

THE BULLETIN

Number 62 November 1974

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INTIMATIONS OF PALEO-HUNTER

THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



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NOVEMBER 1974



NEW YORK STATE

THE

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NYAC - FRIEND OR FOE? *

Marian E. White

Frederick Houghton Chapter

The New York Archaeological Council or NYAC has been in existence for two years. After our organizational meeting on April 1, 1972, to discuss the need for a new group concerned with the future of New York archeology, we have followed with six additional all day meetings held regularly at Syracuse. Much of our meeting time has been spent discussing our purposes and the pros and cons of a second organization separate from the NYSAA.

We decided initially that our membership should consist of archeologists employed by institutions and professing a concern with New York archeology. We are professional archeologists in the sense that our living depends upon the status of archeological endeavors within the State. Not all NYAC members engage in active research in New York but every member must be concerned with public archeology here and willing to work and attend meetings on its behalf. Forty-four archeologists have declared their interest. Our officers have been: Marian E. White, President; Bert Salwen, Vice-President; Lily Bergs, Secretary; and Charles Hayes, Treasurer. The latter two have been replaced by Carl Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer. There is an election under way.

Nearly every NYAC member is also a member of the NYSAA and many have been closely associated with NYSAA activities. Therefore from the beginning we discussed whether the NYSAA could accomplish the purposes of concern to us or whether a second organization was desirable. As our purposes became more clearly defined we concluded that the differences in the interests of avocational archeologists and professional archeologists made a group composed of the latter complementary to the former. (Note: The author would welcome a dialogue on this subject in these pages or through correspondence).

Some of the goals which we have proposed for ourselves which differ from those of NYSAA are:

1. We are an action group and require incorporated status.
2. We hope to propose legislation for the benefit of archeology.
3. We will establish standards and help maintain quality control on any NYAC contract or project.
4. We will eventually coordinate our research efforts to help fill in some of the informational gaps for certain parts of the State.

Clearly many of these activities will have to await their turn since more urgent matters have come to the fore.

There are two interests which we expressly do not plan to pursue. We do not intend to have scholarly meetings such as the NYSAA Annual Meeting. Nor do we anticipate a program of publications like that of the NYSAA with the *Bulletin* and *The Research and Transactions*. In other words our group does not focus on the contents and findings of archeology. We concentrate on public archeology.

In sum, we may be identified as a long range action group whose purpose is to improve the state and status of New York archeology by using our institutional affiliation to lend more power to the position of archeology. The power of the NYSAA lies in its strength of membership and its wide geographical distribution of members who are taxpayers and voters. It follows from the difference in size that NYAC can and does respond more quickly to emergencies and can have meetings more frequently.

The work of NYAC is conducted through a committee structure in which the committees are expected to operate and initiate between regular meetings. In addition to our Executive Committee, there are the following Standing Committees: Financial, Legislative Planning,

*A version of this paper was presented at the 1974 Annual Meeting of the New York State Archeological Association. Published in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee.

COVER ILLUSTRATION: Paleo-hunter pattern artifacts from Westchester County. Top point is from the Devereux site on the Sound. Others are from the Piping Rock site at the mouth of the Croton River. The Devereux point and the white quartz point just below it are fluted on both faces. The other lanceolates are believed to be transitional between Paleo-hunter fluted points and a proposed post-Paleo horizon of triangles, or simply unfluted types.

Primary and Secondary School Education, Public Understanding and Publicity.

Ad hoc Committees such as the Indian Burial Committee, and the Antiquities Board Committee are established as needed. Two special posts are those of environmental Coordinator and National Register and Environmental Bond Coordinator.

Our meetings consist mainly of Committee reports. Once we held an extraordinary session on a Sunday morning to discuss field methods of site survey with special reference to highway survey. No aspect of field techniques has changed more in recent years than that of how to locate archeological sites under diverse conditions and how to assess the results. The purpose of our group discussion was to move toward a consensus on how to standardize our survey techniques so that the results of all our surveys might be comparable or usable. These discussions have only just begun.

Our major work to date may be summarized under three topics: legislation, environment, and preservation.

Our legislative activity on the Federal level has been the staunch and sustained support of HR 296, the Moss-Bennett or Archeology Preservation Bill. This bill permits the use of Federal funds up to several million per year to carry out excavations of archeological sites which are to undergo destruction from Federal activities. It passed the House of Representatives on May 6, 1974, and has been signed by the President.

I am convinced that joint and repeated efforts of the NYSAA and NYAC in working for this legislation for several years were directly responsible for the fact that 11 U.S. Representatives from New York State were cosponsors of the bill, a record exceeded by only one other State.

On the State level we have been in continual contact with the appropriate State Legislative Committees handling the Indian Burial Bill and the Antiquities Board Bill. The burial bill originated in the 1972-73 Legislative Session. Senator Bersani's Committee drafted the bill and we met, discussed, criticized, and reworked it. Our strategy was that a poor, ineffectual bill would be worse than no bill at all. Apparently we ended up on the same side as some Iroquois in opposing the weak bill which had been prepared. As late as April 2, we were told the bill was dead. The following week, without informing NYAC, who had requested notification, the bill was quietly slipped through the Assembly and then the Senate. This happened so rapidly that we could not express opposition until the bill went to the Governor where it is now awaiting a decision. [It was vetoed.]

The Antiquities Board Bill is much more familiar to the NYSAA membership. This bill was to provide for a Board in the State Education Department parallel to the Historic Preservation Board in Parks and Recreation. It also provided certain other advantages for archeology. Again it was during the 1972-73 Legislative session that this bill was not reported out of the Assembly Education Committee because of opposition in Parks and Recreation. NYAC officers met with Parks and Recreation and' with Member of Assembly Cook, sponsor of the bill. We continued to seek resolution of the points of disagreement, but to no avail. There was little interest in Education and active opposition in Parks and Recreation with the result that the bill died in Committee.

Our Legislative Planning Committee is considering the need for new legislation as well as trying to stimulate greater support for public archeology in all State agencies and in State University. Two points come through loud and clear: first, the legislature acts as if it knows more about archeology than the archeologists, and it behooves us to get to know them well enough to make it clear that ours is a specialized field; second, we must keep a strong and independent private sector with spokesmen like NYAC and NYSAA because our state agencies, who are interested in archeology, are in a politically vulnerable position. Private individuals and organizations will have to lead the fight for archeology.

The second focus of activity has been environmental protection for cultural resources which include archeology. In New York State this protection takes place through the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements required by NEPA on all federally funded projects or certificates of environmental compatibility required under State Law for certain public utility projects. We lack the laws of a number of states whereby State or even all public construction projects require environmental statements. The purpose is to identify cultural resources which will be affected and mitigate the impact through a series of options ranging from preservation by avoidance through salvage excavation. The Archeology Preservation Bill previously mentioned will

make this purpose a reality where archeological sites are concerned, since it will permit use of Federal funds to mitigate the impact. Up until the present mitigating the effects has been largely confined to Highway and Reservoir projects.

Long before decisions on mitigating effects are made, the cultural resources need to be identified. This identification should start as early as possible in the planning process. In nearly every case there should be an archeological-historical survey early enough to permit avoidance of destruction by revised planning. The EIS (Draft, EIS, Final EIS) should address itself to what cultural resources are threatened and how this threat will be mitigated.

NYAC has been working with the Division of Historic Preservation to help inform them on archeological sites threatened by Federal projects. We receive notices through DHP and respond about known or potential archeological sites. We also prepare statements and inventories for planning and for DEIS's. Usually a survey of the area is recommended. A major concern here is the fact that the number of surveys actually getting accomplished is far less than it should be and we have not yet identified all the ways the agencies have found of avoiding the survey. We have been trying to make the arrangements for the surveys so that different archeologists' procedures will be uniform or interchangeable and quality control can be maintained. From the surveys will come the beginning of a central computerized site file which will be the nucleus for a statewide central site location data bank. Every archeologist is urged to contribute site information. NYAC will provide the site forms upon request. Any site reported may be designated "restricted" to insure that the information is used only for site preservation purposes.

Thanks to the cooperation of DHP, NYAC has gained some measure of input and control over what Federal projects are being planned, but we are not yet effectively using the Environmental Protection laws for the full benefit of preserving archeological resources. We would appreciate any information you can provide our Environmental Coordinator Ellis McDowell of SUNY College at Cortland about your activities with environmental affairs or EIS'.

Another important by-product of NYAC's serving as a clearinghouse for surveys and environmental business is control to keep the State's archeological resources safe from out-of-Staters, especially environmental staff archeologists who are uninformed and who lack a sustained interest in New York archeology. Our aim is to maximize the useful data coming from these environmental studies so that they are useful for future research as well as the present exigency.

The preservation of archeological resources is the final NYAC focus. There are two major legislative tools available to archeologists to further the preservation of archeological sites. One consists of the Environmental Laws and Regulations already mentioned. The second is a special site status either through the National Register of Historic Sites, or the New York State Education law, which protects sites on State property. These tools if used by archeologists can greatly increase the number of archeological sites preserved.

At present we are using these tools effectively only in the Highway Salvage Program which we are working to change in principle to the Highway Preservation Program. Under the new direction, sites will be identified early in the planning stage so that the Highway can be routed around them. This goal is in sight on two or three major highway projects (which are covered in the papers which follow) due to the increased funding for the 1973 Highway program which for the first time used eligible Federal funds. NYAC played the major role in effecting this change.

National Register status has been given to two archeological sites threatened with destruction. We are awaiting the conclusions of these test cases. National Register status is stronger than the protection of sites through their presence on State property since the former has well worked-out procedures which have been applied many times nationwide. The New York State Education Law has never been tested.

If any archeological site is threatened by Federal activities, we urge you to contact myself or the Division of Historical Preservation or both immediately so that we may consider the best way to preserve the site. It has been done and it can continue to be done if you'll work with us as eyes and ears all over the state. We must not wait for the threat to present itself but must foresee that all our sites will be gone in time if we do not work for their preservation. Therefore, NYAC has begun to prepare nominations for the National Register and for the DHP State Site

Survey. We have also nominated sites for purchase under the State Conservation Bond and the first three are now getting serious consideration by the State Committee.

Many of the archeologists in NYAC are seriously asking whether in the future excavation should be confined to sites threatened with destruction. This is a key ethical question in a preservation program. Such a view is by no means NYAC policy for we feel any stated policy would trespass on a researcher's right to choose his project. Nevertheless, most of us are greatly concerned at the tremendous loss of sites from a combination of factors. Preservation rather than excavation is the heart of a policy on the wise use of archeological resources so that we can maximize the data for future archeological research.

Since NYAC's overall statement of purpose is to improve the status of New York archeology, it is appropriate to characterize the present condition in the public sector, i.e. the two State Agencies who employ archeologists, the State Museum and the Division of Historic Preservation. We have the same number of permanent archeological positions which we had five or ten years ago, although there has been internal rearrangement. The number of temporary employees may have increased somewhat overall but basically there is the same level of funding, except for the highway program where the main increase has been in Federal funds.

A status quo or no-growth condition is a matter of grave concern when the general climate for growth is favorable. We can characterize that climate, both nationwide and statewide, as very supportive for allied interests, such as preservation and national history. Witness the Bicentennial plans and funds. Federal and State preservation budgets are steadily increasing, but the amount going to archeology remains miniscule in New York.

A number of other States have been able to take advantage of the recent Federal laws to add additional archeologists and expanded programs. In particular, we should look at the records and the means of accomplishment in Florida, North Carolina, Texas, and New Jersey. Then NYAC and NYSAA should plan a strategy of meaningful support to get behind our State archeologists and their programs so that New York keeps its position of the top researched State in the Northeast. " Together we can make it happen."

THE ROUND TOP SITE
An Early Owasco Horticultural Stage

Michael F. Laccetti

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

Introduction

The excavation in 1958 of several flat-bottomed cache pits filled with refuse at the Round Top site, Endicott, New York, preceded a succession of excavations of this heavily occupied Owasco settlement. Four seasons of investigation by the writer of the site, situated on a bank of the Susquehanna River and at the foot of a hill called Round Top, have produced evidence of traditions basic to Iroquoian settlements.

Among the important aspects emerging from this Early Owasco component was the practice of corn-bean hoe tillage now known to have been earlier than previously reported (Laccetti, 1965, p. 17). Excavation by other local amateur archeologists have yielded similar cultural materials of these Owasco peoples and the resulting observations in this report are of the site ceramics, industrial technology and subsistence patterns of hunting, fishing, gathering and horticulture. Further coordinated excavations by the New York State Science Service under the supervision of W. A. Ritchie, have provided conclusive evidence of an Owasco settlement interacting with a Middle to Late Woodland cultural horizon, the Clemson Island phase of Pennsylvania at Round Top, and a major component in the Owasco settlement sequence in the Northeast has also been described from the evidence.

Chronological placement of the Round Top site is between the Turnbull or Willow Tree Component (955 A.D. \pm 250) of the transitional Hunters Home phase in the Mohawk Valley and

the Maxon-Derby site. Culturally it fits within the Carpenter Brook phase, while reflecting the termination of the Point Peninsula phase.

Ceramics

The material cultural elements of the occupation have linkages to and traces of indigenous and well-known Owasco traditions including those of Carpenter Brook and Jack's Reef, and include the appearance of Clemson Island phase ceramics elements. The pottery of Round Top possess affinities to the White site and, like the ceramics of the Willow Tree site, diverge from types within the continuity of Point Peninsula- Owasco ceramics. The traits carried over from Point Peninsula into Round Top ware are elongated corded bodies, conoidal bases and corded-stick patterns. Diagnostic Point Peninsula traits, interior rim channeling, dentate and rocker stamping, and coil fracture planes have disappeared. But modifications in rim, horizontal, cording and oblique and platted punctation relate the site to the Hunter's Home phase.

As an Owasco component, Round Top resembles the development at Carpenter Brook, whose cord-on-cord types, Key to ceramics at the Round Top Site like the Levanna, are abundantly present at Round Top. The cultural assemblage remained very stable during the occupation by Owasco groups, and Round Top pottery manifests little change in basic attributes and few departures from the traditional forms within the period of uninterrupted occupation. Some new ceramic influences are apparent in styliform and annular punctate decorative techniques, but it is clear that a continuum of pre-Owasco, then sporadic followed Alternate by intense Owasco and, finally, light post-Owasco occupation occurs on the site, as evidenced by the presence of Point Peninsula corded traits, the typologically uniform Early Owasco ceramics, the Late Owasco and finally the transitional Mohawk types of the Final Woodland Period Chance Focus. Decorative techniques of the Early Owasco period are predominantly in corded punctate (Pl. 1). Varied designs are impressed by the use of a cord-wrapped stick or paddle edge, angular or sharp incising tools, tubular or solid punches and linear stamps. Vessel surfaces are coarsely or lightly corded or slightly smoothed upward to outflaring rims. Interiors are often smooth but, if decorated, are like the exterior cording to the lips, with vertical or oblique impressions. When the laminations of sherds are distinct, they are darker than interior or exterior surfaces. Grit tempering consists of granitic materials often as admixtures with the flint of fragmented pebbles.

The short-stemmed, round-ended elbow pipes (Pl. 12, Figures 1-9) of fine, well-levigated paste that relate to the Owasco occupation are laminated in the early tradition of Owasco pottery shaped by the paddle and anvil method rather than the fillet construction of Point Peninsula ware.

Almost all recovered cord-on-cord sherds exhibit lips which are prevailingly flat and obliquely or transversely cord-marked. Necks and bodies of conoidal vessels have deep corded striations which are superimposed by corded-stick impressions that give the rim an irregular, crenellated effect, a characteristic found on other corded punctate types typical of Round Top pottery (Pl. 1, Figs. 1-2). The oblique corded impression of the sherd shown in Fig. 2 appears as a design on Hunter's Home potsherds but may have appeared in earlier ceramic phases; Fig. 3, with its smoothed-over corded surfaces, may indicate by its collar even earlier ceramic horizons.

A corded-punctate Owasco diagnostic trait is the herringbone design, found on larger vessels belonging to the major occupation. It typifies many other cord-on-cord vessels found

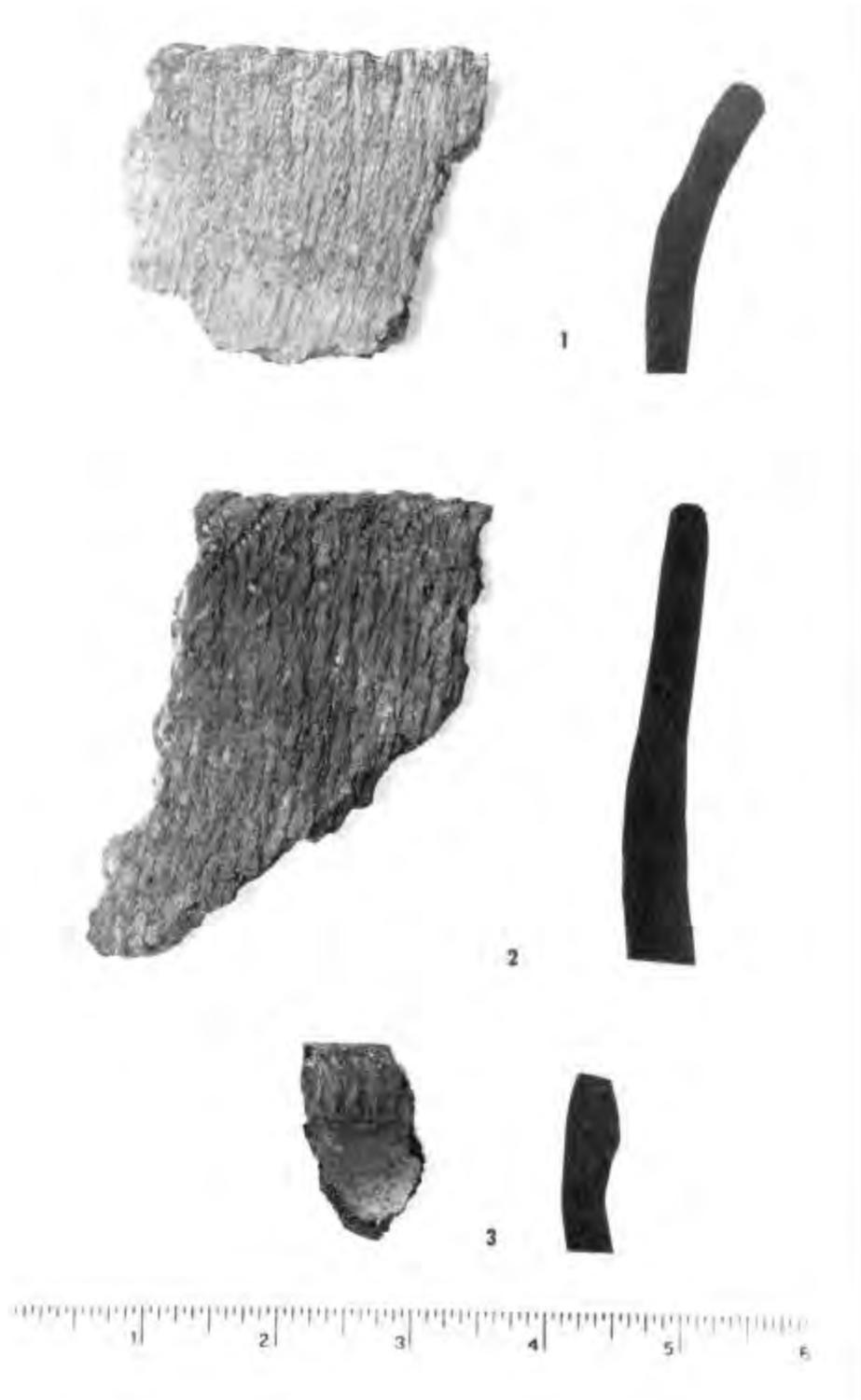


PLATE 1. Cord-on-cord decorative designs from the Round Top site. 1, crenellated cord-on-cord; 2, oblique corded impressions; 3, untyped corded collar sherd.



PLATE 2. Corded punctate: herringbone decoration combined with oblique plating.



PLATE 3. A corded-stick obliquely platted sherd.

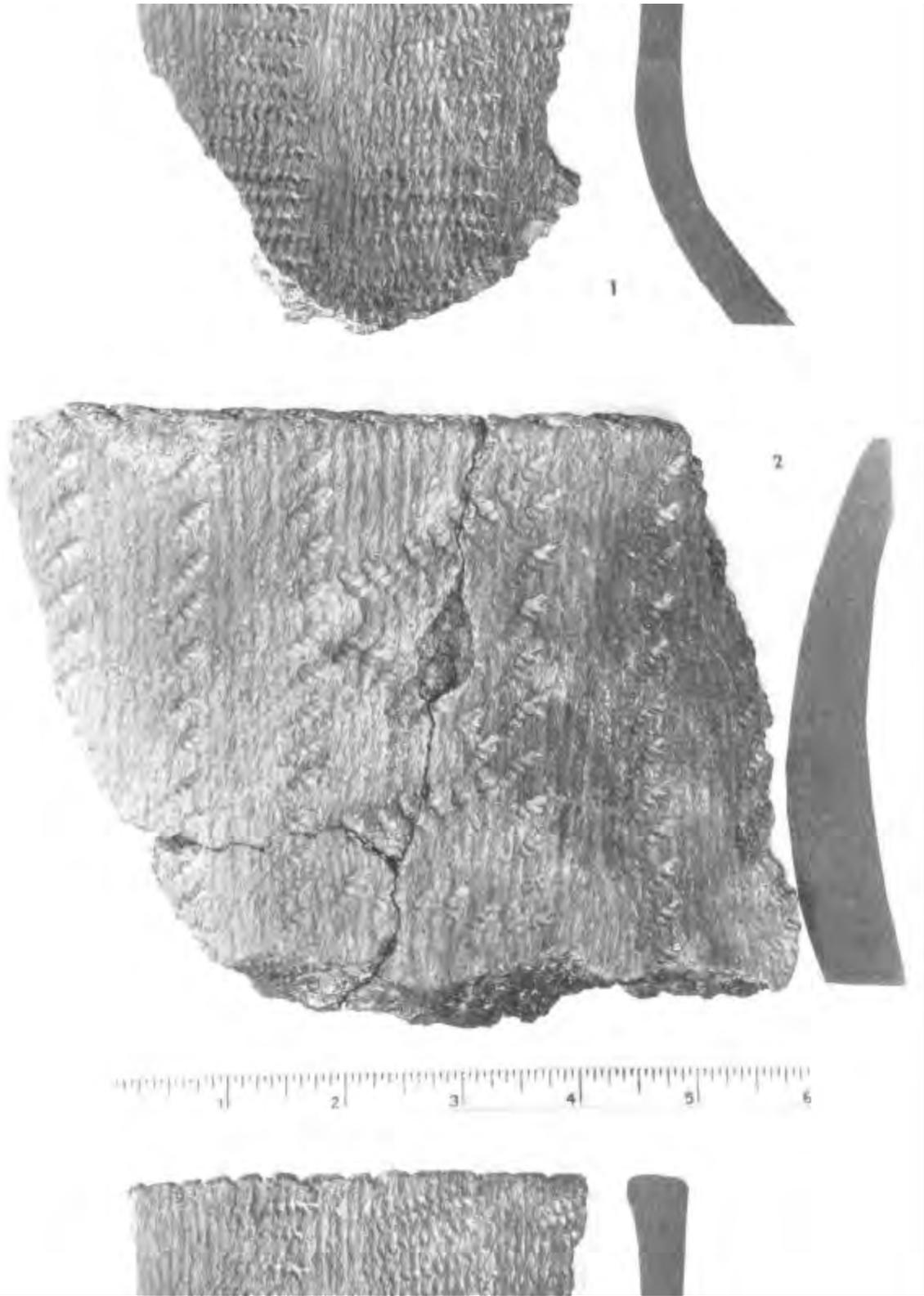


PLATE 4. Corded-stick vertical plating 1, crenellated and transverse rim punctation, plating technique with end of a cord-wrapped stick; 2, a vertical punctate with adjoining herringbone decoration.

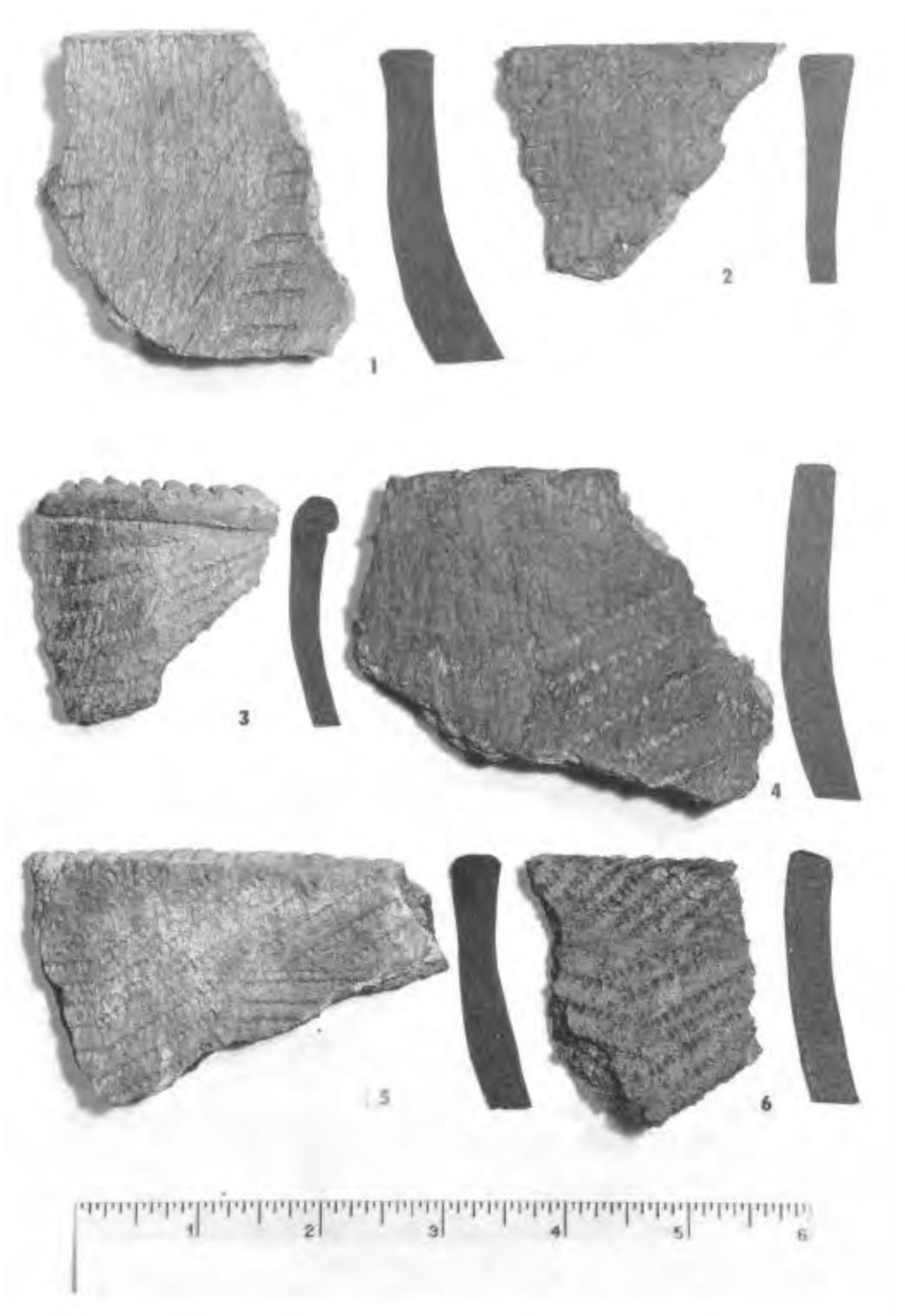


PLATE 5. Platted corded punctate variations.

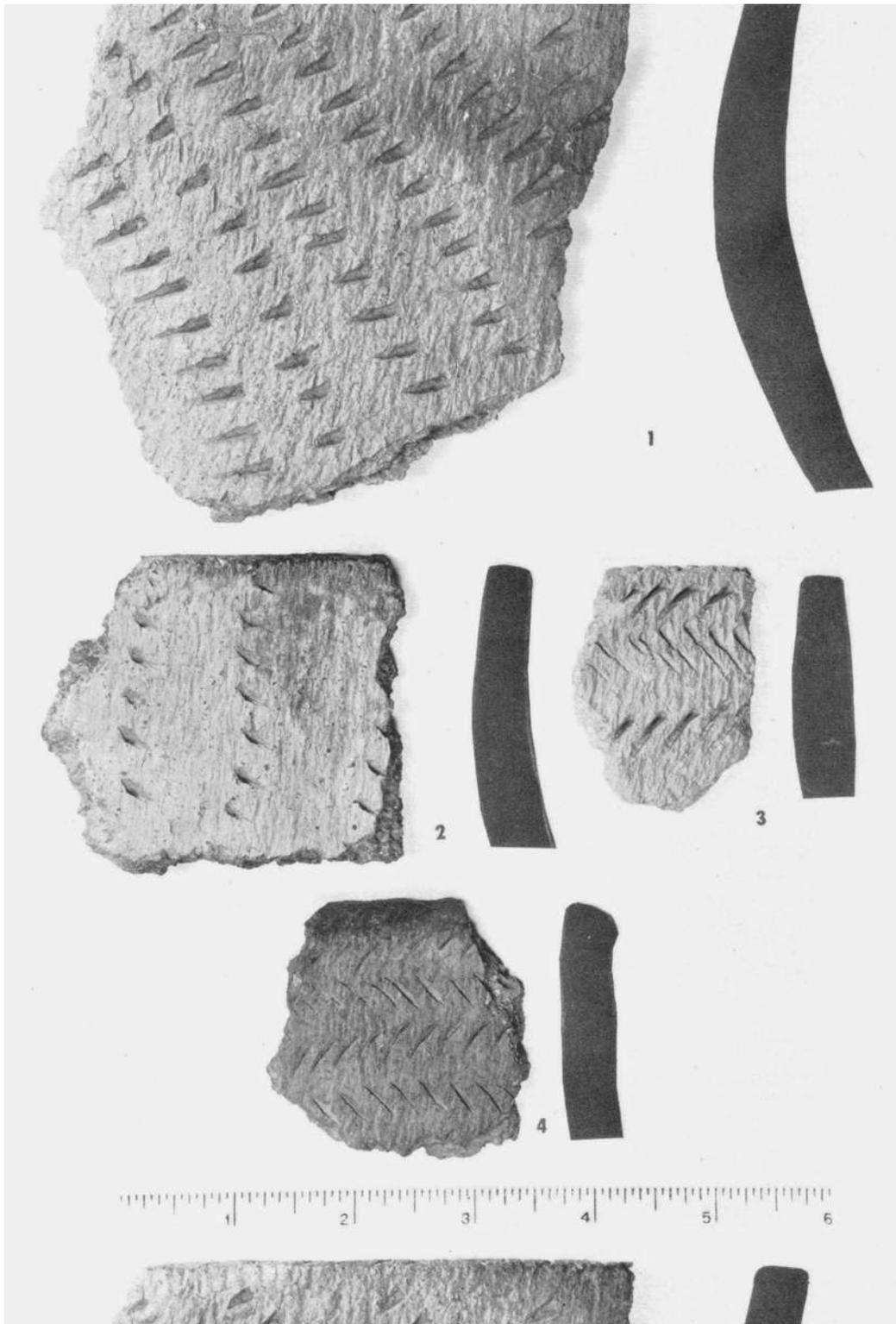


PLATE 6. Styliform punctate decorative designs. 1, styliform oblique plating; 2, incised vertical plating; 3, an incipient incised herringbone; 4, reversed incised herringbone design.

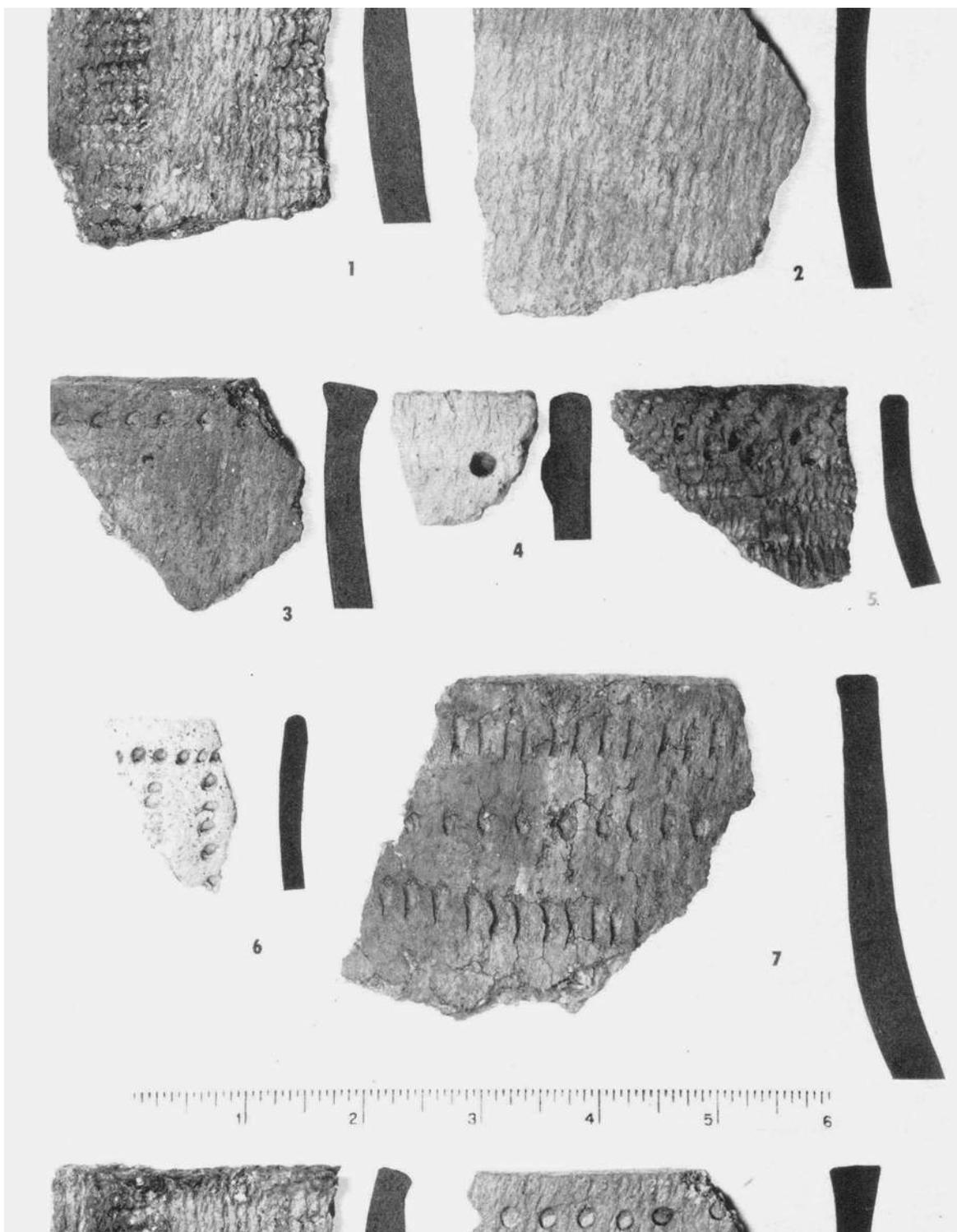


PLATE 7. Corded and annular punctate designs. 1, vertical corded-stick plating; 2, Clemson Island corded annular punctate; 3, imperforate corded oblique plating; 4, untyped corded annular punctate sherd; 5, untyped annular punctate on a cord-malleated neck; 6, untyped annular punctate; 7, untyped corded punctate.

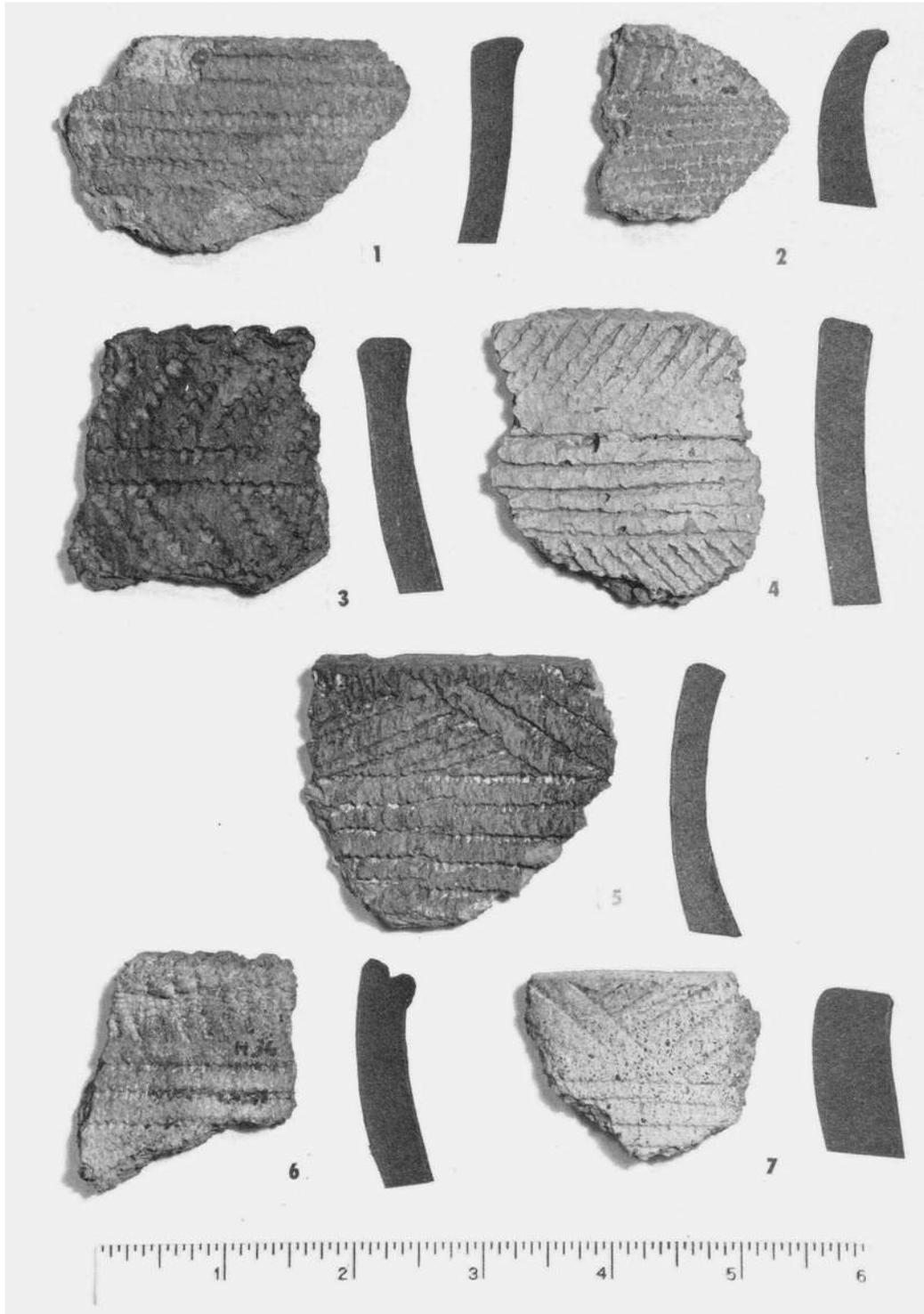


PLATE 8. Horizontal and oblique corded punctate designs.

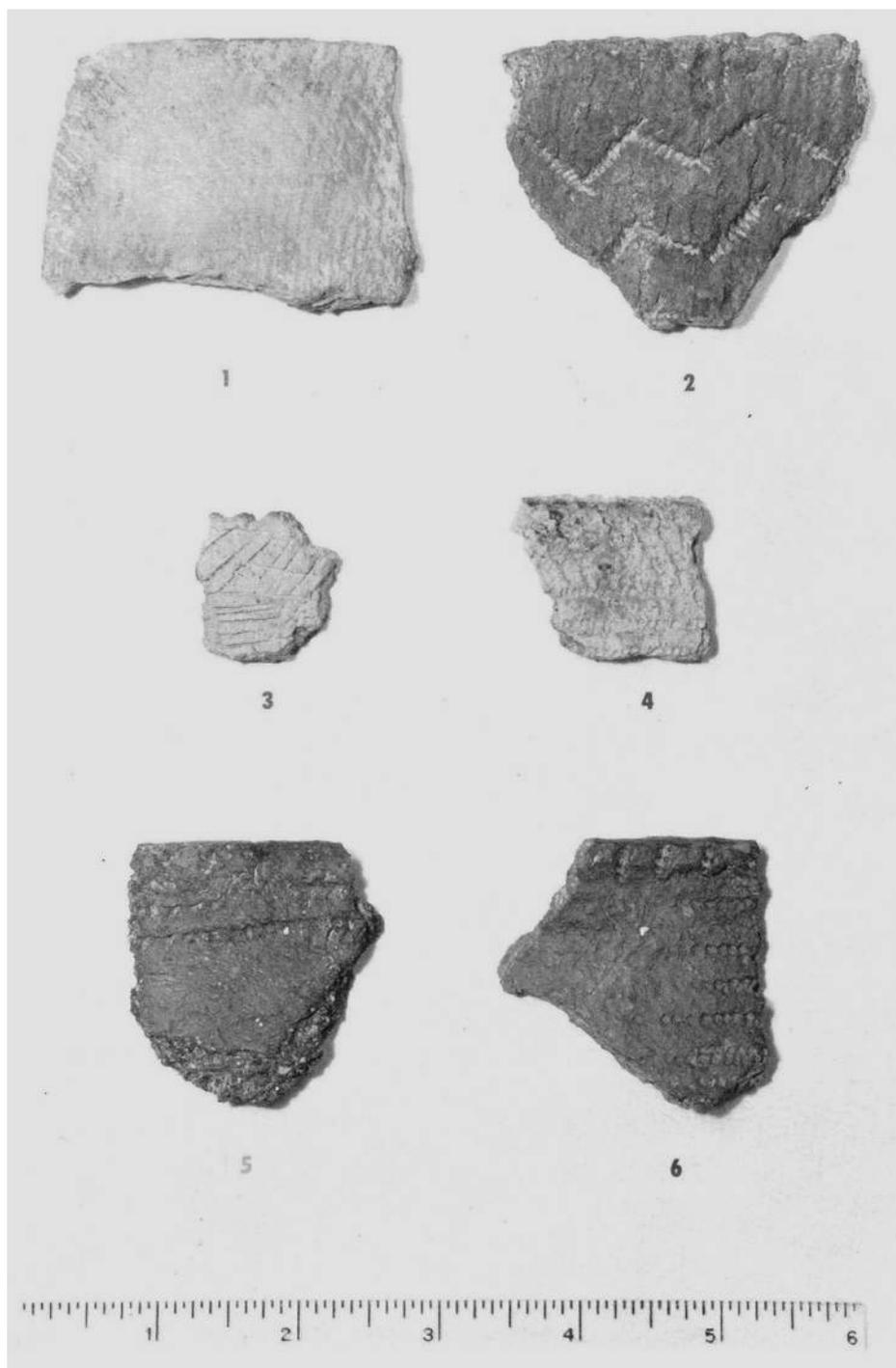


PLATE 9. Untyped sherds and traits on sherds from early or unidentified ceramic horizons. 1, untyped cord-on-cord; 2, a Middle Point Peninsula corded punctate (?); 3, Middle Point Peninsula incised (?); 4, Kipp Island crisscross on horizontal and oblique punctate; 5 & 6, untyped late Point Peninsula sherds.

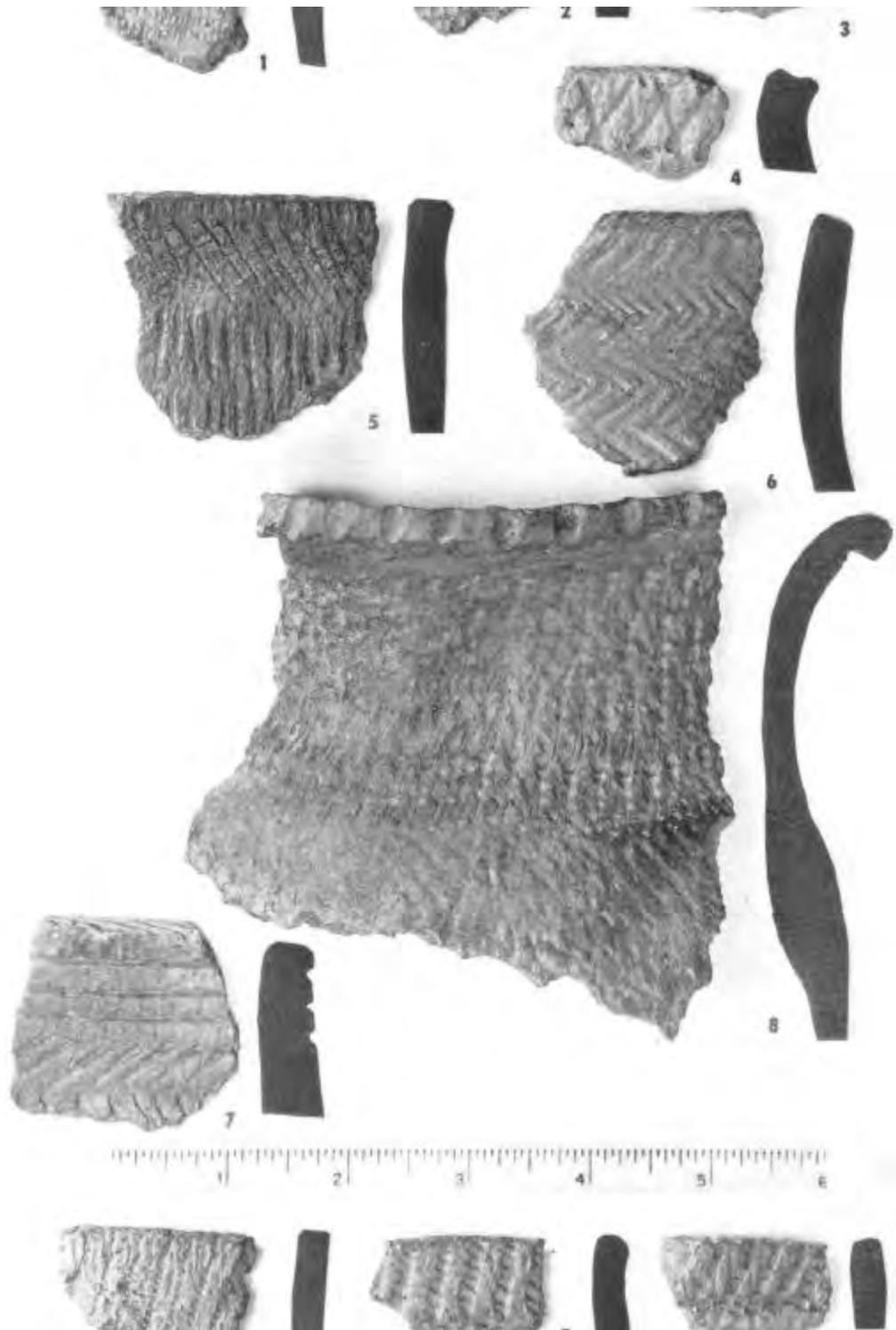


PLATE 10. Untyped sherds in the Round Top continuum of occupation. 1, 2, 3, oblique dentate sherds; 4, corded crisscross; 5, untyped crisscross dentate stamping; 6, stamped herringbone; 7, linear stamped herringbone; 8, untyped sherds, Castle Creek phase.

on other Owasco sites of this period. A variation of two designs is found where the herringbone complements a basic platted form with horizontal cording, (Plate 2).

Platted types of designs are in familiar Owasco oblique patterns (Plate 3), and vertical corded-stick patterns (Pl. 4, Figs. 1,2). The vertical punctate with interconnecting vertical herringbone appears from other sites in the area and again is, perhaps, a local innovation. Other corded variations are shown on Pl. 5: Fig. 1, a vertical punch platted design with an incised sloping vertical embellishment; Fig. 2, an incised punctation on the rim; Fig. 3, two striking combinations of design elements atypical in Round Top ceramics as (a) a rounded, indented punctate rim and (b) a platted design accompanied by tightly triangulated punctations; Fig. 4, lengthy corded-stick impressions obliquely platted on a corded surface; Fig. 5, a complex of plats in continuous horizontal and oblique punctations encircling the rim with indications that the remaining element is a vertical herringbone. The corded impressions of Figs. 2 and 6 are in keeping with those motifs found on White site sherds (Ritchie, 1965, pp. 227, 255).

Although styliform punctate examples are found in minor proportions of the total identifiable techniques at Round Top, they include an incised specimen rare to the site (Pl. 6, Fig. 1). This design is tentatively designated as Round Top Incised Platted, since it possesses traditional Round Top characteristics of color, tempering, transverse cording across its lip and the cord-on-cord surface treatment in the distinctive tradition of Carpenter Brook. The incised punctations of its series of vertical plats (Fig. 2) have a known parallel in the somewhat later Snell site (Ritchie, 1953, Plate 77) and the incised herringbone (Fig. 4) is represented in the later Golah component of the Canandaigua phase (Ritchie, 1944, Plate 24, Fig. 25). The design of the fragment shown by Fig. 3, a possible trial in incising technique, is usually completed by punctation.

An annular punctate trait (Pl. 7, Fig. 2) found in two Round Top ware suggests acculturative influences into south-central New York. Its source is components of the Jones Focus, the first being on Clemson Island in the Susquehanna River, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and the other a mound in Juniata County, Pennsylvania (Griffin, 1952, p. 61). The Susquehanna drainage was the probable route of travel of this to the ceramic link northward into New York.

The annular punctate variant at Round Top did not effect interior bosses but, like the classically bossed Clemson Island specimens found at Round Top, is directly associated with an Owasco type, in this instance a platted sherd (Fig. 1). From these accumulated traits from the Owasco and Clemson Island ceramics, a technique sequence of acquired and modified traits, would be that a nodular punctate was modified to a punctate form lacking bosses which was finally transposed into a proposed, new type as a punctate corded oblique, a basically platted form (Fig. 3).

The Round Top example is therefore designated as the Round Top Punctate Corded Oblique. It remains to be ascertained whether the Round Top Clemson Island punctate sherds under examination represent an isolated, non-persistent trait unsuccessfully diffusing into major later Owasco ceramic traditions of the Castle Creek punctate.

The Wickham punctate annular technique of Middle Point Peninsula times appear on sherds at Round Top but on sherds with crudely alternated punctations on a cord-malleated body (Fig. 5), or lines of evenly spaced punctations stretching obliquely from shoulder to lip in a series encircling the whole vessel.

The relationship of late Owasco techniques to other punctation techniques at Round Top is uncertain. Other punctate sherds, (Figs. 4, 6, & 7) excepting for perhaps Fig. 6, with its evenly-spaced punctations stretching vertically to its lip and a fine paste unlike the granular tempering of Round Top paste, are obscure in origin. Thus there are known combinations of styliform or annular punctation combined with cord-impressed techniques expressing prototypic trends into late Owasco traditions. These herring-bone and platted forms, in particular the Round Top Incised Platted and the Round Top Punctate Platted Oblique, appear to be local variants. The conclusion remains that new ceramic developments are present at Round Top which are not known to be included in the well-known linked traits within the Owasco culture.

Other design features on Round Top sherds may fore-shadow those on later types. Linear corded sherds are not only distinguished by their prevalence but also have pronounced variations

in combinations of horizontal and oblique motifs to exhibit familiar Owasco design elements of the Owasco Corded Horizontal type (Pl. 8, Figs. 1-7). Significantly, an encircling series of parallel, horizontal punctations of early to late Point Peninsula corded types are found on the sherd (Fig. 1), and oblique and vertical elements of Fig. 2 on the Point Peninsula corded and White site sherds. Another variation of these elements are in Figs. 3 and 4 and may relate to the well-known herringbone design. Fig. 6 exhibits vertical and horizontal punctation analogous to Jack's Reef Corded Collar, but a significant attribute on two sherds (Figs. 5 and 7) is a rim zone corded alternately and obliquely above the horizontal cording as an incipient triangle complex reminiscent of design placement techniques of the Owasco Corded Collar types of Castle Creek and, perhaps, ancestral to early Woodland stage types.

There are other pottery fragments at Round Top revealing early occupation of the site either because they are untyped or because they show traits from early or unknown horizons. Fig. 1 (Pl. 9) is a lightly smoothed cord-on-cord sherd with a nearly rounded rim and Figure 2 has a singular sawtooth design in corded punctate from an Early Owasco motif having a limited expression at Round Top as a trait from the Point Peninsula series. The design suggests a modification to a basal fringe in sawtooth executed by incision and completely encircling the Snell Incised and Interrupted Linear type vessels (Ritchie, Lenig & Miller, 1953, pp. 77 and 81). Figs. 3 and 4 appear to be sherds of Middle Point Peninsula times, the incising of the first sherd making its identification less certain than the corded punctate of the second sherd. Figs. 5 and 6 are untyped Point Peninsula sherds found in situ with Jack's Reef type of chipped stone implements and weapons. The lips are rounded, obliquely corded, and are placed over a horizontally corded punctate design. The lip of the second sherd is also obliquely corded and is above a platted design on the upper part of a vessel fragment; neither shows dentate punctation.

Some dentate sherds are of unknown provenience; others exhibit Point Peninsula traits (Pl. 10, Figs. 1-5). Too fragmentary for thorough description, they allow some tentative comparisons with Jack's Reef Dentate Collar (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 105) and are from a short period of habitation. A corded crisscross sherd (Fig. 4) is related in character to designs of late Point Peninsula times (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 105). Another specimen, (Fig. 5), is a crisscross in dentate punctation on the exterior and decorated similarly in dentation and position on the vessel interior. The secondary design element below the exterior decoration is found on Fig. 7, Pl. 7. Figs. 6 and 7 of Pl. 10 bear herringbone designs in stamped linear herringbone or a familiar rim encircling design, not in a corded, but in a stamped technique above a herringbone in similar execution. The lip of the last described sherd is also transversely stamped; both may be techniques of Middle Owasco times (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 111). The sherd, Fig. 8, is a well-developed specimen of later Owasco horizons, of unknown antecedents but, like Castle Creek pots, it has a conge molding above an encircling corded-stick decoration on a corded body. The sherd may signify the temporal extent of the Owasco ceramic sequence at Round Top. The termination of the site continuum many decades after Owasco occupation is confirmed by materials recovered from a small freshwater mussel shell heap near the river edge, representing occupancy during Mohawk development (Pl. 11).

Bone and Rough Stone

As with ceramics, other categories of Round Top recoveries show Owasco traits. Materials excavated from pits are well preserved, with little or no alteration by local soils. Bone and antler work is scarce, though it is well-known on other Owasco components (Pl. 12, Figs. 14-16), excepting for those specimens with incising tips and curved edges suggesting use as pottery tools (Figs. 17, 18) and the bone object, Fig. 26, with no known counterpart on other Owasco stations. A fragmented, unilateral, weakly-barbed harpoon (Fig. 21) stratigraphically situated with Point Peninsula sherds having round rims or plating (Pl. 9, Figs. 5, 6, and Pl. 10, Fig. 2) represents an earlier occupation preceding the Round Top settlement; the trait loss of the harpoon as fishing gear was replaced by large number of double-notched net-sinkers. The chipped object shown as Fig. 4, Pl. 13, is believed not to be a netsinker. Similarly chipped specimens appear to have been notched as if to facilitate hafting for use as a hoe and under visual examination show impact marks on top and bottom edges. Since none of the particular examples have been

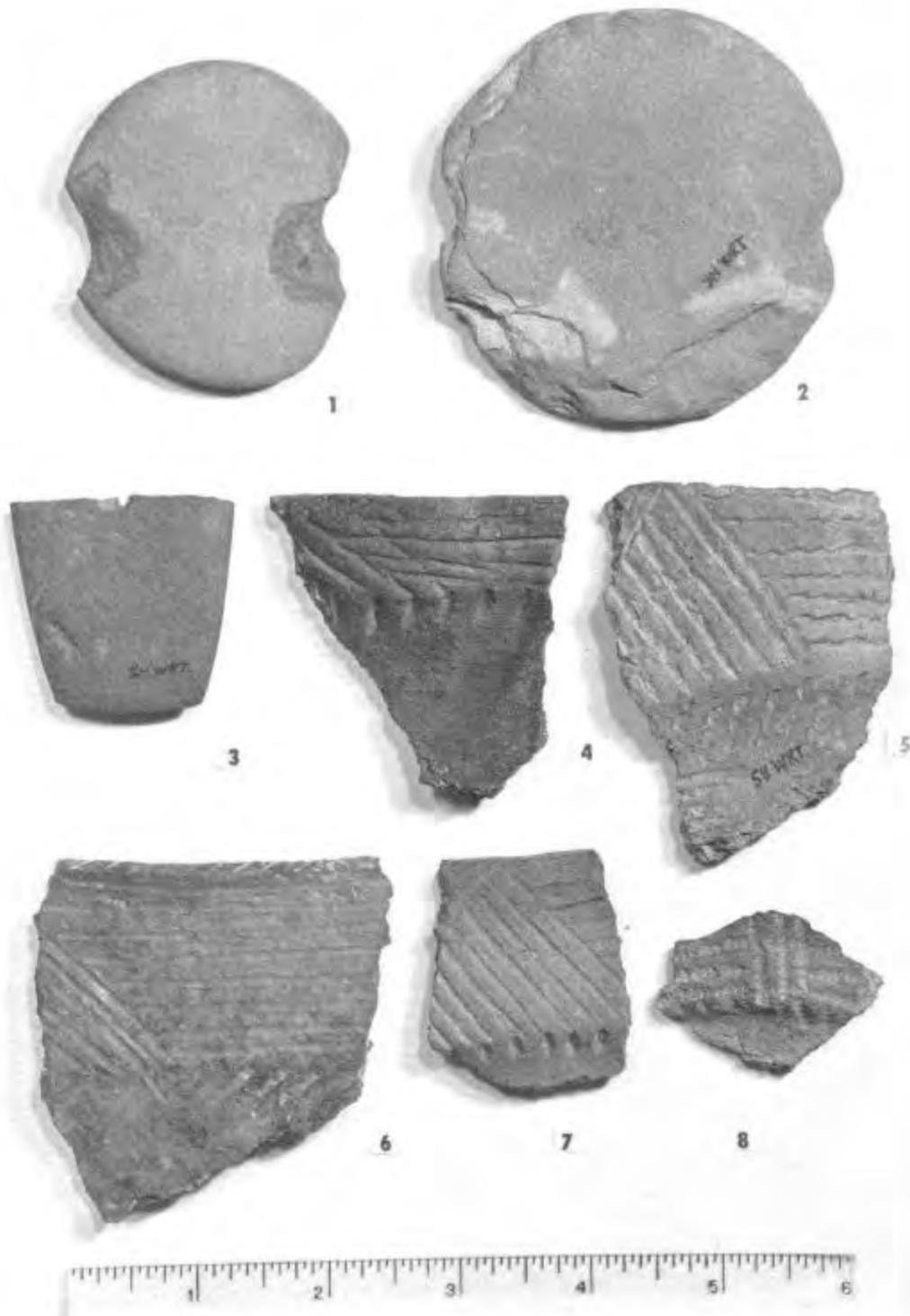


PLATE 11. Artifacts in the Round Top continuum of occupation. 1, notched pebble netsinker; 2, notched disciform object, use unknown; 3, stone pendant fragment; 4, 5, untyped linear interrupted and incised sherds; 6, 7, Cayadutta Incised; 8, Oak Hill Corded of the Chance Focus. Materials: 1, 2, sandstone; 3, slate.

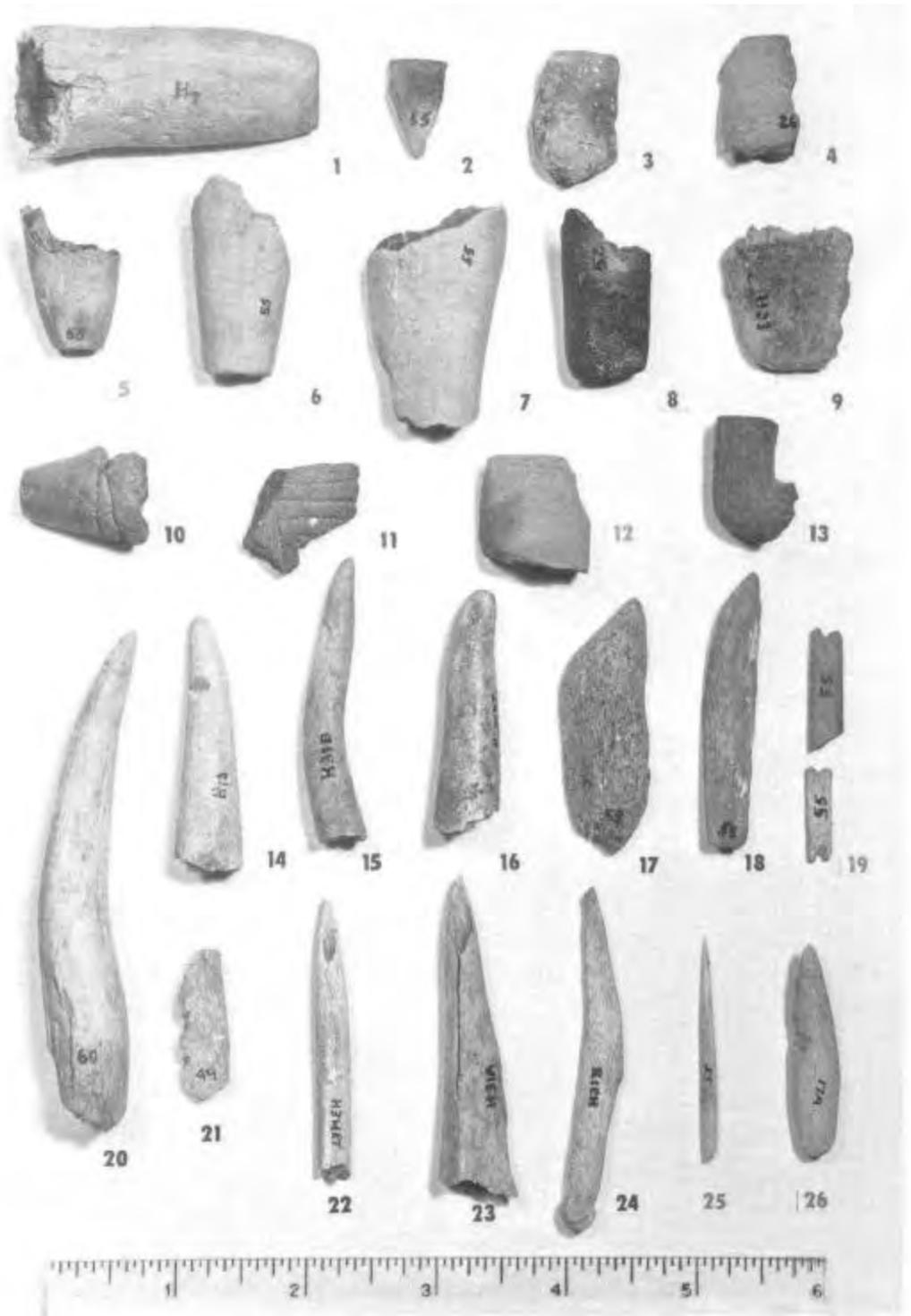


PLATE 12. Pipes, bone and antler artifacts. 1, 59, pipe stems; 24, pipe bowl fragments; 10-13, pipe fragments, not in situ; 14-16, 20, antler awls; 17, 18, bone pottery tools (?); 19, bone mat-weaving fragments (?); 21, unilaterally barbed bone harpoon fragment; 22, 23, bone awls; 24, deer styliform bone awl; 25, bone needle fragment; 26, problematical bone object.

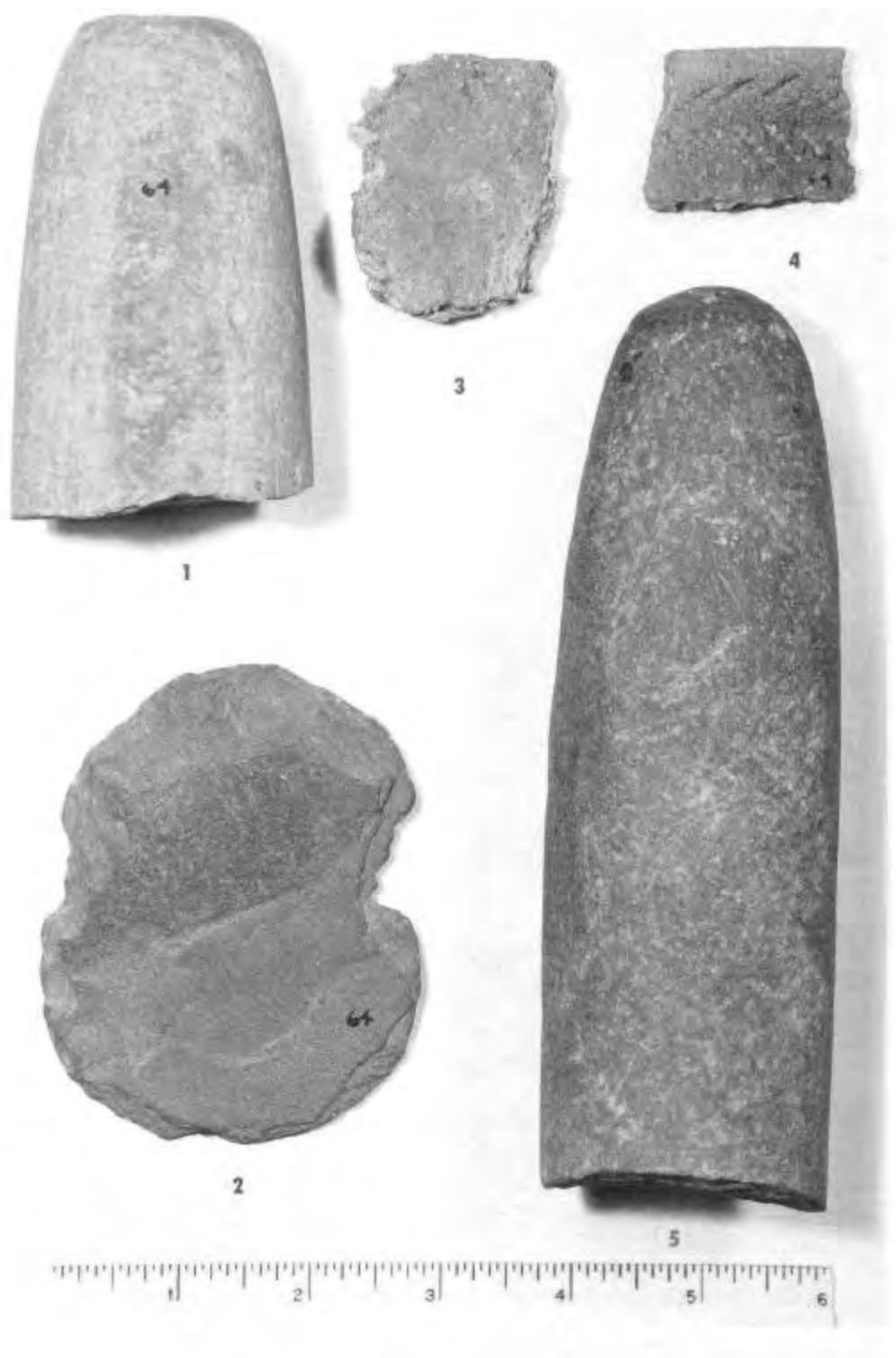


PLATE 13. Implement and pottery sherd complexes of the Round Top subsistence patterns. 1, 2, 4, pestle fragment, herringbone punctate sherd, and chipped netsinker; 3, rim sherd, Levanna Cord-on-Cord; 5, pestle fragment. Materials: 1, 2, 5, sandstone.

examined for microwear to deduce their true purpose, they continue to evade explanation, like the peripherally chipped objects seen on Plate 11, Fig. 2, or those figuring in the late and early Iroquois culture (Ritchie, 1965, Pl. 106, Fig. 16). Consequently, they are not accorded a place with implements used for food production. Rough stone implements in affiliation with a horticultural or gathering economy are pestle fragments (Fig. 1, 5). Fig. 3, carbonized maize remnants associated with a quartz-tempered cord-on-cord sherd, are evidence of horticultural activity.

Chipped Stone

Chipped stone artifacts with Point Peninsula affinities constitute a large percentage of the chipped stone inventory at Round Top (Pl. 14, Figs. 1-30). In this Central New York site, exhibiting both western and eastern type Owasco ceramics with Jack's Reef traits as progenitive elements and Carpenter Brook traditions, the chipped stone inventory also expressed linked traits with the previously mentioned key Owasco-Point Peninsula transitional White site in the Hunter's Home phase (Ritchie, 1965, Pl. 8) and with the Turnbull site of the Mohawk Valley (Ritchie, Lenig and Miller, 1953, Pl. 15).

The chipped stone industry utilizes local and western Onondaga and possibly Helderberg flints. ¹ Glacially transported pebbles of a dull gray variety of Onondaga flint, fine-grained, black flint and, rarely, quartzite, are from exposed field and river drifts; red and yellow jasper and, rarely, rhyolite are probably from familiar sources in Pennsylvania. The author discerns the use of bifacial techniques in three general methods of processing nodules into the points and flake tools of a pebble industry (Pl. 15, Figs. 1-23).

Included in the chipped stone inventory is a series of marginally retouched or abraded flakes (Pl. 16, Figs. 1-30). Used as tools, those from the Round Top complex appear to have functions similar to those found in other cultural components. The trait frequency of these single and multi-purpose tools is high but has not been recorded. They are found to be easily modified for use as particular tools because the flint chip configurations need few changes to achieve the design appropriate to their purpose in the industrial activities of the site. Flakes are thin, flat irregular, rarely prismatic, and their elastic attributes easily produce a working edge. Spalls have linear or curvate, thick or thin edges. Utilized as tools, they often show disintegrated pebble surfaces, a feature found often in each tool series. Working edges are laterally, singly or consecutively retouched by pressure flaking of very small platforms of the plane face of flakes and spalls.

The following series of delicately, marginally and dorsally retouched unifacial finished flake or spall tools are tentatively attributed to early late Woodland stages rather than to less well-defined earlier or later Owasco tool type inventories:

(1) Side and end scrapers are ovate, prismatic or irregular in shape with or without projecting graving protuberances, with peripheral or linear beveled edges, used for smoothing, abrading or gouging. The side scrapers on tapering, triangular or prismatic flakes or spalls possess linear working edges. The lateral flaking is from the dorsal side to the plane face but, on parallel-sided flakes, may be opposite to the abrasion of dorsal linear scraping edges only in the side scraper series. End scrapers are on ovate chips formed from the shaping or thinning of tools by pressure flaking, or from the reduction of pebbles to spalls. When combined with side scrapers the end scraper flaking extends almost completely around the tool periphery where regular flake scars are often indistinct from tool usage (Pl. 5, Figs. 1-11).

(2) Gravers are fewer in number than scrapers and are used as another type of working tool for tearing and engraving soft materials such as wood or bone in forms typical of Round Top industry and at the Turnbull site or persisting into Mohawk Valley complexes as undescribed items of other congeries such as the Snell site (Ritchie, 1953, Pl. 4 & 15). Gravers show abrupt removal of very small flakes forming adjacent concavities to shape the working tips. When combined with another tool edge on the same flake, consecutive chips form the contours of the

¹ The writer acknowledges the examination and identification of flint specimens by Charles F. Wray of West Rush, N.Y., and his gracious offers for future help.

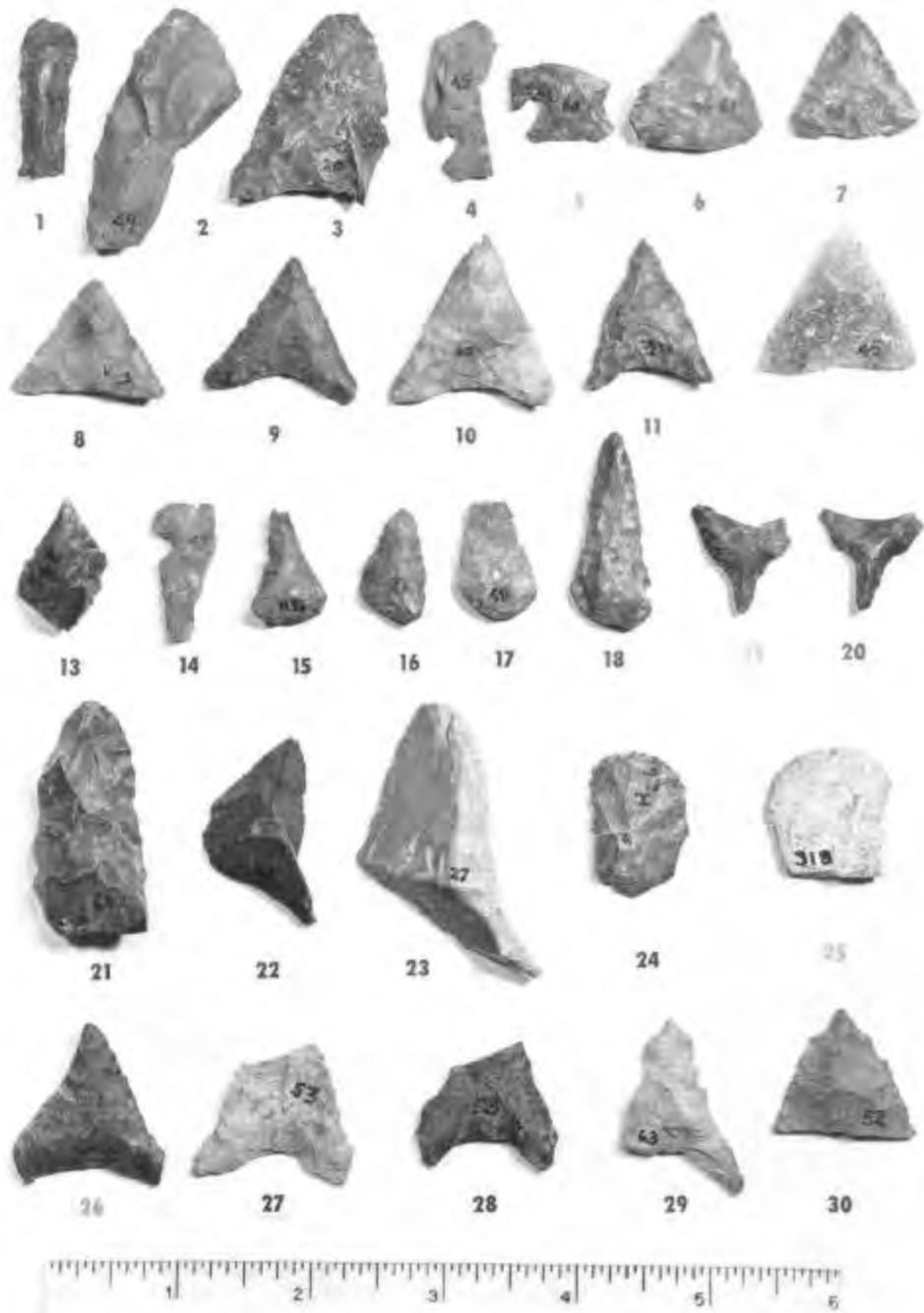


PLATE 14. Chipped stone artifacts from the Round Top assemblage. 1, fragment, straight drill; 2, 3, heavy, broad, concave-based arrowpoints; 4, 5, broad, corner-notched pentagonal arrowpoints; 6, 7, trianguloid knives; 8-12, broad triangular straight and incurvate base arrowpoints; 13, graver, chipped on a rough spall; 14, drill, expanded, side-notched base; 15-18, trianguloid strike-a-lights; 18, modified to a knife and perforator; 19, 20, drills, Y-shaped, expanded base; 21, narrow, triangular knife; 22, 23, knives from retouched flakes; 24, serrated end scraper; 25, end scraper; 26-28, broad, concave base, asymmetric triangular arrowpoints; 29, 30, graters retouched from arrowpoints. Materials: 1-3, 5, 9, 13, 18-22, 26, 28, Onondaga or Helderberg flint; 16, 17, 24, western Onondaga flint; 4, 6-8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 27, 29, 30, Onondaga flint; 12, quartzite; 23, yellow jasper; 25, rhyolite.

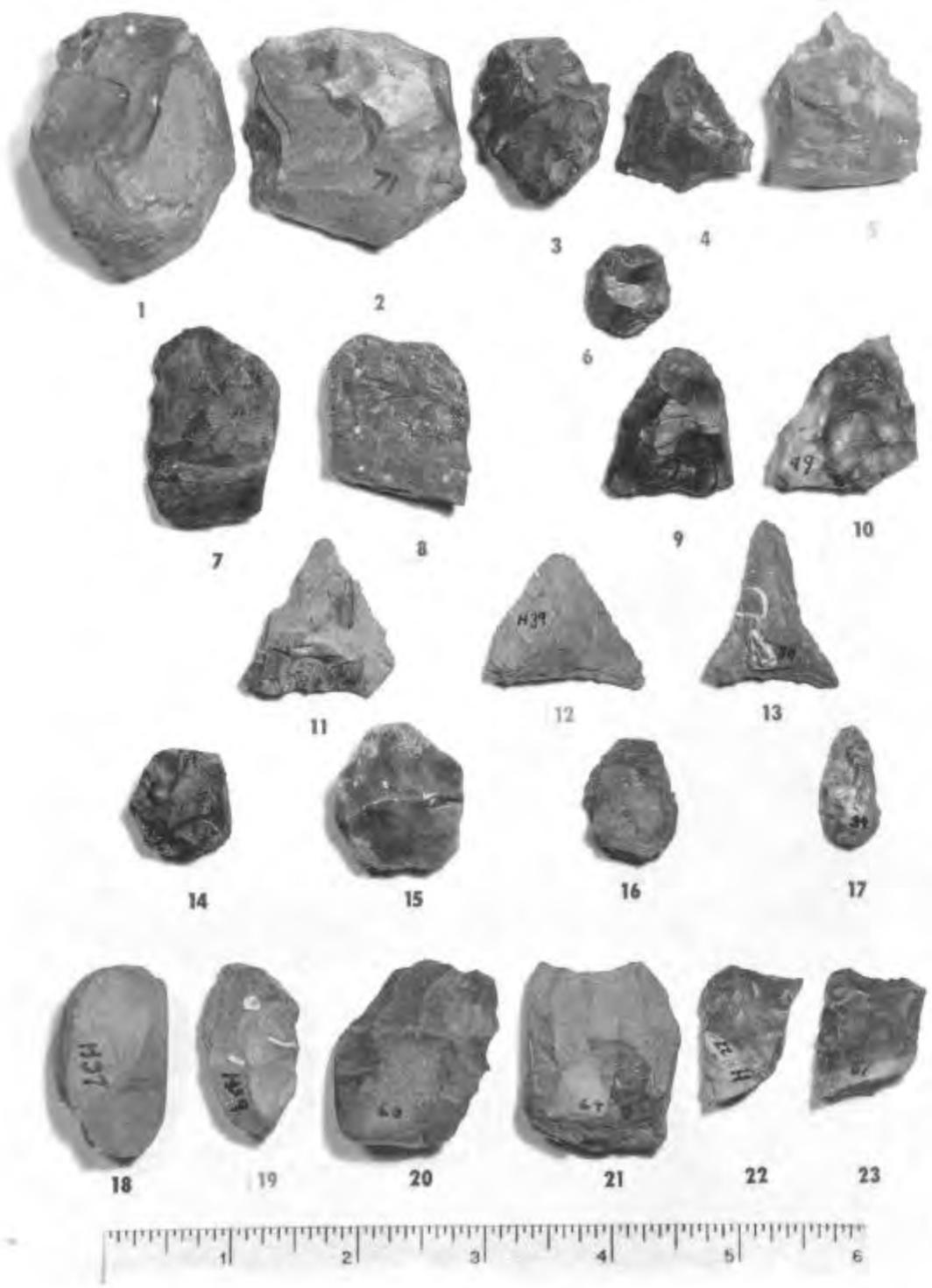


PLATE 15. Manufacturing techniques of chipped stone. 1-4, 6, gross peripheral trimming and reduction to a prismatic stage; 5, an undelineated reduction of a triangular core; 7-13, medial division, transverse fracture, reduction to pyramidal stages and final pressure flaking; 14-17, medial division to small finished tools; 18-19, longitudinal flaking; 20-23, reduction from a striking platform to a thinning stage. Materials: 1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, Onondaga flint; 13, 17-19, western Onondaga flint; 3, 4, 6, 7-11, 14, 15, 20-23, Onondaga or Helderberg flint.



PLATE 16. Flake tools of the Round Top assemblage. 1-4, end scrapers on flakes; 5-7, 9, side scrapers on flakes; 8-11, end scrapers on spalls; 12-13, end scrapers combined with graters; 14, side scraper combined with graver; 15-18, graters on flakes; 19-27, spoke-shaves; 28, spoke-shave combined with a graver; 28-30, incising tools (?). Materials: all Onondaga or Helderberg flint excepting 6, 8, 9, 16, 18, 19, 30, Onondaga flint, and 15, 20, 26, western Onondaga flint.

working edges on either or both sides of the tips. When on spalls, these tools are for a single purpose (Figs. 12-18).

(3) Spokes-shaves appear as simple tools or combined with end scrapers or, with greater rarity, acutely tipped graters and serve as denticulate tools to prepare other tools from antler, bone or possibly wood. When shaped from flakes or spalls they are retouched from the dorsal to the plane face, as are the end or side scrapers, the graters and incising tools but not often in the opposite fashion (Figs. 19-24). They are rarely combined with graving tips or linear beveled edges excepting for the crescentic forms as examples of graver variants of multi-purpose tools (Figs. 25-27).

(4) Incising tools include forms with a chisel-like or knife-like edge useful for parallel gouging. They appear to be a bifacially retouched shortened variations of flake knives or modified scraperlike tools with incisive edges used where exacting manipulation is needed to inscribe or reduce bone to appropriately thin diameters. They are fashioned from both spalls and flakes (Figs. 28-30).

Significantly, these stone tools at Round Top represent a discrete but refined flake tradition. The flake tools are not products of tool-making but secondary tool types in themselves which have not been completely demonstrated or consistently identified with other Owasco inventories.

Subsistence Patterns

The ecological setting of the village is one productive enough of natural food resources to support the community, situated in a region primarily of dense forests of red and white oak, chestnut, maple, beeches and other plant species growing in a climate not much different from that of today.

The settlement pattern is in keeping with a sedentary community cultivating a few varieties of foods, but with the basic economy pattern consisting of extensive hunting and fishing, with some dependency on gathering. In warm weather some importance was placed on small game, the beaver, muskrat, wild turkey, terrestrial turtles and, seasonally, on transient kinds, such as the woodchuck, hibernating from October until April, or the passenger pigeon migrating in the spring. Fishing in warm weather for the many species of fish indigenous to the Susquehanna River helped to supplement the summer diet of small game and wild-plant foods. A seasonal activity of great importance was the exploitation of abundant fish species during their upriver spring runs into nearby tributaries such as Choconut and Nanticoke Creeks. The cyprinoids, shiners and fallfish, have only incidental food value. Those caught were the suckers, from early spring spawning beds, the alewife ("Sawbelly") ascending streams in Central New York in March and April, heavy wall-eye, after mating when the ice is out, and the shad, migrating to fresh water to spawn from March until June.

The long growing season between late spring and early fall helped provide new vegetable foods, corn and beans, and the late fall added its varieties of hickory nuts and acorns to the food larder. Early fall and winter brought the resumption of hunting with emphasis on big game, bear and white-tailed deer. The latter, being the predominant mammal in use as food, was also likely to have been utilized all year long since the distal phalanges of both young summer born fawns and older deer are found in the bone refuse. Evidence of a winter kill is supported by antler-skull fragments; these make a fall hunt of mature animals highly probable. More importantly, the high proportion of kinds of bone remnants disposed of in pits emphasizes not only the large number of deer kills but intermittent return to the village area during intervals between hunts rather than dispersal and desertion of the village during the late fall and winter. In its entirety, the subsistence pattern of the Round Top community points to a year-round settlement, growing, stable and receptive to the introduction of varieties of new and domesticated foods.

A significant aspect of the seasonal pattern of food acquisition is the appearance of horticultural activity in the Round Top economy. Familiar cultigens and possibly cultivars are found in early to late phases of the Iroquoian culture; likewise the Owasco people in later phases utilized cultigens, in particular, corn and beans as found at the Round Top site. Beans in a carbonized state fortuitously discovered by the author in a pit lined with charred remnants of

Subsistence Animal Species³

Mammal:

White-tailed deer (*Dana virginiana*)
 Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)
 Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*)
 Black bear (*Ursus americanus*)
 Wolf (*Canis sp. ?*)
 Dog (*Canis sp. ?*)
 Fisher (*Martes pennanti*)
 Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)

Birds:

Passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)
 Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)
 Turtles (*Clemmys insculpta* or *Terrapene carolina*)

Fish:

Wall-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*)
 Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)
 Alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*)
 Fallfish (*Leucosomus corporalis*)
 Sucker (*Catostomus commersonnii*)
 Shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*)

bark constitute the earliest known instance of such cultivation in the Carpenter Brook phase.⁴ Since evidence is lacking, cultivars in the village economy are unknown.

The reconstruction of the initial stages of maize horticulture involve adaptive practices suitable to the soils and climate of south-central New York and the introduction of a maize variety adapted to the length of the growing season. The real growing season extends from May to September; summers are short with cool nights, and the early temperatures average 45° F. The primary factor is the cool and variable seasonal weather which varies appreciably from year to year. The climate runs in cycles of three or four years of drought followed by heavy precipitation; short periods of drought occur nearly every summer. During dry years the deficiency of rain seriously affects growth and yields of crops.

The arable soils of the Round Top setting are usually found on flood plains subject to annual or hazardous flooding and subsequent wetness, often causing late planting. Others drain quickly and dry in a few days. The productivity of the Chenango-Howard gravelly loam associations is reduced by prolonged dry seasons. The Middlebury

silt loams grow legumes that can tolerate short periods of wetness, and the Tioga silt loams are new soils best suited to cultivating crops but they occur at a distance, on the flood plains of Nanticoke Creek (Giddings and wetness and flooding of the Wayland silt loams underlying the RoundFlora, 1971, pp. 8, 9). Top settlement severely limit the choice of grain crops, which are not ordinarily now grown or could have been grown in the soil, though continuous drainage makes cultivation of row crops possible (ibid, pp. 13, 16).

The corn discovered at Round Top is a relatively advanced type of maize, in the pre-adapted eight-row flint variety having a long history of cultivation in the Northeast until A.D. 1400 after its arrival around A.D. 700. This is of the race Maiz de Ocho, presumed best adapted to the cooler soils and a shorter growing season in the latitude of the Alleghany region. In south-central New York a growth period of 90-100 productive days starting with planting in May or June could produce a minimal yield. The corn of the Hopewell culture, Chapalote, a variety of flint corn unrelated to eight-row flint, needed a longer growing season and more heat units than the Northern Flints or modern dent corn hybrids bred for this area.⁵ The earliest archaeological date for eight row maize is 1140 A.D. ± 150 at the Sackett site near Canandaigua Lake (Galinant and Gunnerson, 1963, p. 140). The Round Top settlement bears a date nearly a century earlier.

Though early, the corn at Round Top points not to a local development in modifying a less productive variety of maize to a new environment but to the introduction of a shorter season

³ Identification of osseous refuse specimens by Dr. E. M. Reilly, Jr., Curator of Zoology, New York State Museum, Albany, New York (Letter, March 31, 1965) and report of fish species by Dr. John R. Greeley, formerly Chief Aquatic Biologist, New York State Conservation Department, Albany, New York (Letter, October 22, 1965) are gratefully acknowledged.

⁴ Notes on the Round Top site, Feature 35, Section W10 N10", Frank Schambach, New York State Museum & Science Service, Albany, N.Y. August 22-23, 1964.

⁵ Letter, Walton C. Galinant, April 20, 1966, Waltham Field Station, (University of Massachusetts), Waltham, Mass. is gratefully acknowledged.

cultigen which could be depended on to yield a crop year after year despite some summers of failure because of drought or flood. While there are no gross estimates of cultivated food production, or of the ratio of cultivated plant types to wild foods utilized at Round Top, the minimal traces of corn and beans found in winter storage signifies a local type of subsistence in which the community continued its dependence on natural plant and animal resources. This balance of food resources served to extend community tenancy. Production of domesticated plants with a high degree of proficiency serving to accelerate cultural and population growth of later complexes are in sharp contrast with the Round Top period of a forest-river adapted provincial economy which supported a large population, estimated at 250-300 people, over a period of a few decades (Laccetti, 1965, p. 14). Subsequent removal from the site, caused by population increase rather than soil depletion of the Round Top village after its lengthy stay, was necessitated by a continued preference for the traditional wild natural resources, which must have been depleted in the vicinity. It is well known that the advent of greater corn production coincided with attendant population increases and larger villages at much later dates.

Summary

Within the material culture of an Early Owasco village on the Susquehanna River in New York State are novel pottery attributes and a little-described flake tool tradition. Its ceramics and chipped stone are Point Peninsula-Early Owasco sequential traits. With the permanent village the focus of its economic activity and winter habitation supported by hunting and the storage of the maize-beans harvest, the Round Top village mixed economy foreshadows the sedentary economic activities of later Owasco villages. Its permanence initiates a characteristic of late Woodland settlements.

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RIP VAN WINKLE NO. 2 SITE

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Auringer-Seelye Chapter
Auringer-Seelye Chapter
Morgan Chapter

While excavating the Rip Van Winkle No. 1 Site (Weinman and Weinman, 1971) in 1968, we tested another promising area, approximately 1/4 mile to the north, where the owners (who wish to remain anonymous) had collected pottery sherds from the Hudson River shore. Several miles south of Athens, Greene Co., New York, this site was nestled in a low hollow of a small cove on the west bank of the Hudson River. To the north was a river edge bluff some 15 ft. above the Hudson. To the south the new site, Rip Van Winkle No. 2, was bordered by a steep-sided knoll (again approximately 15 ft. above water) that projected, tongue-like, into the river to form the north wall of a larger cove. A gently-rising, plowed slope made up the western side of the site. We excavated 4 five-foot squares in the low-lying hollow with little success. Then, after learning that much of the area had been bulldozed, we continued work at the Rip Van Winkle No. 1 site, where we found a good stratigraphic sequence of late Middle Woodland, Chance Horizon, and Historical (Algonkian?) occupations.

In the spring of 1973, we heard from the owners of the Rip Van Winkle No. 2 site that they had found an unusual-looking artifact in an intermittent rivulet that runs against the north side of the knoll briefly described above. As we suspected from their description, the artifact was the basal portion of a Clovis Fluted projectile point.

The Paleo-Indian point (approximately 2/3 complete) was fashioned from a yellowish Pennsylvania jasper, 49 mm and 48 mm remaining on the broken sides with lateral grinding to 18 mm and 24 mm from the base. The incurvate base was also ground and showed traces of Enterline Industry fluting (Witthoft, 1952) on one face, while the reverse side showed 2 overlapping flutes.

We were surprised to learn that the artifact had been washed out by the rivulet from an area that lay only 4-5 ft. above and 35 ft. west of the river. As far as the present writers know, never had a Paleo-Indian point been found so close and low in relation to a major body of New York State water. Either Paleo-Man was hunting or fishing along the river (which obviously could not have been much higher during that period of approximately 8,000-10,000 B.C.), or later Indians had picked up the point from another area, the breakage occurring during an unknown time.

We immediately began excavations along the unbulldozed portion of the rivulet on the nearly 45° angle of the knoll edge. Within the irregular area of the eroded depression we excavated approximately 200 sq. ft. in 5 ft. squares. Tests were also made on the narrow, flat, knoll top, and the steep slopes. We met with no success in the recovery of more Paleo-Indian artifacts or debitage. Possibly associated was a single yellow Pennsylvania jasper flake. However, we did uncover a large roasting feature and its periphery which produced material representing a component affiliated with the Late Woodland stage, specifically the Oak Hill-Chance Horizon (Ritchie, 1965).

The feature was roughly oval in form, 9 1/2 ft. long east-west direction and 4 1/2 ft. wide north-south. Vertically, it was found just below the surface on its northern side, but was up to 21 in. deep on the knoll slope to the south. Apparently when the feature was constructed, it was set on level ground that abutted against the slope. Since then soil creep has extended the slope over the feature, causing the vertical difference in its depth. The greatest thickness was 14 in. at the feature's center, with all edges gradually pinching out. Although fire-cracked rocks and charcoal were plentiful throughout the feature, the largest aggregation of each was at the basal level.

Historical material such as nails, kaolin pipe fragments (1 with TD - Tom Dexter marking), crockery, etc., and some aboriginal material were found above the feature. Three cut nails and 2 pieces of blue-on-white crockery were excavated from within the feature. These apparent mixtures are probably due to soil creep and other disturbances.

We tentatively assign the occupancy of the site to a period intermediate between the Oak Hill and Chance Horizons, in accord with ceramic analysis based on previous archeological interpretations (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949; Ritchie, 1952; and Lenig, 1965). Although only 80 marked sherds were found, as many as 20 separate pots may be represented. Of these, the following can be tentatively typed from rimsherds: 4 pots of Oak Hill Corded; 3 (possibly 5) pots of Chance Incised; 7 (possibly 8) pots of Cayadutta Incised; 1 Owasco Corded Oblique (?) pot. This last vessel consisted of 6 rim and 30 body sherds which were mixed in with the feature fill, but it probably was from an earlier occupation. The rim is everted and flattened with oblique cord impressions in a herring bone pattern. The remainder of the body sherds were decorated with a smoothed-over cord marking. Single sherds from separate unidentifiable pots are: (1) a collar fragment showing 3 corded horizontal lines above an applique collar base, above oblique punctuations, above interrupted, horizontal incisions; (2) a collar fragment showing 2 horizontal incised lines, above a horizontally notched collar fragment showing 2 horizontal incised lines above a horizontally notched collar base. Shoulder and neck decorated sherds include: (1) 13 sherds (probably from the same pot) of horizontal corded lines over triangular plats of cord marking; (2) 3 sherds with short oblique corded lines; (3) 2 sherds with 3 horizontal incised lines between 2 rows of oblique punctuations; (4) 8 sherds of incised lines in triangular plates; (5) 5 sherds of linear incisions above punctuations. Only 119 unmarked body sherds were collected. The unusually high percentage of marked (40%) to unmarked sherds indicates that rims might be easily fragmented from pots without the pot subsequently being discarded. The large number (20) of pots found within a single feature suggests a high density of feature use.

To complete the ceramic inventory, we found 2 pipe stem fragments and part of an obtuse angle pipe bowl with 4 linear incisions encircling the open end. A similar pipe is illustrated as an early Oak Hill type from the Dewandalaer Site, Montgomery Co., New York (Lenig, 1965: 12-13).

Flint artifacts included: 8 Levanna points (2 of which are spear-sized); 4 point tips, a combination bi-edge knife-end scraper; a typical Iroquoian ovate knife; 2 rectangular chipped chisel-like tools (one chipped at both ends); an enigmatic bifacially chipped tool 2 1/2 inches long with parallel sides 5/8 inches wide (this is well-chipped, has a rounded point at one end with a nearly rectangular base); a Y-base drill; 2 drill tips; 2 endscrapers; 3 rectangular-base knife fragments; 2 ovate knives; 4 flint cores; 7 biface flint blade fragments; and a narrow, single-shouldered knife base of Fort Ann flint. Except for the Fort Ann flint knife, the flint types were equally represented by locally obtained Normanskill and Eastern Onondaga varieties. Other stone artifacts were: a quartz crystal (often found on Middle-Late Woodland sites); a 5 1/2 inch long pestle (Normanskill grit) with a single, pecked pit on a side; a 5 1/2 inch long celt (quartzite); 17 netsinkers (Normanskill grit) which ranged from 2 1/4 to 4 1/2 inches long. The netsinkers could have been used for holding nets stationary, or for weighting smaller hand-thrown nets.

The single bone tool was a 7 inch long, fully-polished bone awl.

Mixed within the feature were remains from a single, mature male deer, a goose wing bone, several sturgeon plate fragments and a charred black walnut shell half. Judging from these, we believe the roasting feature was used in the Fall.

The fragments of the probable Owasco Corded Oblique pot suggest the earliest occupancy of the Rip Van Winkle No. 2 site to be of the Owasco Culture of approximately 1100-1200 A.D. (Ritchie, 1965). The second, and major, occupancy of the excavated area appears to relate to the Oak Hill and Chance Horizons of 1350-1400 A.D. We base this conclusion on ceramic type comparisons with existing data from the Mohawk Valley and Hudson Valley sites (Ritchie, 1952; and Lenig, 1965). However, since so few late sites have been excavated in the Hudson Valley, the comparison of the scanty ceramic remains with the Mohawk Valley's abundant remains is not without its hazards.

The Kingston Site (Ritchie, 1952) is the only reported excavation in the Hudson Valley that appears on the same time level (based on ceramics) as the Rip Van Winkle No. 2 locus. At Kingston, Ritchie uses the tentative and undefined types of Kingston Incised, Hudson Incised, and Hudson Crescent Incised (Ritchie, 1952:19). If these were lumped together as Cayadutta Incised, as we did at Rip Van Winkle No. 2, a compatible comparison of type percentages can be made for the

Oak Hill Corded, Chance Incised, and Cayadutta Incised types from both sites. This would place the Rip Van Winkle No. 2 at about 1350 A.D.

The second level at the nearby Rip Van Winkle No. 1 site was tentatively put at 1400 A.D. on the basis of pottery comparisons with Mohawk Valley sites. Oak Hill Corded sherds appeared at both Rip Van Winkle sites, but the presence of Deowongo Incised, Goodyear Lipped, and Otstungo Notched Lip at the first leads us to speculate that Rip Van Winkle No. 2 is slightly older. Another disparity between the two is the presence of bifacially chipped Normanskill grit discs (of unknown use) at the first site but not at Rip Van Winkle No. 2. Chisel-like tools (possibly for opening clams) were found in both upper levels at Rip Van Winkle No. 1, but these were smaller than at No. 2 and made of ground grit rather than chipped flint.

Although no large Late Woodland sites have been excavated in the Hudson Valley (and perhaps never will be), we believe that continued excavation of small riverine components will eventually produce enough data (especially ceramic) to trace the evolution of the "River Indians" and make meaningful comparisons to the Mohawk Valley groups.

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A RAPID COLLECTION TECHNIQUE FOR SPATIAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF SURFACE SITES

Charles Fisher

SUNY at Albany

The general problem of the prehistoric relationships between the Hudson River and its smaller tributaries led to several methodological problems which demanded our attention. After locating several surface sites along the Onesquethaw Creek, in Albany County (approximately 8 mi. west of the Hudson River), we were confronted with the problem of how to systematically collect meaningful data. Information was desired which would be relevant to the study of prehistoric settlement systems, yet the technique of acquiring it had to involve minimal time and monetary expenditures.

Recent efforts by several archeologists to make surface collecting more scientifically respectable have been successful and commanded our attention. But at the same time, we were very conscious of the differences between a tell in Turkey investigated by a team of professionals, and a small campsite on the Onesquethaw Creek, explored by two graduate students. Needless to say, these tremendous differences made us somewhat skeptical of applying Mid-East advocated methods. Even the relatively minor matter of setting up a grid was a considerable one in our situation, a large area with only two people to cover it.

But there were several factors which encouraged our attempt. The establishing of a grid, although time-consuming, would be necessary in the later exploratory excavations which were planned. Accuracy would be considerably increased with the same reference points used for measurements in both these enterprises.

Also, the surface debris appeared to be scattered over approximately 10 acres of plowed field. As much as it was desired, a complete surface collection was impossible. Therefore, it was decided to test this method on a knoll which is probably isolated from the rest of the field when the water level of the creek is high.

A grid was set up over the entire plowed surface of this knoll. But even in this small portion of the field, the gridded area was too large for a complete surface collection. The 150 ft. x 150 ft. grid would involve collecting from 225, 10 ft. x 10 ft. squares. Sampling was called for.

An "unaligned stratified sample", (as advocated by Redman and Watson, 1970) was chosen because its main advantage is in the maximized dispersal of the sample, which would enable a rapid definition of the limits of the site. Also, this type of sample may be expanded into the rest of the field, if desired. Since it is non-aligned linearly, it is superior to ordinary random sampling in this instance, which may cluster the sample squares while leaving large areas unsampled.

The approximately 10° Io sample was marked by an absence of almost all artifact categories. This may be explained by the generally poor preservation in the Northeast, damage resulting from plowing over many years, and the possibility of previous collecting from this knoll.

The sample produced only chert debris, fire-cracked and large rocks. The mapping of these suggest three separate small occupations of the knoll.

Despite the success of this technique in delineating the areas of concentrated activity, other information which was desired was not produced. No data which would allow even the broadest chronological placement of these settlements was present. Since sherds were completely absent, as was steatite, the necessary information could be obtained only with the location of projectile points, which were not present in the sample.

Hesitant at first, primarily because of the fear of over reliance on projectile points, we decided to attempt another kind of collection. This method emphasized bifacially worked flint, excluding the large amount of debris except where no bifacially worked examples were found. This way the entire limits of flint-working were represented in the collection, with an enormous amount of time conserved.

Briefly, this second method involved walking the entire plowed field, and locating artifacts by two compass sights to any two of the landmarks previously designated and mapped. Collecting was restricted to eliminate flint chips and flakes, unless the raw material was of interest or there was no bifacially worked flint in a radius of 30 feet, to represent some type of cultural activity. This selective collection is justified since, for our research goal at this point, it was not necessary to define the range of activity, but its presence. The uncollected material (primarily debitage) has not been lost or destroyed, as in an excavated site, so it may be studied at a later time when it is needed to solve a particular problem.

This method has been successfully applied to several large fields with small amounts of cultural material widely scattered, yielding artifact maps which enable these small sites to be delineated. More important, it has rapidly produced data which enables the placement of these small sites in the known regional chronology.

A comparison of these two collecting techniques has been made. The sample grid was imposed over a portion of another field which the second method demonstrated to be particularly dense in artifacts. The results of the sample are excellent for an estimate of the total number of artifacts in the grid area (24). However, those (3) artifacts in the sample tell one little about the occupation represented.

In contrast, the selective collection technique produced evidence of at least three occupations representing Late Archaic, Transitional, and Woodland settlements, and their spatial relationships. This was accomplished within the same gridded area in a small fraction of the time required by the first method. Apart from the usual concerns of available time and funds, our method of surface collection was directed by the data requirements of our research problem and the kind of sites we were

dealing with. The absence of ceramics required a concentration on lithic remains. The generally small amount of material suggested the possibility of making complete collections, yet the wide distribution of this material over the surface prohibited this. Thus sampling appeared necessary, but even large (50c) samples were inadequate. The option appears to be to completely ignore this kind of data source, and thus ignore a portion of prehistoric settlement systems, or selectively collect from these small sites with few artifacts. Obviously, we have preferred the latter.

References

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Minutes of the 58th Annual Meeting
NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
April 19, 20, 21, 1974
The Rochester Museum and Science Center
Rochester, New York

Executive Committee

The meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Friday, April 19, 1974, President Charles S. Pierce called the meeting to order at 8:40 p.m. The following voting members including state officers, chapter presidents and trustees were present:

Charles S. Pierce	(Houghton)	*Marilyn Sternitzke	(Inc. Orange Co.)
Elizabeth M. Dumont	(Inc. Orange Co.)	Bruce RippetEAU	(Upper Susque. Inc.)
William F. Ehlers J.	(Inc. Orange Co.)	Frank Hesse	(Inc. Susquehanna)
Thomson Fuller	(Inc. Orange Co.)	Clark Rogers	(Inc. Susquehanna)
Louis A. Brennan	(Metropolitan)	George Hamell	(Morgan)
James Walsh,	(Auringer-Seelye)	Richard McCarthy	(Morgan)
Carolyn Weatherwax	(Auringer-Seelye)	Charles Wray	(Morgan)
*Virginia Stiles	(Auringer-Seelye)	Herbert Kraft	(Metropolitan)
*Monte Bennett	(Chenango)	*Richard Wingerson	(Metropolitan)
*Theodore Whitney	(Chenango)	Joan Pace	(Metropolitan)
Henry Wemple	(Chenango)	Philip Colella	(Triple Cities)
Neal Trubowitz	(Houghton)	*Dolores Elliott	(Triple Cities)
*Dolores Lalock V.	(Houghton)	*Thomas Elliott	(Triple Cities)
Harrison Case	(Inc. Long Island)	Paul Huey	(Van Epps-Hartley)
Hallock Wood	(Inc. Long Island)	Charles Gillette)	(Van Epps-Hartley)
*Robert Hawkins	(Inc. Long Island)	Kingston Lerner	(Van Epps-Hartley)
*Lewis Dumont	(Inc. Orange Co.)	Vicky B. Jayne	(Wm. Beauchamp)
*Kenneth E. Greene	(Inc. Orange Co.)	*Bobby Harris	(Wm. Beauchamp)

*Alternates

Committee Chairmen present:

Theodore Whitney - Awards and Fellowships
Carolyn Weatherwax - Chapters and Memberships
Constitution - Henry Wemple
Finance - Dolores Lalock
New York Indian - Charles Pierce

Nominating - Kingston Lerner
Librarian and Archivist - John McMaster
Publications - Dolores Elliott
Program - Elizabeth Dumont

Chapters not represented - Mid Hudson

1. Roll call was taken,
2. Motion to accept the minutes of the 57th annual and seconded by Lewis Dumont, Motion was carried, meeting, as printed, was made by Thomas Elliott
3. The secretary's report was read and a motion was made and carried, seconded to accept the report. Motion carried.

4. Report of the Treasurer, J. Thomson Fuller was read. Motion to accept was made by Lewis Dumont and seconded by Neal Trubowitz.

December 31, 1972	Publications Fund:\$4,926.61	
	General Fund:	<u>12.12</u> \$4,938.73
December 31, 1973	Publications Fund:\$5,921.14	
	General Fund:	<u>500.31</u> \$6,121.45

5. President Pierce spoke briefly of the accomplishments of the past year, Work progressed to revise and update the Constitution and By-Laws; plans were made to organize a committee to collect data to obtain grants; progress was made to obtain Non-profit status for the Chapters. The NYSAA Charter is also being copied and sent to each of the Chapters, Mr. Pierce expressed his regret that he was unable to accept all the offers to visit the Chapters. He noted the heavy volume of mail throughout the year and work with the Iroquois-Seneca Archaeological and Historical Society. President Pierce expressed his thanks to the officers and committee chairmen for their devotion and cooperation.

6. Vice President Dumont reported visits to the Chenango and Auringer-Seelye Chapters, Prior commitments prevented the visit to the Long Island Chapter and the recent gas shortage cancelled the proposed visit to the William Beauchamp Chapter, Dr. Dumont also noted the NYSAA officers meeting in August, the joint bus trip venture by the down state Chapters. She thanked Harrison Case for all his work on this project.

7. REPORT OF COMMITTEES

a. Awards and Fellowships: Mr. Whitney reported that a meeting of the Fellows had been held and, as in the past, the findings of this committee would be forthcoming following the banquet.

b. Mrs. Weatherwax reported a goal of 1000 members had been set for 1973 and at the closing of the year, 1,106 paid members were enrolled. Communications with the William M, Beauchamp Archeological Society led to the acceptance of this group by the executive committee. All communications between the Franklin B, Hough Chapter and the Adirondack Archeological Society broke down as letters to these groups were unanswered, The Iroquois-Seneca Archeological Society corresponded regularly but were not ready to join at this time. The award for most new members was given to the Inc. Orange County Chapter, 3-1 new members for the year brought their membership total to 204 members. (Chapters and Membership committee)

c. Legislative: Due to the illness of Chairman Charles Merritt no report was given.

d. Librarian and Archivist: John McMaster reported:

1. Bound volumes = 50 (38 Hard cover and 12 Soft cover)
2. Various Periodicals, chiefly from archeological organizations of technical nature - 200 per year received.
3. Prominent publications such as those from Smithsonian, the BAE Viking Fund, Peabody Museum, Wenner-Gren Foundations were received,

e. Nominating Committee: Dr. Kingston Lerner, MD, Chairman, Several members showing prior interest were canvassed, and letters were sent to each Chapter Secretary, acting as members of the nominating committee. Three nominations from Orange County and one from the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter were received. The slate was filled but no contests were provided.

Once again we have the specter of apathy among the many who should be able and willing to lend a hand in the operation of the State Association, Much of the work is being done by a few and it is these few who make the work of the nominating committee Chairman successful, One can only hope that chapter presidents and secretaries will look about in their own membership and find individuals who might be prevailed upon to assume the responsibility of guiding our Association affairs.

f. Publications: Dolores Elliott, Chairman, Mrs. Elliott reported no submissions for *Researches and Transactions* and *Occasional Papers* during 1973. Appreciation is again extended to Louis Brennan for producing 108 pages of consistently high quality material in the Bulletin. Members and Chapters are encouraged to complete their libraries with back issues of the Bulletin. Our many thanks to Charles Hayes and Linda Rawleigh who fill the publication orders.

g. Public Relations Committee: Dr. Gladys Haase, Chairman, The advance notices of the annual meeting at Rochester were mailed to colleges and universities throughout the state. News releases were also mailed to newspapers across the state. All costs incurred were paid by the chairman.

h. Program Committee: Dr, Elizabeth Dumont, Chairman, The speakers lists which, when completed, will give each Chapter a number of speakers willing to speak at neighboring Chapters on many subjects were compiled. The project, started last May, has had poor response, with only Metropolitan, Houghton and Chenango answering the Correspondence. Suggestion to place aside \$100 each year to enlarge our slide and tape show library will be brought up later in the meeting. A proposed Tri-states conference on archeology, including the NYSAA, the SPA and the ASNJ, is planned for June 1st, at Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J.

i. Fiscal and Budget Committee: Edwin Phillips, Chairman, Due to the absence of Mr. Phillips, no report was submitted. (See annual Business Meeting)

j. New York Indian Committee: Charles S, Pierce, Chairman, Mr. Pierce made note of the many visits to the Iroquois-Seneca Archaeological and Historical Society, located at Salamanca, New York, It is a new group interested in affiliation. Many questions had to be answered; one of the objections was the amount of dues, Mr. Pierce suggested we continue to mail the Newsletter and Bulletin to them.

k. Finance Committee: Dolores Lalock, Chairman, Mrs. Lalock reported that the Treasurer's books were audited on April 19, 1974, and found to be in order. A recommendation to transfer \$100 life membership from the General Fund to the Publication Fund would then show an increase of \$1095,53 in the Publication Fund and a total of \$388,19 in the General Fund for 1973.

1. Constitution Committee: Henry Wemple, Chairman, The NYSAA Constitution and By-Laws have been revised, incorporating resolutions voted by the membership at the annual meetings since its last revision in 1967.

The Constitution of the William M, Beauchamp Chapter has been reviewed and approved.

A draft of the Iroquois-Seneca Archaeological Society Constitution has been received, and reviewed and recommendations forwarded to the Chapter. No communications were received from the Franklin B, Hough Chapter or the Adirondack Archeological Association.

Special thanks were extended to committee members Charles Gillette and Theodore Whitney for their cooperation and efforts.

OLD BUSINESS

1. Petition for Membership. The secretary reported receiving no new petitions.

2. Withdrawal of Resolution 73-8, Letters from Michael Ripton and Dr, Philip Collela were received and read stating that they would withdraw the motion and second. No vote was taken as the motion was withdrawn.

3. The Life Membership Fund was explained by Treasurer Fuller and the following motion made

RESOLUTION 74-1

Resolved that the New York State Archeological Association hereby establish a life membership fund. All payments for life memberships are to be deposited into a fund, with the interest received from the fund to be deposited into the Publications Fund. Motion made by Dr. Collela, seconded by Harrison Case, Motion carried.

4. Joint Meetings of Chapters. Continuing the discussion of joint Chapter meetings from the October executive committee meeting, Dr. Dumont announced that a Tri-state conference would be held in June. She extended invitations to the Inc. Long Island, Metropolitan, Triple Cities and Inc. Orange County Chapters. The meeting will also include the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology and the Archeological Society of New Jersey. The meeting will be held on June 1, at Seton Hall University.

NEW BUSINESS

1. New Business opened with studies and problems of the Association.

a. Non-profit status for Chapters: Discussion concerning our tax status led to the proposal to obtain enough copies of the NYSAA Charter so that each Chapter could display it, Charles Gillette mentioned that a letter concerning our Federal Non-Profit status had been received and is in the files. It was also decided to write the State for non-profit sales tax status.

b. Grants: The subject of grants was discussed at length and a decision was reached to appoint a committee of the Ass'n. to study and obtain grants for Chapters, No Committee was appointed at this time. The following motion was made, seconded and carried.

RESOLUTION 74-2

Resolved that the New York State Archeological Association hereby establish a Grant Committee to channel grant proposals from petitioning Chapters to granting agencies and to administer grant funds to the petitioning Chapters and that this committee be also responsible for investigating grants available for archaeological research.

c. Membership Drive: The suggestion was made that a membership drive under the direction of the president and Membership Chairman be undertaken, All Chapters were asked to appoint Chapter Chairmen.

2. Suggestion was made to postpone the discussion on relations between the NYSAA and NYAC until the conclusion of Dr. Marion White's paper, Motion was made by Dr. Collela to print Dr. White's paper in the Bulletin. Motion seconded by Lewis Dumont, Carried.

3. A proposal to reprint NYSAA stationery was made. Suggestions to change the letterhead so that it can be copied were made. Also the necessary changes to include the William M. Beauchamp Chapter and recently incorporated chapters be made. Motion was made by Dr. Collela and seconded by Dolores Elliott, Motion carried.

4. The reading of Chapter activities by each individual Chapter was waived due to duplication of material printed in Chapter annual reports.

5. Publications: The following resolution was drafted by William S. Cornwell and introduced by Dolores Elliott:

RESOLUTION 74-3

Whereas, Dr. William A. Ritchie has devoted a full life to the service of New York State Archeology and

Whereas, this work has been notable for its scientific acumen, and its depth of discovery and interpretation, particularly as analyzed and presented in numerous publications that cover the entire gamut of New York prehistory archeology; and

Whereas, these publications have created not only a highly readable and thoroughly accurate body of knowledge but also a clear understanding of the interrelations and cultural development of the various Amerind groups that occupied New York State in prehistoric times; therefore

Be it resolved, that the New York State Archeological Association authorize and encourage the Publication Committee to organize and publish, as a Festschrift in honor of Dr. Ritchie, a 1976 issue of Researches and Transactions or earlier if funds permit.

To this end, the Publications Committee is required and authorized to appoint an editor who will be empowered to invite selected authors, both within and without the Association, to make contributions appropriate to this publication. It is suggested that the editor be appointed by the Publications Committee and that he have all final decisions about manuscripts, format, and costs, (within the budget established by the executive committee) and that he may appoint a working committee of competent persons to assist, at his direction, with correspondence, illustration standards and review, revisions of manuscripts, and arrangements with photographers and printers. The Publications Committee's responsibility shall be to keep the editor informed at all times about funds available for this project and to work with the executive committee and the Chapters to provide more money, if needed. Motion seconded by Dr. Collela, Motion carried.

6. Program Committee:

RESOLUTION 74-4

Resolved that the Program Committee be empowered to spend \$100.00 yearly to enlarge the slide and tape library. Motion made by Dr. Dumont, seconded by James Walsh, Motion carried.

RESOLUTION 74-5

Resolved that the New York State Archeological Association express its sincere appreciation to John McMaster and his Local Arrangements Committee for their meritorious efforts in preparing and executing all the final details necessary for the success of the 58th annual meeting of the Association. Motion carried.

RESOLUTION 74-6

Resolved that the New York State Archeological Association express its sincere appreciation to Daniel M. Barber and his Program Committee for meritorious efforts in preparing and executing the program for the 58th annual meeting of the Association. Motion carried.

RESOLUTION 74-7

Resolved that the New York State Archeological Association express its sincere appreciation to the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter and its members for the successful hosting of the 58th annual meeting of the association. Motion carried.

Motion was made to allow students of the St. John Fischer College to attend the lecture sessions without charge, in return for their help during the annual meeting. Motion made by John McMaster, seconded by Dr. Collela, Motion carried.

Motion was made to set aside the reading of the budget until the Saturday morning Business Session, Motion made by Dr. Dumont and seconded by Thomson Fuller, Motion carried.

RESOLUTION 74-8

That monies to be placed in interest bearing accounts be made available when needed. Motion by Thomson Fuller, seconded by Dr, Collela, Motion carried.

An invitation by the Chenango Chapter to host the 1975 Annual Meeting was accepted by all. A call for papers for the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting was extended by Herbert Kraft.

Meeting was adjourned at 10:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. Ehlers Secretary

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
April 20, 1974

1. The Business meeting of the Association was called to order at 8:35 a.m. A quorum was present.
2. A motion was made to accept the minutes of the last business meeting as printed. Motion by Thomson Fuller and seconded by Lewis Dumont, Motion carried.
3. Report of the Fiscal-Budget Committee was read for the fiscal year 1974-75 by Chairman Edwin Phillips, Estimated expenses are as follows:

President	30.00
Vice President	30.00
Treasurer	20.00
Secretary	580.00
Awards and Fellowships Committee	17.00
Chapters and Memberships	32.00
ESAF Rep. & Editor	25.00
Finance	0
N.Y. Indian	13.00
Legislative	0
Nominating	0
Librarian-Archivist	0
Program	100.00
Publications	2,730.00
Public Relations	<u>0</u>
	\$3,577.00
Estimated Receipts =	\$3,906.00
Estimated Expenditures =	<u>3,577.00</u>
excess	\$ 329.00

Costs do not include printing of the Constitution and By-Laws. Motion to adopt the budget was made by Dr. Dumont and seconded by Dr. White, Motion was carried.

4. Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and accepted.
5. The President and Vice President declined to read their reports due to the lateness of the hour.
6. Nominating Committee report was read by Dr. Larner, Chairman, and appears in the executive committee report. The slate of officers offered was as follows:

President	Dr. Elizabeth M. Dumont
Vice President	Charles Gillette
Secretary	William F. Ehlers
Treasurer	J. Thomson Fuller
ESAF Rep.	Louis A. Brennan

7. Tellers were appointed by President Pierce. Tellers were Richard McCarthy and Henry Kisinki.

OLD BUSINESS

Ratification of Chapters:

The following motion was made by Dr. Dumont, seconded by Henry Wemple and carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION 74-1

Resolved, that this body accept the William M. Beauchamp Chapter into the New York State Archeological Association with full rights and privileges.

Constitutional Changes and Revisions:

Motion was made by Henry Wemple to accept the Constitution and By-Law changes with the exception of Article 6 and Article 9. Seconded by Lewis Dumont. Motion was carried.

Article 6 was read by the Vice President and a motion to accept the changes was made by Mrs. Gillette, seconded by Dr. Lerner. Carried.

Article 9, paragraph 3 pertaining to emergency meetings was read and a motion to delete this paragraph was made by Edwin Phillips; seconded by William Sternitzke. Motion was carried.

Article XLL was changed to include meetings of the Executive Committee. A motion to this effect was made by Henry Wemple and seconded by Marilyn Sternitzke. Motion carried.

A motion was made to accept the changes and revisions to the Constitution and By-Laws in total. Motion by Henry Wemple, seconded by Dr. Dumont and carried.

NEW BUSINESS

RESOLUTION 74-2

Resolved that the New York State Archeological Association, meeting in plenary session this 20th day of April 1974 express its gratitude and appreciation to Charles S. Pierce for his dedication and devotion during his term of President, 1972-74.

Report of the Tellers:

The election results were reported as follows:

President	Dr. Elizabeth M. Dumont
Vice President	Charles Gillette
Secretary	William F. Ehlers
Treasurer	J. Thomson Fuller
ESAF Rep.	Louis A. Brennan

Motion to accept the report of the tellers was made by Lewis Dumont seconded by William Sternitzke and carried.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. Ehlers Secretary

The Certificate of Merit was awarded by the Fellowship Committee to Marilyn Crannel Stewart for work done and published in New York State anthropology - archeology. The Meritorious Service award went to Mercein Whitney and to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Behnke for significant non-research contributions to NYSAA.