

New York State Archeological Association

THE BULLETIN

November 1956

Number 8

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Minutes of the Annual Meeting  
New York State Archeological Association  
For 1956<sup>1</sup>

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The annual meeting of the New York State Archeological Association took place in the Regent's room of the State Education Building, Albany, with Dr. William A. Ritchie presiding.

The Executive Committee was called to order with the following members in attendance: W. A. Ritchie, C. F. Wray, C.E. Gillette, A. K. Guthe, Mrs. D. Raynor, J. M. Bowman, R. L. McCarthy, W. S. Cornwell, E. F. Casler, Mrs. M. Coon Bowman, and B.F. Hodges.

R. L. McCarthy, chairman of the Nominating Committee, and J. M. Bowman were appointed to open the box and count the ballots for the election of officers.

There was no old business and so as the first item of new business Dr. Ritchie read the request made by Clyde B. Olson, that the Susquehanna Archeological Society, of which he is president, be admitted to the Association as the Susquehanna Chapter. Dr. Pechuman questioned whether the name Susquehanna was appropriate and was assured that it was and that this was a new chapter, not a reactivation of the former Leather-stocking Chapter of Cooperstown. Mr. Cornwell asked if this application needed to be tabled a full year, and as no such requirement was stated in the constitution he moved that the application be brought to an immediate vote. Seconded by Dr. Guthe, the motion was carried by unanimous vote and the Susquehanna group became the sixth active chapter of the N.Y.S.A.A.

The President then suggested that the membership committee make a more concerted effort to affiliate the Chenango Valley Archeological Society, the Archeological Society of Central New York, and the Nassau Archeological Society. Mr. Cornwell suggested that they might be more inclined to join if we reorganized along the lines of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology with separate memberships and dues in the local and state societies.

The apparent conflict in the constitution concerning honorary membership in the chapters and in the Association was left to the secretary to clarify by recommendations.

Charles M. Knoll was proposed by the President and reelected editor by unanimous vote.

The invitation from Alfred K. Guthe, president of the Morgan Chapter, to hold the next annual meeting at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences on April 6, 1957, was also accepted by vote.

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1. First of a series of documents presented at the N.Y.S.A.A. annual meeting, 14 April 1956.

A resolution was submitted by the Mid-Hudson chapter that all members who join after July 1 of any year shall have all privileges for the following year without publications for the year in which they join. The consensus seemed to be that, since Association Privileges consist of receiving publications (here restricted) and voting and holding office (not normally effected before Feb. 1) this would be an internal affair of the chapters and not Association business. Therefore no action was taken.

Mr. Knoll proposed by letter that institutions be limited to membership at large in the Association, as sustaining members. This was seconded by Dr. Guthe and passed by unanimous vote.

Mr. Knoll objected to the proposal by the secretary that the reissue of the Constitution embodying recent amendments be published in the Bulletin on the ground that it would use publication funds vitally needed for other papers. Dr. Ritchie suggested, and Dr. Guthe seconded the proposal, that a special appropriation be voted for such purpose, the format to be decided by the publication committee. Carried by unanimous vote.

Mr. Knoll also called attention to the fact that, since Dr. A. C. Parker was deceased, Chapter III of the bylaws was obsolete and suggested that the name of the succeeding president, Dr. Carl Guthe, be substituted. It was then suggested that instead of requiring a change in the bylaws for each president emeritus, all past presidents be considered to be Presidents Emeritus, or that the senior past president be called Honorary President Emeritus. Further objection was held on the ground that this rule might obligate the Association to a possible undesirable position. The unresolved problem was left by vote to a special committee to be appointed for its consideration.

With this action the executive meeting was adjourned and the regular meeting of the Association was called five minutes later.

Mr. Wray proposed that the minutes of last year's meeting be accepted as published in THE BULLETIN (#4, July, 1955). Seconded by Mr. Swart, the motion was carried by vote.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports were accepted as read, submitted to the secretary, and are attached to these minutes. The reports of the several standing committees (Program, Chapters and Membership, Publication, and Finance) were read by committee members.

The annual reports of the Chapters were given by the respective secretaries or their surrogates. These reports were filed with the secretary and appear as part of these proceedings.

In the absence of any old business, new business commenced with the report of the nominating committee on the elections. The following were re-elected for 1956-1957: President, W. A. Ritchie; Vice-President, C. F. Wray; Secretary, C. E. Gillette; Treasurer, A. K. Guthe.

Next in order of business was the application for membership by the Susquehanna group. It was approved by unanimous vote.

Mr. Cornwell raised the question of certification of members-in-good-standing by a quotation from Mr. Knoll's letter. "Future issues of THE BULLETIN (to be sent to paid-up members

only ..... I recommend that the simplest way to keep this straight would be for the secretary and treasurer to have (the) same roster (and) for each Chapter to make certain that all members are paid for.” Mr. Cornwell also stressed the fact that the Researches and Transactions must come out at more regular intervals and discussed various means for making the project more attractive for investors, such as the establishment of a capital fund. These points were left for investigation by various standing committees.

After the announcement of the time and place for the next meeting, as voted by the Executive Committee, the 1956 meeting was adjourned at 1 :00 p.m.

Charles E. Gillette, Secretary N.Y.S.A.A.

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Report of the Secretary for the year 1955—1956

The New York State Archeological Association currently comprises five chapters with a total of 245 members. These are distributed as follows: Lewis H. Morgan, 59; Long Island, 27; Van-Epps, 83; Mid-Hudson, 35; Auringer-Seelye, 31.

The Association is affiliated with the Eastern States Archeological Federation and was represented by three members at the 1955 annual meeting of the Federation at New Haven, Connecticut.

Three issues of THE BULLETIN appeared during the year. There were no issues of the Researches and Transactions, but papers by Kenneth E. Kidd - Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology, Charles F. Wray - Morgan Chapter, and Alexander M. Stewart - Morgan Chapter are being considered for publication in that series.

Except for this annual meeting there were no meetings or field trips sponsored by the Association per se. The various chapter reports detail their own activities.

Charles E. Gillette, Secretary N.Y.S.A.A.

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## Treasurer's Report

March 15, 1955 to March 30, 1956

Balance: March 15, 1955		\$263.04
Income:		
Dues from Chapters:		
Auringer-Seelye	\$ 44.00	
Long Island	30.00	
Mid-Hudson	66.50	
Morgan	178.25	
Van Epps-Hartley	<u>216.50</u>	\$535.25
Dues from 3 members-at-large		15.00
Sales of Publications		37.96
Interest on note		<u>1.63</u>
Total income during 1955-1956		\$589.84

At the 1955 annual meeting, it was directed that a publication fund be established. Therefore, the above receipts were distributed as follows:

## GENERAL FUND (Lincoln-Rochester Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y.)

## Credits:

Balance March 15, 1955	\$263.04
25% of dues received in 1955-1956	<u>137.56</u>
Total Credits	\$400.60

## Expenditures:

Dues to the Eastern States Archeological Federation (1955, 1956)	37.50
Postage	
10 stamps (2c. each)	.20
Envelopes for 1955 ballots	8.24
Other	.53
Preparation of ballots (1955 election)	<u>2.80</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 49.27

Balance: March 30, 1956 \$351.33

PUBLICATION FUND (Genesee Valley Union Trust Co., Rochester, N.Y.)

Credits:

75% of dues received during 1955-56	\$412.69	
Sale of Vo. XIII #1 (R. and T.)	28.88	
Sale of Bulletin #3	5.58	
Sale of Bulletin #5	3.50	
Interest on promissory note	<u>1.63</u>	
TOTAL CREDITS		\$452.28

Expenditures:

Preparation of:

Bulletin #3	\$ 72.00	
Bulletin #4	70.60	
Bulletin #5	79.80	
Bulletin #6 (printing only)	<u>58.80</u>	
	\$281.20	

Postage--mailing of Bulletins to exchange  
list, Chapter Secretaries, and Association  
Secretary

	7.38	
-- mailing Vol. X111 #1	<u>2.37</u>	
	\$ 9.75	

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$290.95

Balance March 30, 1956 161.33

Accounts Receivable \$ 65.00

With the passage of the amendments to the By-Laws of our constitution on April 16, 1955, a new policy for dues collection was initiated. This has brought about a certain degree of confusion for the treasurer of your Association. No longer is he to collect dues based on a chapter's past year's income from dues. He is now to collect dues based on current membership; i. e. dues to be collected on February 1, 1956 cover members in good standing in each chapter as of that date. These dues will determine the number of copies of the publication to be received by the chapter secretaries for distribution during the succeeding year. Should members join after February 1, they will not receive publications unless the chapter treasurer submits one-half of the dues collected (or \$1.50 for each Junior Member).

During the last month, our Bulletin #6 was distributed. The number of copies sent each chapter secretary was based upon the list of members submitted to our Association's secretary. In addition to

for each chapter member, three copies were sent for the chapter's files. Had the number of copies sent each chapter been based upon the number of members for which dues had been paid to the association, some of the chapters would have received a smaller quantity.

No doubt, this reflects the individual chapter's policy of collecting dues. It is known that the several chapters begin their fiscal years at different times. However, since no dues were collected which were based upon the chapter's income from dues during the Association's fiscal year of 1955-1956, it would seem that each chapter would have a sufficient amount of funds to pay for their entire membership as of February 1, 1956. Of course, this might mean that the chapter's treasurer would be paying on anticipated revenue. It was because of this that Bulletin #4 contained the recommendation that some adjustment be made in each chapter's billing dates.

If the amendment to Chapter VIII, paragraph 2 of our By-Laws is to be followed, Bulletin #7 will be sent to the chapter secretaries only in the number of members for which dues have been received by the Association treasurer.

Alfred K. Guthe, Treasurer, N.Y.S.A.A.

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#### Report of Committee on Chapters and Membership

The members of the Committee on Chapters and Membership of the New York State Archeological Association for the year 1955-1956 are Richard McCarthy, Lockport, New York and Henry Wemple, Fultonville, New York.

During the year communication was received from Frank Hodges relative to interest in reforming a chapter in the Watertown area. Garret S. Jones, past president of The Benjamin Hough chapter, was contacted but he nor anyone else in the area seem to have time to lead the organization of the new chapter. It is believed that a chapter in that area could be revived if a suitable leader could be found.

A letter was received from Stanley Gifford of Lake George relative to forming a new chapter in that area. Doubt was expressed as to whether enough new members could be recruited to support an additional chapter. I visited Mr. Gifford in August and left him information as to the constitution, procedure, etc. but have heard nothing further at this time.

No information has been received from the Norwich or Auburn chapters.

Henry Wemple, Chairman

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Report of Auringer-Seelye Chapter

Since our last annual report, this chapter has carried on various activities in the field, and with our monthly open meetings.

Early in the spring, an illustrated lecture was given by Rev. Thomas Grassman, assisted by Mr. Henry Wemple, both members of the Van Epps-Hartley chapter, Fonda.

Several chapter members attended the annual picnic and the annual meeting of the Van Epps-Hartley chapter in May, enjoying most generous hospitality. Guests were treated to a field trip to the site of ancient Caughnawaga, an early Indian village, which proved most interesting and enjoyable.

Dr. William A. Ritchie gave an illustrated lecture on New York's Archaic period and its various cultures; Dr. Francis F. Lucas, of Assembly Point, a noted scientist, showed his color films taken from the air in the Adirondacks; Dr. Henry E. Clarke, of Glens Falls, read an interesting paper on diseases of prehistoric Indians of the south central United States; Col. Charles Briggs, museum curator of the Fort William Henry Corp., addressed our chapter at one meeting, outlining a program of archeological activities to be carried on at the Fort William Henry restoration project during the coming year.

A few digs were held at the Harris site, and members did excavations individually at other sites. As this is written, we impatiently await suitable weather conditions for renewed activities. One of our members, Mr. Percy W. Dake, of Saratoga is the owner of a site on Fish creek, which he has offered for exploration this summer. Dr. Ritchie has expressed interest in this site and a desire to dig there and record the cultures, which will be welcomed by our members.

Another site is under investigation by chapter members, Mr. & Mrs. W. Herbert Rice. Their site is located in the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, on Snook Kill creek, near its confluence with the Hudson. Early cultural levels have been identified and reported to Dr. William A. Ritchie. Extensive excavation on this site is being considered. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have already done much work on this site and have in their possession an interesting collection of artifacts.

Mr. and Mrs. James Magee have done some preliminary investigation into the location of sites in northern Warren County.

The Chapter has raised a fund of over eighty dollars to be given the Publication Fund of the State organization, earmarked for publication in the future of the Association's Memoirs.

We have at present thirty-three members and hope to increase that number as a result of a membership campaign being undertaken recently.

A portrait of Rev. O. C. Auringer, for whom our chapter in part is named, was presented to Crandall Library, Glens Falls, through the chapter and is hung in our meeting room there. The oil painting was done by a noted artist personally acquainted with Rev. Auringer.

Mrs. James Magee, Secty-Treas.

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Report of the Long Island Chapter

1. The Annual Meeting of the chapter was held at Southold on October 9, 1955.
2. The following Officers were elected for the following year: President, Mrs. Dorothy E. Raynor; Vice President, Dr. Haven Emerson; Secretary, J. H. Husing; Treasurer, Stanton Motto
3. Expiring term of one trustee was voted to be filled by election of Mr. Roy Latham to serve for five years.
4. Consideration is being given to possible erection of suitable building, or purchase of some existing building, to properly house the many valuable Indian items now owned by the chapter, and to provide meeting rooms, etc.
5. Exhibits of Indian items are being maintained at the museum building, at Riverhead; also at the Southold high school; also a temporary exhibit at the Westhampton Beach Library. The president of the chapter has delivered numerous lectures on Indian matters before local clubs, societies, schools, and other groups.
6. Searching for surface materials is being constantly maintained, and some excavating has been done. The chapter expects to definitely acquire ownership to the so-called Flint Hill area, near Coxsackie, to save it for our Association, and prevent its loss thru building, etc.
7. Preliminary work has been done on the matter of recording known sites in the eastern area of Long Island to be furnished to the N.Y. State A. A. for its record files.

J. H. Husing, Secy.

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Report of the Mid-Hudson Chapter

During the calendar year 1955, the Mid-Hudson chapter held monthly meetings. During the digging season, weekly digs were held, and at the close of the digging season, bi-weekly laboratory sessions were scheduled.

Paid-up membership for 1955 was 48 active and 8 junior members.

A long-term lease on an unused one-room schoolhouse was obtained. Members painted the roof, made minor repairs to the building, additions to the wiring, and have since used it as a meeting place and laboratory. We solved our fuel problem by holding a wood-cutting bee, and held a theatre benefit to pay the rent and provide a contingent fund.

Last fall at the Dutchess County Fair we staged the most ambitious archaeological exhibit that we have ever attempted, using local materials exclusively.

Last May we opened an undisturbed site on the Hudson River near Rhinebeck. During the

digging season, excavation of about thirty-five five-foot squares was completed, producing about 400 artifacts which have been recorded on a scatter diagram and histograms. Field work will be resumed when the weather permits, and the laboratory work is continuing. A late report indicates that three burials have been uncovered in the area.

At the Pine Plains High School Science Fair, one of our junior members won the blue ribbon with an archeological exhibit.

A sustained interest in the activities of the Association is apparent, based upon membership, attendance at meetings and digs, as well as plans for future activities, including development of new sites.

Margaret Coon Bowman, Secretary

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#### Report of the Morgan Chapter

MEMBERSHIP -- The chapter had 75 paid-up members, a net gain of two over 1954-1955. Eighteen were life, eight sustaining, 47 were active and two were junior members. As of this date 73 members are registered for the 1956-57 year.

MEETINGS -- Four regular meetings were held, as follows: Charles G. Plomasen presented an illustrated talk on southwest antiquities on November 18, 1955; material recovered from the LeRoy site dig was studied at a laboratory session, December 9; a talk on the Archaic period was presented January 29, 1956 by A. K. Guthe; and Wm. A. Ritchie spoke on the "Genesis of a Myth and Other Aspects of a Season in the Field" on February 9. A chapter dig was held at the LeRoy Fort Hill site on Saturday, October 1, 1955. The dig was reported in the November issue of THE BULLETIN.

OFFICERS -- During the year officers were President, A. K. Guthe; Vice President, L. L. Pechuman; Secretary -Treasurer, Charles M. Knoll. The Executive Committee consisted of: Albert J. Hoffman, Charles F. Wray, Franklyn Eggleston (terms expire 1956); William Carter, Thomas Hewett, Jr., Gordon K. Wright (terms expire 1954 and Donald Cameron, Wm. S. Cornwell, Richard McCarthy (terms expire 1958).

Elections for the 1956-57 year were conducted by mail ballot. The president was re-elected, Donald Cameron was elected vice president, and Charles F. Wray secretary-treasurer. Three year terms on the executive committee were won by Charles F. Wray, A. J. Hoffman, Charles M. Knoll.

MISCELLANEOUS -- The chapter participated in the Monroe County Fair, August 16-20, by exhibiting two cases of archeological materials and maps. Donald Cameron served as chairman of the committee, which included Charles F. Wray, A. K. Guthe, Thomas Hewett, A. J. Hoffman, and Wm. Carter assisted in attending the exhibit.

The executive committee met in August and in November. A donation of \$50 to the Association's publication fund was voted at the latter meeting, to be paid in the 1956-57 fiscal year.

Charles M. Knoll, Secretary-Treasurer

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Report of the Van Epps--Hartley Chapter

The Annual Meeting of the Chapter was held in The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, Fonda, N.Y., on Sunday June 26, 1955. President Henry Wemple presided.

The reports of the officers and committees chairmen showed that the chapter had been active during the year 1954-1955.

The President reported on the investigation of the Snowicz site, the two field trips of chapter members to Rice's Wood site, and also on the chapter digs on the Chapin site, which site is an early Mohawk, and which the chapter members are studying.

At the meeting President Wemple paid tribute to Dr. Arthur C. Parker who passed away.

Earl Casler, chairman of the site location committee, reported that he and Don Lenig were making some progress in trying to record all known Indian village sites in eastern New York State and were assigning numbers.

The Rev. Father Grassmann, the director of The Mohawk-Caughnawaga museum has completed the excavation of the interior of the stockade of the Indian village of Caughnawaga 1667-1693, and has located the remains of 12 long houses with the stockade. Further work will be undertaken on this site during the season of 1956.

The following Officers were elected for the year 1955-56: Henry Wemple, President; Clarence Van Der Veer, Vice-President; Edward J. Sheehan, Secretary; Wayne S. Arnold, Treasurer; Trustees for three years: Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, William Marvin, Katherine M. Strobeck.

The speaker at the annual meeting was Frank Ridley, of Toronto, Canada who gave an interesting account of the archeological study made in the Lake Abitibi region of Canada.

There were 74 members and guests present. Luncheon was served at 6 p.m. The evening was spent in a general round-table talk and study.

On Wednesday evening August 24, 1955 at the museum and joint weekly work session of chapter and museum members, Dr. Wm. N. Fenton, director of the New York State Museum was present and lead a general talk on certain problems in the field of archeology in New York State in regard to the study of Indian occupation. There were 42 members of the two groups present.

During August, September, and October, several chapter field trips and digs were held on the Chapin site. The average of 12 members took part in each dig.

During the winter months the group has been cataloguing several large collections at the museum, to wit: Chapin collection and Knapp collection. The Cayadutta and Ostengo collections have been re-catalogued. The Rock shelter material from Claverack has been completely catalogued and loaned to Dr. Wm. A. Ritchie of the state museum for study.

This chapter plans several field trips during the season of 1966 as well as to continue the work on the Chapin site under the leadership of Henry Wemple and John Swart.

Edward J. Sheehan, Secretary

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Two Possible Coeval Lamokoid Sites Near Ossining<sup>1</sup>Louis A. BrennanMid-Hudson Chapter

The site which first drew the attention of Mr. Mauck Brammer and me is on the north bank of the Croton River, which is the southern water boundary of Croton Point near Ossining. Route 9, the Albany Post road, crosses the Croton River here and bisects the site, but the eastern segment of it is on the grounds of the old Von Cortlandt patroon mansion which was purchased by the Rockefellers a few years ago. It is being restored and is not open to our investigations. What must have been, by all reports, a very rich site, on the river flats about ten feet above present high tide, was almost completely destroyed by bulldozing seven or eight years ago to form an arena for an outdoor movie. What is left of this site is a remnant along the river bank about thirty feet wide by perhaps one hundred feet long. The stratigraphy is hopeless. We have trenched and test pitted the location in a dozen places and in every instance nails, brick dust, china fragments, kiln pipe stems lengths, and other historic materials turn up everywhere through the deposits, and Owasco triangular points appear as well as indubitable Laurentian and pre-Laurentian materials. A layer of loose, black humus not more than fifty years old (no tree in the area is older than that) overlies a homogenous brown loam which shallows rapidly from the lip of the bank, about 20 inches deep, to the inland margin of the site, where it is about 4 inches deep. This soil rests on an old sand beach where the cobble-sized schists of the area are chemically decaying.

The history of the site corroborates observation on the absence of a culturally significant stratigraphy. The memory of man runneth not to the time when there wasn't a barn here and at least two barns burned on the site. Hooves of animals can knead soil like a baker kneads dough. The most important upheaval of this site, however, was caused by the bursting of the Croton reservoir dam, about five miles upstream from the site, in the 1890's. The wash from this disaster must have been terrific and what must have happened was a scouring of the site and a redistribution of materials in stalled backwater. The culture-bearing soil at the Croton site shows signs of sorting action.

What gives this chaos of cultural materials its interest is the time span which can be deduced from typological comparisons of its projectile points, and the fact that Dr. Ritchie identified a few of the points as Lamoka-like, and contemporary with Lamoka, but not specifically Lamoka. Typologically the points at Croton (this site has been designated by us 30 We 1) range from two points which fit perfectly into Mayer-Oakes Steubenville stemmed and Steubenville lanceolate series to the typical Owasco indented base small triangulars. They include the Lamokoids mentioned; broad, corner-notched Laurentians; heart-shaped points of the Archaic-Woodland transition; large, broad, indented base triangulars of presumably Point Peninsula I affiliation; fish-tails of Orient focus type; and unmistakable Hopewells with the characteristic bifacial flatness and meticulously worked corner notches.

It is the Lamokoid pattern of point which links this site culturally with our second dug site,

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1. Presented at the N.Y.S.A.A. annual meeting, 14 April, 1956.

30 We 2, also just off Route 9, and about 4 miles south of Croton. This site is about 150 feet above the Hudson, on a flat-topped knoll underlain by a granite up thrust, which overlooks the river about half a mile away and a shallow valley-pass leading down to the river. It would be a typical hilltop location for an Archaic hunting camp, as described by Mayer-Oakes for the upper Ohio valley. The stratigraphy here has been sadly upended, first by spading to secure a base for a lawn, and later by gardeners preparing the ground for vegetable growing. The site was, moreover, truncated by the Croton aqueduct, the construction of which destroyed the heart of it. Nevertheless, from a plot not more than 20 by 40, we have recovered at this writing, 143 whole or identifiable fractions of projectile points, and a total of over 200 artifacts.

This site is entirely non-ceramic, and we feel, therefore, justified in assuming it to be pre-ceramic. Whereas at 30 We 1, the Britcher site, pottery crumbs were as common as flint chips, at 30 We 2, the Winterich site, not a single speck has appeared on the mesh of the same sieves used at Croton. It is this absence of pottery which gives most weight to a hypothesis that the Winterich, hence the Croton, Lamoka-like points do actually derive from that time level and are affiliated with a culture which is, as far as we know unnamed by Dr. Ritchie, but which he identifies as coeval Lamoka.

Of the 143 identifiable points recovered so far at the Winterich site, 72% belong to what we call the main sequence or Lamokoid pattern. It is necessary here, therefore, for us to attempt to describe what we understand by the Lamokoid pattern. This pattern of points includes several modifications of basically stemmed points, including the type Dr. Ritchie calls side notched, but which we call pinched or waisted stemmed, since the modification called side-notching by Dr. Ritchie appears to us to be an organically superficial variation in what is primarily intended to be a stem. Further, the Lamokoid pattern seems to keep to a narrow-bladed tradition, though a distinct narrow bladedness is not always achieved, and in what we believe to be a later period of better workmanship, a trim and symmetric, long triangular blade is achieved, with generally broader proportions. Finally, the Lamoka pattern seems to tend to a smaller and lighter projectile than was common in other Archaic cultures presumably contemporary. This seems to us to be true even though the points we found at the Winterich sight quite patently break into three series, of small, medium, and large. Only the large size is really comparable to the generality of Archaic points elsewhere, and this is distinctly the least numerous at the Winterich site, being only 11% of the total collection. Finally, we believe that points of the Lamokoid pattern show an indifference to basal thinning which would indicate that the shaft into which they were set was hollowed out, rather than split, or both hollowed out as well as split.

The 118 points which we include in our main sequence or Lamokoid pattern points at the Winterich site break down into an exceptionally narrow bladed type which we believe to be the earliest on the sole evidence of one of this type being the only artifact discovered at a level that appears not to have been disturbed. The rock underlying this site has been disintegrating for perhaps several thousand years, and a narrow bladed point made on a flake, but bifacially worked, was discovered within the sandy detritus of this decay, as though it had settled down as the rock disintegrated. There are thirteen of these narrow blades, about 9% of the total collection. Several points may be transitional between these narrow blades and the most numerous type at the

Winterich site, which we have called the thorn-shoulder because they are characterized by the fact that one shoulder is much more carefully and distinctly worked than the other, and is sharply tipped so that it resembles a rose thorn.

The thorn-shoulders show an improvement in workmanship over the narrow blades and it seems to us that this better workmanship was also accompanied by a better sense of design, though the basic patterns seem to persist. We believe these thorn-shouldered points to have genuine diagnostic value.

To round out the stemmed point category we have twenty, or about 15%, of indeterminate classification and fourteen, or about 10% of the total divided into three recognizable sub types.

The points which we have assigned to the minor sequence at the Winterich site are numerically small representations of other cultural affinities. There are two Vosburg points, one of which is so unmistakable as to be prototypic, and two broad-stemmed points of possibly Panhandle Archaic affiliations, though they do not resemble the Croton broad stems, which are basally thinned. One eared, side notched point was recovered, and two eared triangulars, thirteen trylons, or long triangular non-stems, three broad side notched points of Laurentian character and two broad, large indented base stemless triangulars suggesting Point Peninsula I. These minor sequence points, in our opinion, help to fix the time of the Winterich site at about the Lamoka period. A single, crude, long narrow point, of which the only duplicate we know is from an Ohio Archaic site which has definite resemblances to Webb and DeJarnette's Pickwick Basin lower levels.

Unfortunately, the sole harvest of diagnostic importance at the Winterich site were the projectile points, and all the traits which we can propose for our coeval Lamoka derived from these points.

No adzes, hammerstones, nor choppers have been discovered, and artifacts other than points are exasperatingly scarce. There is one slim semi-lunar chipped knife, at least one slate triangular knife, slate chip knives; but knives seemed to have been elongated, casual, non-flinty flakes, vaguely notched so as to seem self-handled. Those scrapers that can be identified as such are definitely round ended, like snub-nosed scrapers, but do not have the characteristic parallel flaked snub-nose. Most of the scrapers must have been of the local granitic rock and the quartz nodules contained therein and are difficult to be positive about, being either crumbly from the general acid attack of the soil, or shapeless.

That the use of local rock no longer recognizable for cutting and scraping was a trait at this site there can be little doubt, for it seems to have been a hunting camp. While the vertical stratigraphy of the site was thoroughly mixed, there is no reason to believe the material was horizontally scattered and we feel we can depend on the story told by types of artifacts discovered in some proximity. Where we discovered the proximal or stem ends of points, we were sure to find several together, as though a hunter had disengaged the broken points from the shafts of his weapons here to repoint them. Where we discovered the broken distal ends or tips, we often found several together, along with scrapers and flakes showing casual scraper use, as though the kill had been butchered here, and the hides scraped. Whole or usably partial points are surprisingly

numerous, and are likewise found pocketed together. We believe these points to be indicative of the butchering operations of the site. Those who hunt with bow and arrow say that it is an instinctive reaction of animals to bite at an embedded shaft. When they succeed in breaking it, the point is left in the carcass and has to be cut or butchered out. This suggests to us the reason for the prevalence of still usable projectile points at the Winterich site.

Incidentally, we have gathered chips and tools at this site which appear to be, to use a misnomer, lamellar flakes. We uncovered one core, and three delicate worked flakes which suggest the so-called backed blade of Old World archaeology. They are stemmed. Since these flakes are few and but one core has been found so far, there is nothing to suggest that this trait is associated with the major sequence points and the fact that this is a rather specialized kind of lithic craftsmanship argues somewhat against its inclusion with the cruder Lamokoid material, but lamellar flakes are just the kind on which the earliest narrow bladed points would have been made.

Here, at the Winterich site, as at Croton, we find almost no shell except in the form of scrapers or points. There is a shell heap, at the foot of the valley, on an inlet of the Hudson, which must have been in earlier times a tidal creek mouth. We have examined this heap only superficially and have found no artifacts there, so consequently have no means of affirming or denying a connection between it and the Winterich site. But we know of no work which points to shell-midden accumulating people who had hunting camps apart from the midden though it is not as far fetched a notion as it may seem. Nevertheless, Webb, in his digging in the Pickwick Basin shell-middens mentions the scarcity of fire features. Eating shell fish raw is one thing, however, and eating flesh raw is quite another, the roasting of meat being a matter of at least 25,000 years on this continent. There were certainly projectile points present in quantity in the Pickwick Basin shell heaps. That these Archaic people might dine in season on mussels and oysters and the like at a spot near their provenience, on a river bank, and dine elsewhere when there was meat to be had seems perfectly plausible to us.

Such a situation is anything but proved, however, and we still believe the Croton and Winterich sites to have been used by makers of Lamokoid points who were predominately hunters. The scant evidence of point types found at a site on Camp Andree in the town of Mount Pleasant, and the richer evidence of the Torbank site, across 9A from the location just mentioned, which evidence consists of several hundred points donated in a grocery carton to the Ossining Historical Society, seems to take these hunters inland, away from the Hudson, to the haunts of game. The resemblance of two of the Camp Andree points to the Croton and Winterich material is good; there is in addition here, one wide, Laurentian corner-notch point, and a crude, low side-notched point, unique in our collecting experience in New York. More than 50 of the Torbank points strongly resemble the Winterich-Croton finds and this site may have been the source of the slate used in limited quantities locally. This site has been destroyed by a housing development, as has been the other location on Route 9A. Here the single point discovered by us is of the exaggeratedly narrow type we have regarded as earliest at the Winterich site, but is longer. These three sites, as we have indicated are not riparian sites, but are located inland, on hillsides in the midst of what must have been hunting milieu.

It is our belief then, from reports of non-archaeological residents, gossip from oldsters, and unsorted material donated to the Ossining Historical Society, as well as our own finds, that a hunting culture with at least lithic affiliations with Lamoka existed in this lower Hudson area and was either quite populous over a short period, or has considerable time-depth. But the only traits we can suggest for this culture are derivative of the projectile points. One such trait is that these points occur in three distinct sizes, the larger and medium sizes being practicable for darts, javelins or spear; and the medium and smaller points being practicable for arrows. The second possible trait is an apparent unconcern in this culture for a thinned base, and one subtype of point, called by us the .45 caliber from its chunky, cartridge-like appearance, has a pencil-thick stem. Also from this site are two points with distinctly pointed stems, closely resembling the Perdiz Pointed type of the Southwest. What this trait adds up to, if validly observed, is that projectile points were set into reamed out ends of the weapon shaft, which in turn suggests the use of reeds as shafts, which in turn gives a reason for the minimal size of the points. That is, the smaller points would balance light wood, such as alder, or reed shafts where they would be incongruous on stout wood staves.

From our point of view the two lesser sized points simply must be explained. The Aterians, a late Paleolithic people of Northern Africa were bow and arrow users, according to present old world archaeological opinion, and it is not beyond logic to suggest that the bow and arrow might have been a trait of a single Archaic culture which did not contact other cultures strongly enough to influence them. Why the use of the bow and arrow would have thereafter died out would have to be explained but adequate explanations are not inconceivable. The smallest sized points when encountered in arrow-using cultures are easily explained. They were small game points, and were used on arrows shot from a different kind of bow than the war and big game hunting bow. This bow shot short distances with a flat trajectory, and was carried, and used, in hunting as an auxiliary weapon. Perhaps an analogy exists between these small points and the Lamokoid small points, at least as far as their use on small game is concerned. The possibility that these small points might have been poison-dipped cannot be overlooked. Certainly the trait of arrow-poisoning is present in this hemisphere, and not among the late coming Athapascons, either, but among the forest Indians of South America whose ancestors must have been much earlier peoples. These small points pose an intriguing problem and their appearance in this Lamokoid culture must be accepted as a trait, even as it seems to be a linking trait with Lamoka.

To sum up, these traits for an early, predominately hunting culture of Lamoka-like character seem derivable from the best evidence we have at the moment -- the projectile points. They come in three distinct sizes; the smallest size is enigmatic in view of the kind of weapon presumed to have been used; their method of attachment seems to have been by a stem inset into a hollowed out end shaft, and they are in a stemmed design tradition.

In general, then, it must be said of this Lamokoid hunting culture that we have enough evidence to suspect its existence, but far from enough either to define it separately, or to include it in any presently outlined aspect or focus. Whether further investigations will clarify the picture remains to be seen.

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News and Notes

William A. Ritchie was elected president of the Society for American Archeology at the annual meeting last May.

The State Museum announces that new lists of sales publications have been compiled and are available without charge on request to the Museum at Albany, 1, N. Y. The lists include a considerable number of archeological, botanical, entomological, geological, paleontological, and zoological bulletins, circulars, handbooks, etc., that were formerly considered out of print and have been available only through dealers. The stock of some is small; in such cases preference will be given to orders from libraries of universities, foundations, and other organizations.

The National Science Foundation has awarded a grant to William A. Ritchie for the purpose of conducting a three-year investigation into the problem of the development of aboriginal settlement patterns in the Northeast and their socio-economic correlates. The proposed research:

- A. 1. The Northeast lie at the margin of the distribution of corn, beans, squash agriculture which in early historic times reached to the St. Lawrence valley.
  2. Likewise, village life occurred throughout the Eastern Woodlands to the limits where corn was grown.
  3. Agricultural villages in this area were organized into clans and village leagues.
  4. In the extreme Northeast lived nomadic hunters who knew little of agriculture and who lacked clan organization.
- B. The historic situation occurred over much of the Northeast in late prehistoric times, but a succession of cultural stages had preceded horticultural village life, going back at least 5,500 years into Archaic times, where remains of hunting cultures suggest a way of life similar to the marginal hunters of later times.
- C. Problem: to inquire, through functional archeology, into the inception and growth of village life in the Northeast, with particular reference to its sociopolitical consequences, as reflected in the settlement pattern sequence and the beginnings of plant domestication.