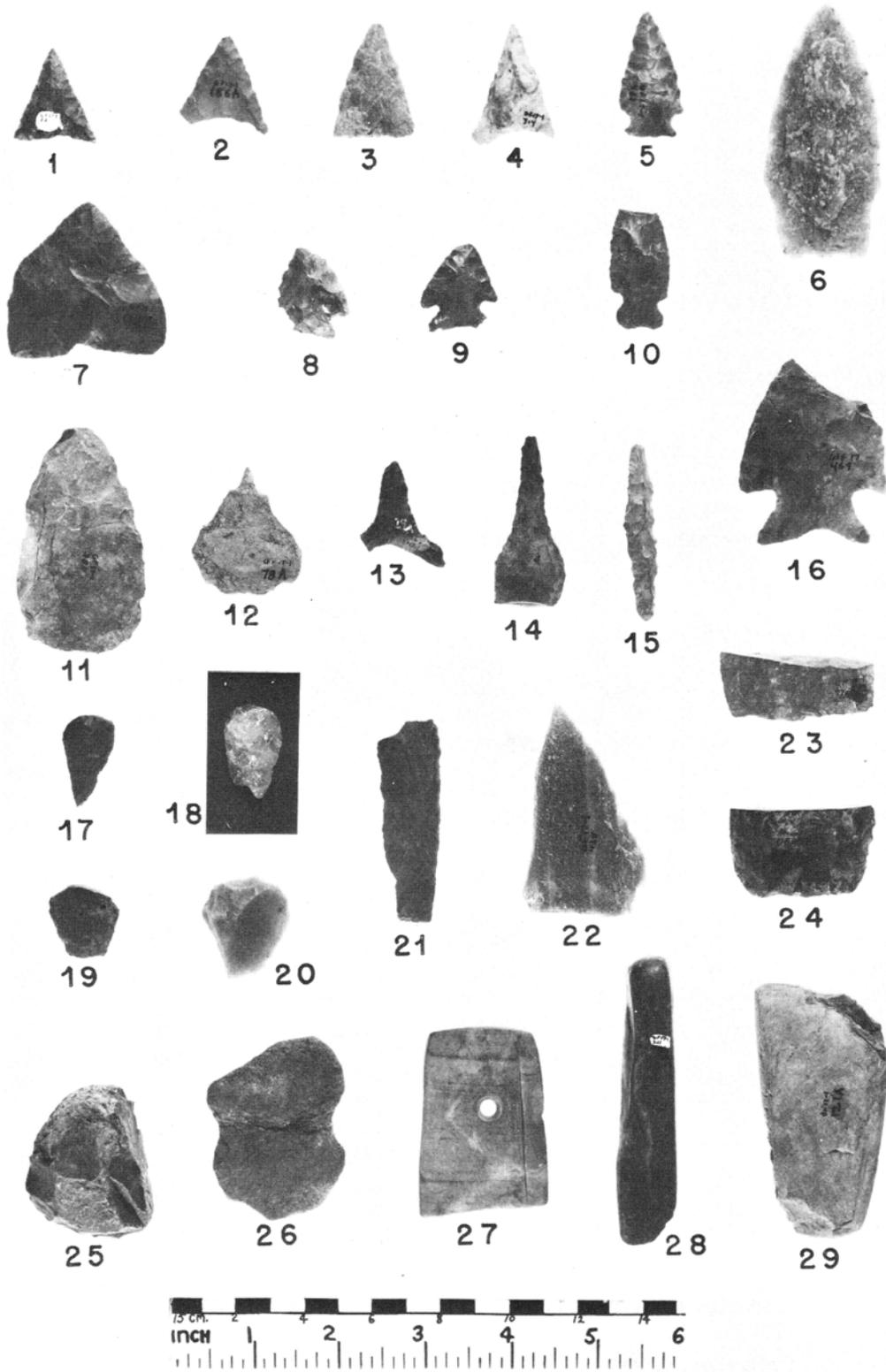


PLATE 2: STONE ARTIFACTS OF THE BURNT HILL PHASE

Butternut, oak, hickory, and other nut trees were close to hand in prehistoric times, as they are now. The evidence of a single muller (Finley site) suggests the use of mortars or milling stones in pulverizing nuts.

The important role of hunting is attested by the numerous projectile points, probably launched by bow and arrow. Small game and waterfowl, as well as a variety of plant foods, must have been in good supply in the Assembly Point area, due largely to the proximity of a large marsh. Deer were probably available, though not as common as they are today since the clearing of land for farming.

All factors considered, the known sites of the Burnt Hill phase were probably selected by the Indians because they are situated in naturally favorable surroundings, where water, game, fish, mussels, and nuts were available, where conditions were excellent for canoeing, and--except for the Weinman site--where hills provided shelter from prevailing fall and winter winds.

The question of seasonal occupation may be raised. The Burnt Hill people may or may not have been food producers. Certainly early Owasco groups on a slightly later time level were cultivating corn (Ritchie 1965: 275). In any case, the nature of the terrain indicates that it is unlikely that horticulture was practiced in the immediate area. Since fish, mussels, and some game could not be collected through most of the winter, the Indians would probably have followed the well-known pattern of historic groups and dispersed along hunting routes until spring. It seems likely that the Weinman site was a recurrently visited spring-summer-fall camp. The presence of shallow pits containing some refuse may evince storage of nuts during their time of greatest abundance in late summer and fall.

Further evidence of forest adaptation lies in recovered celts and adzes, doubtless used for felling and shaping of trees. Living areas would have to be cleared, poles cut for houses, and canoes built. Another aspect of the general economy would involve the use of knives for dressing meat, and scrapers for working hides. Hammerstones and anvilstones, among other functions, probably served in the chipping of flint artifacts.

Ceremonialism and Art. Aside from the single pendant (?) fragment, no items of possible religious significance were unearthed. It is unfortunate that no burials have been located to throw some light on ceremonialism in the culture. No other ornaments were found. Some surviving traces of aesthetic preferences are to be found in the ceramics, which seem to have reached their ultimate expression in the vessel pictured in Plate 1: Fig. 21.

COMPARISONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

In both ceramic and chipped stone traits, the Burnt Hill assemblage compares most favorably to the late Point Peninsula groups of central New York (Ritchie 1965: 228-64). These are divided sequentially and developmentally into the Kipp Island phase (c. A.D. 500-800) and the Hunter's Home phase (c. A.D. 900). It is not possible to link clearly the Lake George phase with either of the central New York phases.

We are assuming that the Burnt Hill ceramics, as a consequence of their general stylistic homogeneity, represent a relatively brief series of seasonal occupations by one people. Certainly there are very few traces of possible early Middle Woodland traits, such as pointed lips on rim sherds; and true pseudo-scallop-shell decoration is nearly lacking. At the other pole of the time scale, only two or three Late Woodland sherds are in the Weinman collection (Plate 1: Fig. 8).

The attributes of Burnt Hill pottery that are most characteristic of late Middle Woodland in central New York include flattened, rounded, or pie-crust lips on a majority of rim sherds; a prominent percentage of corded-stick decoration; dentate and rocker-dentate stamping in relatively broad, flat impressions; and such elements as appliqué collared rims and vertically-running cord malleation.

Appliqué collars and vertically cord-malleated upper vessel surfaces, rare in Burnt Hill, are elements more frequently seen on Kipp Island ceramics (Ritchie 1965: 232, 237,

238), where they occur in such types as Jack's Reef Corded and Jack's Reef Corded Collar. Also not found so far at Lake George are the Jack's Reef Corded Punctate and Jack's Reef Dentate Collar types (one sherd of the latter type was mistakenly identified in Funk, Weinman, and Weinman 1965).

A late type discovered at the Knox site is Kipp Island Crisscross (Plate 1: Fig. 9).

Pseudo-scallop-shell decoration is a product of the middle Point Peninsula period in central New York, where it fades away by late Point Peninsula times. Thus the occurrence of a very similar decorative mode on vessels of late-appearing form in the Lake George region is of considerable interest. It may be that we here witness a late and localized survival, somewhat modified, or an early widespread trait.

It is interesting to note the incidence of thickened, even splayed-out, lip forms in the Burnt Hill phase (Plate 1: Fig. 6). This element is exceedingly rare in late Point Peninsula and becomes common only in early Owasco times (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949: 107; Ritchie 1965: 290).

With only a few sherds strictly comparable to the Point Peninsula series, and considering the presence of complexly styled vessels, it might seem that attempts to place the Burnt Hill ceramics in the central New York seriation would prove futile. Nevertheless a tentative comparison can be made, using decorative modes rather than types; e.g., dentate-stamping, cord-decoration, punctation, vertical cording. We are also equating, for this purpose, St. Lawrence Pseudo-scallop-shell with the wavy line stamping from Weinman's. The three partly restored composite pots are not considered in this analysis.

The results of this experimental seriation are shown in Fig. 2. Some of the trends evident at the top of the Ritchie-MacNeish chart (1949, Fig. 42) seem to be continued in the Weinman-Cary ceramics, and new trends are introduced. Dentate-stamping maintains essentially the same proportion in the total assemblage as in the Jack's Reef component. Complex-dentate stamping and Point Peninsula Plain manifest decline in frequency. As would be expected in a culture approaching the Middle Woodland-Late Woodland transition, rocker-stamping has dropped in percentage, while cord-decoration has increased. Wickham Punctate, not found at Jack's Reef, is present as a minor form in Burnt Hill. Appliqué collars and vertical cording show a drop in frequency, the opposite of the trends from Kipp Island into the Hunter's Home phase in central New York.

Pseudo-scallop-shell-like decoration, common in Burnt Hill, is not a Jack's Reef trait (the same is true, of course, for the type St. Lawrence Pseudo-scallop-shell). As previously suggested, the unusual Burnt Hill stamping may be a regional development from an earlier pseudo-scallop-shell variant.

Corded body finish has a lower incidence in Burnt Hill than in Kipp Island, but smoothed-over-cord surfaces are more common in the former--as are plain. Both cultures share a low frequency of interior channeling (10 per cent at Jack's Reef, 9 per cent at Weinman's).

Thus in terms of attribute or mode seriation, the Burnt Hill phase appears to be later in time than Kipp Island.

Another ceramic link between the Burnt Hill congeries and very late Middle Woodland-Late Woodland times is the primary reliance on paddle and anvil in shaping pots, as opposed to the earlier dominance of coiling.

In the projectile point inventories, the Kipp Island and Burnt Hill phases diverge. Levanna points predominate heavily over the Jack's Reef styles at Lake George, while the reverse obtains on Kipp Island sites. In this respect Burnt Hill is most like the Hunter's Home phase, transitional into Owasco, in which Levanna points are favored.

Also shared by the Burnt Hill, Kipp Island, and Hunter's Home phases are the following: ovate knives; thick, crude cache blades; retouched flake side scrapers; flake knives, often of prismatic form; oval and trianguloid end scrapers; a variety of drill shapes; pebble hammerstones; whetstones; adzes; and celts.

It is unfortunate that counterparts of the rich bone and shell industries of the Kipp

COMPONENTS	CERAMIC MODES											
	Interior-exterior cording (Vinette 1)	Dentate stamping	Complex-dentate stamping	Corded-stick decoration	Rocker stamping	Plain	Wavy line stamping	Incising	Wickham Punctate	Kipp Island Crisscross	Collared	Vertically corded
Weinman (361)		■		■	■		■			⋮		
Jack's Reef (241)		■		■	■		■		■		■	■
Upper levels of Vinette (732)	■	■	■	■	■		■		■	⋮	⋮	
Wickham (338)	■	■	■	■	■		■		■	■	■	■
Middle levels of Vinette (352)	■	■	■	■	■		■		■		■	■
Lower levels of Vinette (167)	■	■	■	■	■		■		■		■	■

FIGURE 2
 EXPERIMENTAL SERIATION OF POINT PENINSULA
 AND BURNT HILL CERAMICS, BASED ON MODES
 OF DECORATION AND SURFACE TREATMENT
 Adapted from Ritchie and MacNeish 1949: Fig. 42
 ■ = 20 Percent ⋮ = Less than 1 percent

Island phase, so frequently preserved as grave goods, have not so far been found at Lake George.

In more general terms, similarities can be observed between Burnt Hill and Kipp Island with respect to settlement locations and economy. Habitation components of both cultures were located near swamps or on large waterways where fish, shellfish, nuts, and game were readily obtained. A forest-adapted economy is clearly indicated.

So far cultural ties of Burnt Hill have been noted to the west, in the Finger Lakes Region. However, in recent years researches by Funk (n.d.) and others have brought to light several Middle Woodland manifestations in the central Hudson Valley. The Fourmile Phase near Coxsackie, dated by C-14 to A.D. 700 to 100 years (Y-1382), features pottery very similar to that of the Kipp Island level. In contrast to the Burnt Hill congeries, cord-decorated and cord-finished sherds are in the majority, and most fall within established central New York types—Jack's Reef Corded, Jack's Reef Corded Collar, Jack's Reef Corded Punctate. Also present are Vinette Dentate, Point Peninsula Corded, Point Peninsula Plain, and Point Peninsula Rocker-stamped. A newly defined type, Black Rock Trilled, is prominent. Among projectile forms, the Levanna type is dominant, with Jack's Reef Pentagonal and Jack's Reef Corner-notched as minor types, as is a new type—the lanceolate Greene point. Also present, and serving as an important diagnostic, are large, broad, straight-based blades called Petalas blades. These may have been knives. Three thin, broad-blade bases from Weinman's (Plate 2: Figs. 23, 24) resemble the Petalas form. Greene points are lacking at Lake George.

More than 30 burials were excavated at the Fourmile type site, the Tufano site; five yielded definite offerings, including a unique carved bone pendant, an incised and modeled obtuse-angle elbow pipe, and turtle shells. One burial, of a very old person, underlying the radiocarbon-dated Feature 7, was associated with a two-holed gorget of banded limestone and a hematite-flecked whetstone. Here the gorget may pertain to an early Middle Woodland component at the site, but its evident soft, weathered condition and the other burial associations may argue that it was an heirloom or holdover from an earlier period, and that the aged individual belonged to the late Middle Woodland group.

Certain burials show signs of violent death. The site may have been a much-disputed location, naturally desirable as a fishing camp, to judge by the large quantities of surface relics from earlier occupations.

A late Middle Woodland component has been reported for the Turnbull site near Schenectady in the lower Mohawk Valley which, like the Hunter's Home and Burnt Hill phases, features a heavy predominance of Levanna points; the ceramics are on the Hunter's Home level (Ritchie, Lenig, and Miller 1953: 27-40).

It is worth noting, then, that in eastern New York we have three recognized regional late Middle Woodland expressions, on approximately the same time level, differing in certain respects and varying in their degree of relationship to the late Point Peninsula of central New York. Certainly the Fourmile phase is more closely comparable to Kipp Island than is the Burnt Hill phase. The latter shares some features with Hunter's Home. A guess would place Burnt Hill at about A.D. 800.

The writers suspect that the ceramic industry of the Burnt Hill phase will prove to have derived, in part, from the north. Unfortunately, very little information is available on the Middle Woodland cultures of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Valleys. William A. Ritchie (personal communication) has observed pottery resembling that described here in collections from both waterways.

Ritchie has kindly provided us with data on restored vessels from Lake Champlain and Saratoga Lake which display similarities to the Weinman material. A pot from the Plattsburgh area features a collared rim decorated by crisscrossed dentate-stamped lines, at the base of which is a row of circular punctates. The neck features eight horizontal bands of paired dentate lines, broken on one side of the vessel by large V's formed by parallel lines. The conoidal-based body has a smoothed-over-cord finish.

Two vessels found at Saratoga Lake (see Ritchie 1944: Plate 49) have all-over decoration by toothed stamp. On one pot the rim is decorated with oblique lines, the neck by horizontal bands separated by short oblique impressions. The body is covered by oblique dentage and rocker-dentate markings. The lip is of pie-crust form and incipient castellations are evident. The other partly restored pot also has a pie-crust lip with faint peaks. Rim and neck are embellished with oblique dentate and rocker-dentate lines, while the body is rocker-dentate stamped. This vessel resembles the specimen from the Weinman component illustrated in Plate 1: Fig. 20.

The present writers are undertaking a program of survey in both Lake George and Lake Champlain in the hope of acquiring more data on this period of aboriginal residence.

The nearest described Middle Woodland manifestation in Canada with which the Burnt Hill assemblage can be compared was reported by Dailey and Wright (1955). At the Malcolm site near Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence River, a component was excavated which was linked to late middle Point Peninsula, according to ceramic seriation. Nearly all familiar Point Peninsula types were present. The stonework, aside from a series of stemmed projectile points, showed a number of correspondences to both central and eastern New York manifestations. Here, about 100 miles west of the Richelieu River, the peculiarities of the Burnt Hill pottery are not duplicated, except perhaps for an occasional thickened-lip sherd (e.g., Dailey and Wright 1955: Fig. 6: Artifact 1) or incipient rim castellations.

Thus, there is currently no direction to which we can turn to seek any relatively simple source for the Burnt Hill phase. The culture seems to have shared in a general northeastern Middle Woodland tradition, usually comprised under the term "Point Peninsula" (Ritchie 1965: 203-06, 228, 232), which also includes various Canadian manifestations. Burnt Hill seems to have constructed its own variations on a basic theme, borrowing elements here, inventing or recombining there, but sharing in a broad advance toward a generalized Lake Woodland pattern. We therefore consider the Burnt Hill phase to be a regional expression of the Point Peninsula tradition.

It may be permissible to suggest that the distinctive features of the phase were at least partly determined by ecological factors. The Lake George environment has some aspects conducive to both isolation and contacts with other groups. The lake is close to the Hudson and Champlain drainages, but is also enfolded by the Adirondack foothills. Theoretically north-south movement of traits and people would be easier than east-west movement.

Perhaps the local ecology, for unguessed reasons, demanded a peculiar economic adaptation. Differences in forest cover exist between the immediate lake margins and the adjoining mountains and the greater ranges to east and west. The lake environs are also in contrast with the lowlands to the south. Settlement patterns (involving seasonal economic rounds), residence rules, and other phenomena most closely tied to "core culture" (Steward 1955) might have been influenced by such ecological factors.

A word should be said about the apparent association of Steubenville Stemmed points (Plate 2: Fig. 6) with the Burnt Hill ceramics. The same point type has occurred on other sites, some stratified, with Vinette 2 pottery, including Barren Island near Ravena (Funk and Johnson n.d. b), Ford near Hudson (Funk and Johnson n.d. b) and Dennis near Albany (Funk and Johnson 1964). These sites contained a predominance of early Middle Woodland pottery, but later types were also evident at Ford's and Barren Island. There is good evidence for an early Middle Woodland occurrence at the well-stratified Dennis site, but Steubenville Stemmed (and Lanceolate) points may well have persisted into later times. The type was found only in surface collections on sites of the Fourmile Phase.

The Steubenville forms were first discovered and named in the Upper Ohio Valley, where they are assigned to the Panhandle Archaic (Mayer-Oakes 1955; Dragoo 1959). Both Mayer-Oakes and Dragoo, upon studying specimens from the Ford site, commented (personal communications to Funk 1964-1965) that the Hudson Valley specimens were not identical with Ohio Valley Steubenvilles and probably belonged to a late Paleo-Indian or Early

Archaic period. Dragoo very kindly sent a few Ohio Valley Steubenvilles (from the Carnegie Museum collections) to Funk, who was unable to see important morphological differences between this group and most Hudson Valley specimens.

It is apparent that here is a prime case of some of the difficulties which can be posed by projectile point taxonomy. For the present, we will for the sake of convenience continue to use the term "Steubenville" for those New York points conforming to Ritchie's (1961) type description. These broad, stemmed, or lanceolate points may have endured through most of the Middle Woodland span in eastern New York.

CONCLUSIONS

The Burnt Hill phase is a recently discovered regional late Middle Woodland manifestation on Lake George, New York. On the basis of comparisons with related groups in central New York and the Hudson Valley, a temporal placement of about A.D. 800 is suggested. Salient ceramic traits include rocker-dentate, dentate, corded-stick and pseudo-scallop shell-like stamping on small to medium-sized vessels with straight or slightly flaring rims, flat, thickened or rounded lips, and elongate bodies with sub-conoidal bases. Other pottery features include vertically corded, punctate, incised, or complex decoration, appliqué collars, and scalloped or incipiently castellated rims. Broad triangular Levanna type points dominate the weapon inventory, but Jack's Reef Pentagonal and Jack's Reef Corner-notched types are minority forms. Possibly associated are thin side-notched points and Steubenville Stemmed points.

Meager refuse food remains, the total stone tool assemblage, and local ecological factors indicate an economy based on hunting, fishing, mussel-collecting, and nut-gathering.

Burnt Hill stations were probably occupied in warm months of the year by small bands of people consisting, perhaps, of a few extended families. These groups may have lived in small, temporary structures of poles and bark. As recorded for historic tribes, the bands may have split into family units during winter hunting rounds.

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TABLE 1: BURNT HILL PHASE TRAIT TABLE
Breakdown by Components

	Weinman	Knox	Denham	Finley (excavated)	Finley beach collection	Totals	Illustration: Plate 2
<u>Chipped Stone</u>							
<u>Projectile Points</u>							
Levanna	52	3	0	2	182	248	Figs. 1-4
Jack's Reef Corner-notched	6				20	26	Figs. 8, 9
Corner-notched (resemble Jack's Reef form)	3					3	Fig. 16
Jack's Reef Pentagonal	2				4	6	Fig. 7
Steubenville	7					7	Fig. 6
Side-notched, thin	5	2	1	1		9	Fig. 5, 10
<u>Other Chipped Stone</u>							
Strike-a-light, trianguloid	1					1	Fig. 17
Knives, ovate biface	8	2	1		?	11	Fig. 11
Basal fragments, thin straight-based blades	3					3	Figs. 23, 24
Flake knives or scrapers, retouched	13		1	7		21	Figs. 21, 22
Flakes, utilized	13	7	2			22	
Scrapers, end, plano-convex	5	7	2		?	14	Fig. 18
Scrapers, thumbnail, on retouched oval or or oblong flakes	20	3		11	?	34	Figs. 19, 20
Drills, on spall	1					1	Fig. 12
Drills, straight	1		1			2	Fig. 15
Drills, Y-base	2					2	Fig. 13

	Weinman	Knox	Denham	Finley (excavated)	Finley beach collection	Totals	Illustration: Plate 2
Drills, expanded-base	3					3	Fig. 14
Drills, on triangular base	2					2	
Drill tips	1					1	
Combination scraper and drill	1		1			2	
Miscellaneous tips, blanks, rejects	58					58	
<u>Rough Stone</u>							
Muller				1		1	
Hammerstones, flint pebble	1		1			2	Fig. 25
Hammerstones, pebble	1	3		5	?	9	
Netsinkers, notched	2	1		3	?	6	Fig. 26
Whetstones, slate	2					2	Fig. 28
Chopper, ovoid	1					1	
Anvilstones	1	1	2	1		5	
<u>Polished Stone</u>							
Adz, plano-convex		1				1	
Celt	1			1		2	Fig. 29
Pendant?, fragmentary	1					1	Fig. 27
Paintstone, graphite	1					1	
<u>Pipes</u>							
Stem, tip, squarish in cross section, of clay	1					1	

TABLE 1: BURNT HILL PHASE TRAIT TABLE (Continued)

Weinman	Knox	Denham	Finley (excavated)	Finley beach collection	Totals	Illustration: Plate 1
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PotteryRestored Vessel Sections

Combination vessel: beaded, linear punctated, stylus punctated, incised, dentate, and rocker-stamped, lip flat (14 sherds)	1				14	Fig. 21
Combination vessel: horizontally cord-impressed rim, incised neck, shoulder dentate stamped, interior channeled, lip round (115 sherds)	1				115	Fig. 17
Combination vessel: horizontal and oblique rows of dentate-stamped impressions on rim and neck, similar impressions applied in rocker-stamp to shoulders and body, pie-crust lip (173 sherds)	1				173	Fig. 20
Point Peninsula Corded vessel, oblique corded lines on rim and neck, flat cord-impressed lip (51 sherds)	1				51	
Point Peninsula Corded vessel, decoration of fine horizontal lines, pointed slightly flared lip (5 sherds)	1				5	
Toy 7 vessel, plain, with pointed lip (2 sherds)	1				2	

Rim Sherds: Typed

Point Peninsula Corded	0			1	10	
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	Weinman	Knox	Denham	Finley (excavated)	Finley beach collection	Totals	Illustration; Plate 1
Point Peninsula Plain	3	1		1	2	7	
Vinette Dentate	5			1		6	Fig. 14
Point Peninsula Rocker-stamped					1	1	
Levanna Corded Collar					1	1	
Kipp Island Crisscross		2				2	Fig. 9
Wickham Punctate ? (associated surface treatments are corded, cord-decorated or plain, lips flat)	6					6	Figs. 3, 4
<u>Rim Sherds: Untyped</u>							
Cord-decorated, with thickened lip	2					2	Fig. 6
Stamped in pseudo-scallop-shell-like impressions, lip round, flat, or notched by heavily applied transverse stamp	9					9	Figs. 7, 11, 12
Basket-impressed, flat scalloped lip	2					2	Fig. 13
Dentate-stamped, thickened lip	8					8	
Criss-cross dentate, round or flat lip	4					4	
Vertically trailed, lip pointed, interior channeled	1					1	Fig. 10
Vertically corded and smoothed over, lip flat	1					1	Fig. 5
Appliqué collar, decoration of broad cord lines, flat lip	1					1	Fig. 1
Appliqué collar decorated by oblique punctates, lower rim vertically trailed, lip flat	1					1	Fig. 2
Cord-malleated, lip flat	3					3	
Miscellaneous corded, dentate, or unidentifiable decorative styles	12					12	
Total Rim Sherds	67	3		2	5	77	

TABLE 1: BURNT HILL PHASE TRAIT TABLE (Continued)

	Weisman	Knox	Donham	Finley (excavated)	Finley beach collection	Totals	Illustration: Plate 1
<u>Body and Neck Sherds: Decorated</u>							
Basket-impressed	1					1	
Pseudo-scallop-shell-like decoration	73				6	79	
True pseudo-scallop-shell stamping	2					2	Figs. 18, 19
Cord-decorated	39	4				43	
Incised or trailed	10	3				13	
Combed	1					1	
Dentate-stamped	26	4	1		29	62	
Rocker-dentate stamped	87				2	89	Fig. 16
Complex-dentate stamped	7					7	
Cord-decorated and incised		1				1	
Totals	248	12	1		37	298	
<u>Undecorated Body and Neck Sherds</u>							
Basal (conical), plain	13					13	
Plain (other than base)	264	3				267	
Cord-malleated	17					17	
Smoothed-over-cord	333					333	
Totals	627	3				630	
Total Sherds	1302	18	1	2	42	1365	

TABLE 2. FEATURES ON BURNT HILL COMPONENTS

NOTE: Most of the features were discernible only by those portions intrusive into Stratum II (reddish sand) from Stratum I (brown topsoil).

Weinman-Cary Site

- Feature 1. Basin-shaped, 10" in diameter and 7" deep. Gray-black sandy fill, no associated artifacts.
- Feature 2. Basin-shaped, 22" in diameter, 10" deep. Gray-brown sandy fill. One Vosburg point associated, probably intrusive.
- Feature 3. Basin-shaped, diameter 15", depth about 3 inches. Brown fill with a few flecks of charcoal and fire-cracked stones.
- Feature 4. Basin-shaped, diameter 14", depth 8". Brown sandy fill, containing firestones and some charcoal. A Jack's Reef Corner-notched point associated.
- Feature 5. Basin-shaped, 12" in diameter and 13" deep. Gray sandy fill.
- Feature 6. Basin-shaped. Diameter 22", depth 10". Gray-black fill.
- Features 7, 8. These pertain to Archaic occupations.
- Feature 9. Basin-shaped. Diameter 16", depth 17", Gray sandy fill. Five dentate-stamped body sherds associated.
- Feature 10. Shallow depression filled with fire-cracked stones. About 3' in diameter. Contents include calcined bone fragments, retouched flake knives, a Jack's Reef Corner-notched point.
- Feature 11. Oval depression 36" by 12" in oral measurements and 4" deep. Contents: brown fill, firestones, and 2 Jack's Reef Corner-notched points.
- Feature 12. Basin-shaped. Diameter 18", depth 4", Contents: gray-brown fill, cracked cobbles, charcoal specks, ash, flint chips, 4 cord-malleated sherds.
- Feature 13. Basin-shaped. Diameter 26", depth 6", Fill--dark brown, containing firecracked stones, calcined bone bits, and tiny potsherds.
- Feature 14. Oblong depression, 64" in length and 36" in width. Depth 35". Contents dark brown fill, drills, bone bits, flint chips, an Otter Creek point (intrusive).
- Feature 15. Basin-shaped. Diameter 19", depth 5". Contents brown fill, firestones, bone fragments, Jack's Reef Pentagonal point.

Knox Site

- Features 1,2. Small (12" in diameter) and shallow (about 4" thick) intersecting hearths containing fire-cracked stones, ash, and flint chips.
- Feature 3. Basin-shaped, 16" in diameter and 27" deep. Contents: brown sandy fill, fire stones, and a lump of green clay.
- Feature 4. A large depression 36" by 48" in rim dimensions and 12" deep, containing many fire-cracked stones, some charcoal, and a corded body sherd.

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The Nassau County Museum of Natural History, Edward Patterson, Metropolitan Chapter, curator, has begun the publication of a series called *The Research Newsletter*. No. 1 is "A Stratified Ceramic Sample from the Muskeeta Cove Site" by Bert Salwen of the Metropolitan Chapter and Ann Harvey. The 15-page report is concerned with the classification of 254 sherds into 13 categories, most of them with known cultural affiliations.

Salwin's doctoral dissertation "Sea Levels and the Archaic Archaeology of the Northeast Coast of the United States," a significant study for students of the Northeast, is now available in microfilm, \$3.95, and xerography, \$13.75 from University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING NONABORIGINAL HISTORIC SITES*

Charles F. Hayes III

Lewis H. Morgan Chapter

On this fiftieth anniversary of the existence of the New York State Archeological Association it is perhaps appropriate to speculate upon possible future functions and interests of the organization. Without doubt these will be even more varied than they are at present. One new area of investigation will be the study and analysis of non-Indian or non-aboriginal archeological sites. It is the intent of this paper to discuss this subject with special reference to the part to be played by professional and nonprofessional members of this association.

According to Article II of the N.Y.S.A.A. Constitution (1965), "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. . ." The wording of this statement would certainly include non-aboriginal sites research. Originally the paragraph specified "aboriginal occupants," but in the 1960's several foresighted N.Y.S.A.A. members sought a constitutional change because of the increasing activity on historic sites throughout the state and the nation.

For the purposes of this paper the definition of a non-aboriginal site will be that suggested by Bernard Fontana (1965:63) as published in *American Antiquity*. He proposes that the term should be used for ". . .sites that involve Indians only in a minor way or not at all. The artifact assemblages are wholly or almost wholly non-Indian. The culture history derived from the analysis of such sites is our own (that is, non-aboriginal) history." Although this definition was proposed primarily for the West, particularly Arizona, one can easily find parallels in New York, with pioneer farm sites, for example, taking the place of ranch occupations.

Historic sites archeology has been going on in the Genesee region for well over fifty years, but the emphasis has been on Indian sites producing primarily non-Indian artifacts. In the future these studies, however, will be invaluable to those studying the continuum of trade goods of both Indian and non-Indian settlements. As a result of this record of historic Indian site archeology members of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter of the N.Y.S.A.A. helped initiate and participated in an Historic Sites Symposium sponsored by the New Windsor Cantonment, Vails Gate, N. Y., April 2, 1966. This meeting was attended by approximately 125 persons. It was a chance for both professional and nonprofessional archeologists to meet and exchange ideas with people involved with the administration and restoration of historic sites including forts, houses, and military camps. Papers were presented on both Indian and non-Indian sites. The success of this meeting indicated the necessity for another session in 1967, a means to publish some of the papers presented at the 1966 meeting, and, finally, for increased communication with members of the New York State Archeological Association and other archeologists throughout the Northeast.

The major problem which has faced those interested in non-aboriginal sites archeology is a general one involving its proper place within the framework of archeology and anthropology. At one time historic sites archeology, whether Indian or non-aboriginal, did not equate with that of prehistoric studies. This is only natural because of the relative recency of the historic period in the New World and the belief that very little could be gained from sites once trade goods were introduced. Time, archeological sophistication, and the increasingly close relationship between archeology and anthropology have changed this attitude. In the past there have been investigators primarily trained in archeology and archeologically trained historians. Today, however, the archeologists usually have been trained as anthropologists first, with subsequent specialization in archeology. Some historians, too, are becoming familiar with anthropological methodology rather than merely archeological

*This paper was presented at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the New York State Archeological Association in Rochester, New York, April 23, 1966.

technique. This new emphasis gives one a broader perspective of the study of both Indians and non-Indians when applied to our archeological interests here in New York State.

What are some of the problems with which we become involved in non-aboriginal sites? In the first place there is a segment of uninformed and uninterested public. This is the public which so many times is asked to support archeological programs through support of museums and universities. Support for prehistoric studies is easier to explain because the average person realizes that this is the only way we can seek out the unknown. Information on historic sites, particularly non-aboriginal, is often believed to be entirely confined to the written records. Another problem closely related to the above is the unawareness of the local historians of the kind of data that archeology can reveal in order to supplement the written record.

The ever-present salvage problem is as much a part of non-aboriginal site archeology as it is of Indian sites. New highways, dams, and housing developments encroach upon historic sites with a rapidity that often leaves the archeologist behind in his salvage plans. Added to this is the fact that the archeologist is often prepared for the salvage of Indian sites by being able to consult previous surveys. The relative recency of the concern for non-aboriginal sites frequently leaves the archeologist unaware that there is a site that may be destroyed until it is too late.

The handling of the archeological data and artifacts pose problems to those required to write up the reports. A variety of special talents are needed, especially to pinpoint information on manufacturing techniques of artifacts. Often the archeologist nearly becomes an editor in his compilation of these diverse detailed reports. This situation has also become common in prehistoric archeology, in respect to studies involving biological, chemical, or physical analyses. The problem could be potentially greater in historic sites archeology. Other complications involving handling of the artifacts include questions of the proper classification of ceramics, long range preservation of metal artifacts, measurements in inches or centimeters, and restoration techniques. These problems can be solved, but at some point there is going to have to be a consensus about many details of methodology. Better communication should result from open discussion of mutual problems.

What can be proposed that will aid the development of non-aboriginal sites archeology? To begin, at the local level chapters should promote an interest in projects, particularly surveys, among their membership. This type of activity should include the contacting of local historians in order to obtain documentary data so vital to the designation of a non-aboriginal site as worthy of sampling or excavation.

Once it is understood what sites have potential value to New York archeology, there will be opportunity for professional and nonprofessional archeologists to cooperate in initiating excavation programs that will extract the maximum amount of information for the effort expended. Many non-aboriginal sites are large and, as in the case of many Indian sites on record, can only be sampled or partially excavated. The resources of the professional archeologist attached to a museum or university, coupled with the many details that the nonprofessional can attend to on the local level, should provide for satisfactory historic sites programs.

Here at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences a portion of several archeological field seasons have been devoted to surveying, sampling, or excavating non-aboriginal sites in the Genesee region (Guthe 1960) (Hayes 1965, 1966) (Wood 1966). This activity will be expanded in the seasons to follow. Recently the Museum has installed an introductory exhibit on historic sites archeology in the hope that the public can be made aware that it is part of the Anthropology Division's research program (Barber 1966). In addition to this field work, laboratory analyses are being instituted which, it is hoped, will enable professional and nonprofessional archeologists to understand the artifact variations. Requests have gone out, and material has been received, for the study and photographing of non-Indian ceramic varieties. Eventually it may be possible to establish a registry of these ceramics as well as other artifacts associated with the life of the common man in western

New York particularly during the first half of the nineteenth century. Such information exists in part in some historical documents, but only through archeological investigation will we be able to fill in the details. Perhaps such archeological activity can supplement the current data concerning what is termed the "age of homespun" (van Wagenen 1963) (University of the State of New York 1965).

There is still a great deal to be learned concerning the techniques and concepts used in non-aboriginal sites archeology. The methodology utilized at Indian sites can be brought to non-aboriginal sites with success in most instances. New techniques and concepts, however will have to be developed through time and perhaps their refinement will contribute to the anthropological study of man's development in New York State.

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The Chenango Chapter began its 8th year of publication with "Ninemile Swamps Sites" by Allan Gardner; in its August number. This excellent series, reproduced in ditto, is profusely illustrated. Each number describes significant artifacts or a site and the artifacts it produces. Much important material has thus been recorded, very little of which has otherwise received the attention it deserves.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
New York State Archeological Association
Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences
April 22, 23, 24, 1966

Executive Committee Meeting:

The meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Friday, April 22. President Marian E. White called the meeting to order at 8:20 p.m. The following officers, chapter presidents, and trustees were present:

Marian E. White (Houghton and Morgan Chapters)
Henry Wemple (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
Daniel M. Barber (Morgan Chapter)
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rice (Auringer-Seelye Chapter)
John Stillman (Chenango Chapter)
Theodore Whitney (Chenango Chapter)
Thomas Lamphear (Houghton Chapter)
F. Newton Miller (Metropolitan Chapter)
Kenneth Robinson (Mid-Hudson Chapter)
Mrs. Edmond Drake (Mid-Hudson Chapter)
Charles F. Hayes III (Morgan Chapter)
William S. Cornwell (Morgan Chapter)
Charles F. Wray (Morgan Chapter)
Harold Zoch (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
Earl Casler (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

Others:

Louis A. Brennan, Editor, THE BULLETIN
William E. Forney, Hospitality
R. Arthur Johnson, Chairman, Fellowship and Awards Committee

1. The appointment of Michael J. Ripton as secretary pro tempore was made by President White.
2. The minutes of the 1965 Annual Meeting were read and approved.

Old Business

3. The question of printing new stationary was raised and a discussion followed.
4. Membership-at-large forms were discussed by Earl Casler who said that Charles Gillette was preparing a quantity of them for the Association.
5. The Association Constitution was discussed whereupon William Cornwell made the following motion, "That the Constitution be printed in the form to be submitted to the membership at the next annual meeting," so that if approved, it will not have to go through another printing before distribution. Seconded by Earl Casler. Motion carried. As a part of this motion, it was agreed that the form of printing be left to the Association officers to decide.
6. Chapter Constitutions. Chairman Henry Wemple reported that the Chenango Chapter constitution was about ready to be printed. Kenneth Robinson reported that the Mid-Hudson Chapter had some work to do on their constitution. President White was to appoint a committee to work with the six remaining chapters whose constitutions had not been in final form by this time.

New Business

7. The location of future annual meetings was discussed, and F. Newton Miller gave a report of the coming Eastern States Archeological Federation meeting in New York City. The N.Y.S.A.A and the Metropolitan Chapter are co-hosts for this event to take place November 4, 5, and 6. It will be held at the City Squire Motor Inn, Broadway at 51st St., a good location and a reasonably priced motel, with all E.S.A.F, functions in one building.

After a lengthy discussion of the location of the next N.Y.S.A.A. annual meeting, President White asked the Chenango Chapter to investigate future possibilities of being host, and a desire was expressed to have the 1967 meeting in Long Island. The date was set for April 21-23, 1967.

Committee Reports

8. Local Arrangements Chairman Michael Ripton briefly reviewed the plans for the current annual meeting. President White thanked the Morgan Chapter and the Rochester Museum for being co-hosts to the 1966 Annual Meeting.
Charles Wray, Program Chairman, said that the full program of speakers was due to contacting speakers months prior to the meeting so that talks could be written and slides prepared,
9. Nominating Committee. No verbal report. (See Business Meeting.)
10. Fellowship and Awards Committee Chairman R, Arthur Johnson gave the results of the committee decision. Fellowships were awarded to Robert A. Ricklis (Morgan Chapter), Edward J. Kaeser (Metropolitan Chapter), Charles F. Hayes III (Morgan Chapter), and Robert E. Funk (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter).
Special recognition was given Donald Lenig and William A. Ritchie.
Charles Wray proposed that a special award be given George B. Selden Jr. for his long years of research concerning the influence of the French in New York and because he is the only known living charter member of the Association. The committee agreed.
11. Chapters and Membership, Earl Casler, Chairman, reported that the N.Y.S.A.A. was represented in a booth at the N.Y.S, Librarians Association meeting last year. No further action has been reported from the Central New York Archeological Society. The committee recommended a wider circulation of annual meeting notices to groups outside the Association, and that outside organizations be invited to attend at least the annual meetings of the Association, President White indicated that present membership was 430 and that this did not reflect the increased interest in New York archeology. She added that archeologists on the state payroll should be invited to instruct members in better field techniques at chapter meetings. They could come on their expense accounts. The question of a membership drive will be given careful thought prior to the next meeting.
12. Finance Committee. Beulah Rice, Chairman, said that the N.Y.S.A.A. was in an apparent financial slump and that a further charge of \$2.00 might bring the accounts closer to what we should have on deposit. Further discussion was postponed to later in the meeting,
13. Publications. Charles Hayes, Chairman, gave the committee's decision to change the printer of THE BULLETIN from Moxon Printing to Braun- Brumfield, Inc., in Michigan, suggesting an 8-1/2 x 11" size, self-cover, unjustified margin, beginning July, 1966. There was no budget increase indicated. In regard to *Occasional Papers*. William S. Cornwell was reappointed editor and authorized an assistant editor to get the Stewart Papers ready for press. *Researches and Transactions* did not have an editor nor were there any manuscripts submitted. Investigation of the possibility of state aid was discussed regarding *Researches and Transactions*.

14. Reprinting Publications. After a discussion of reprinting out-of-print publications of the N.Y.S.A.A. and some owned by the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, and others by the N.Y.S.A.A, exclusively, it was proposed by President White that the N.Y.S.A.A, officers be authorized to continue to make an agreement with the Krause Reprint Corporation for reprinting the publications. Seconded by Thomas Lamphear. Motion carried.
15. Constitutional Changes. Henry Wemple, Chairman, moved that the phrase "Roberts Rules of Order, Revised" be substituted for "Cushing's Manual" in Article XI - Rulings and the words "at least" be stricken from Article VI, line 5. Seconded by Kenneth Robinson. Motion carried.
 A Metropolitan Chapter memorandum was read regarding the impracticability of the provision of Chapter V, paragraph 2, subparagraph (c) of the N.Y.S.A.A. By-Laws which states that the Publication Committee "shall have the duty of reviewing and recommending to the Executive Committee the approval of all manuscripts to be published in the *Researches and Transactions* and all other publications of the Association President White appointed a committee of three, chaired by William S. Cornwell, to revise this section and report at the Business Meeting on the Sunday following.
16. Procedural Changes. President White brought forth the need to have a second Executive Committee meeting each year. General agreement was expressed and a second Executive Committee meeting will be scheduled for November or December, 1966.
17. Other: The loss of the secretarial records for the past year was discussed.
 Henry Wemple motioned for adjournment at 12:15 a.m. Seconded by Kenneth Robinson. Carried.

Michael J. Ripton
Secretary Pro Tempore

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Business Meeting:

The business meeting was held on Sunday, April 24. President Marian E. White called the meeting to order at 9:54 a.m.

1. The first order of business was to appoint Michael Ripton the secretary pro tempore for the meeting.
2. President White appointed Kenneth Robinson and Charles Pierce as tellers to count the ballots.
3. Theodore Whitney motioned to accept the minutes of the previous business meeting as printed in THE BULLETIN No. 35. Seconded by Louis A. Brennan. Carried.
4. The Secretary's Report was brief, giving the facts that the membership was currently 430, with 125 registered at the 1966 Annual Meeting and 108 attending the banquet.
5. The Treasurer's Report was read by Henry Wemple in the absence of the Treasurer; Earl Casler moved to accept the report as read. Seconded by Henry Wemple. Carried.
6. Chapter Reports. Representatives of the following chapters read and submitted their annual reports to the secretary of the Association. Auringer-Seelye, Chenango, Houghton, Metropolitan, Mid-Hudson, Morgan, Orange County, and Van Epps-Hartley. No report was received from the Long Island Chapter.
7. F. Newton Miller and Sigfus Olafson commented on the forthcoming Eastern States Archeological Federation meeting, to be held November 4-6, 1966, at the City Squire Motor Inn in New York City. Edward J. Kaeser (Metropolitan chapter) [replacing Richard Wingerson who was appointed but will be out of the country] is in charge of exhibits and is interested in hearing from exhibitors prior to September. A cocktail party is

planned. Papers will include a "Symposium on Early Man." Mauck Brammer is in charge of program.

8. Committee Reports:

Local Arrangements. After a successful meeting, as this one was, the committee will make a full report of the necessary preparations, per capita costs, etc., for the next host chapter to use as a guideline.

Nominating. "There are many talented people in the Association who would have admirably filled the offices had we been able to persuade them to do so. They were unable to fit the obligations of the positions into their already busy lives, but we did manage to persuade a few of them to run for office and we are most grateful and proud that these people are willing to serve." Nominated were

- President Marian E. White
- Vice President..... Thomas P. Weinman
- Henry Wemple
- Malcolm Willard
- Secretary..... Michael J. Ripton
- Treasurer..... F. Newton Miller
- E.S.A.F. Representative... Louis A. Brennan

The report was submitted by the chairman, Jean Farwell.

Awards and Fellowship Committee. R. Arthur Johnson and Stanley Vanderlaan were co-chairmen. Fellowship awards were given to Robert Ricklis, Edward J. Kaeser, Charles F. Hayes III, and Robert E. Funk. Special mention was made for Donald Lenig and William A. Ritchie. George B. Selden Jr. was given special recognition for his many years of service in the field of history and for being the only known living charter member of the Association.

Chapters and Membership Committee. Chairman Earl Casler reported on the Association activities at the New York State Librarians Association meeting. Inquiries concerning membership are coming from Plattsburg and Otego, New York. The committee recommended that chapters and officers extend invitations to other organizations to join the N.Y.S.A.A, and ask them to the annual meeting.

The Executive Committee directed this committee to contact Plattsburgh and Otego further regarding future chapter affiliation and the state university departments of anthropology concerning membership.

President White suggested that we send information and application blanks for distribution at the E.S.A.F. meeting in New York this year.

Program Committee. Charles Wray reported that the secret for a good program is to write the speakers early to give them plenty of time to prepare their talk and contact all the chapters for speakers.

- 9. Henry Wemple made a resolution thanking Michael J. Ripton, Charles F. Wray, the Morgan Chapter, and the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences for a smooth program and a good time in Rochester. Seconded by Sigfus Olafson. Carried.
- 10. A discussion of the business meeting itself followed with recommendations that it be retained on the third day of the annual meeting. William S. Cornwell asked if a business meeting was necessary. This was discussed and most persons present agreed that there was a great deal of duplication. It was decided that the next Executive Committee meeting would be held in November or December, 1966, and that the second Executive Committee would be held in April, 1967 at the regular time, and at that time there would be a combination business meeting with chapter reports, etc. The Sunday of the annual meeting time should be left for field trips.
- 11. President White said that we should formulate, in addition to the Program Committee, an Education and Planning Committee to look into what we should be doing to develop programs of education within the State.

- 12. Publication Committee. Chairman Charles F, Hayes reported that we are going to change the printer for THE BULLETIN from the Moxon Printing to Braun- Brumfield, Inc., and provide for a hard cover, 8-1/2 x 11" size, at an annual budget of \$800.00. This change will become effective July 1.

The *Occasional Papers*, under the editorship of William S. Cornwell having been authorized an assistant editor; Volkert Veeder will assist in the publication of the Stewart Papers.

The *Researches and Transactions* are currently without manuscripts or funds.

The problem of reprinting out-of-print publications of the Association will be negotiated by the Association officers,

A complete report of the publications committee will be written as soon as negotiations with Braun- Brumfield, Inc., are complete.

- 13. The Finance Committee. Mrs. Beulah Rice, Chairman, said that a dues change or increase was in order. A report of the special three-man committee was made by chairman, William S. Cornwell. A proposal for separate Association dues and chapter dues was made. However, due to the complexity of the wording, it was returned to committee to be discussed at the next executive committee meeting and prepared in final form for voting. F. Newton Miller made a motion that this matter be returned to committee. Seconded by William S. Cornwell. Carried.

- 14. The Metropolitan Chapter memorandum was discussed. The constitution states that the Executive Committee must approve all manuscripts to be published by the Association and this is impractical in the consideration of a periodical like THE BULLETIN. The relationship between the Editor and the Publications Chairman was discussed at length, and it was decided that a copy of all manuscripts be sent the Publications Chairman prior to publication, but not necessarily in a way to hold up production. The Publications Committee will decide the character, size, and tone of all Association publications.

- 15. The Tellers Report. In the annual election of officers, the following were elected.

PresidentMarian E. White
 Vice PresidentHenry Wemple
 SecretaryMichael J. Ripton
 TreasurerF. Newton Miller
 E.S.A.F. Representative .Louis A. Brennan

- 16. The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m. Motion by Henry Wemple. Seconded by F. Newton Miller.

Michael J. Ripton
 Secretary Pro Tempore

With its new Bulletin-like format and improved technical production, Morgan Chapter's *Newsletter* has moved well beyond the function of supplying miscellaneous information into the realm of the archeological journal. Lead articles in recent issues have been "The Meyer's Site," "The Brick Pit at Boughton Hill," and "The Scaccia Site."

The *Newsletter* is one of a number of publications which back up state and regional publications for longer work. The amount of archeological writing is steadily increasing, and publications like the *Newsletter* and the Che nango Chapter reports fill a need.

THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Marian E. White	President
Harry Wemple	Vice President
Michael J. Ripton	Secretary
F. Newton Miller	Treasurer
Louis A. Brennan	E.S.A.F. Representative

PUBLICATIONS

Researches and Transactions

Occasional Papers William S. Cornwell, Editor; Volkert Veeder, Assistant Editor
The Bulletin

Editor	Assistant Editor	Publications Chairman
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