

New York State Archeological Association

THE BULLETIN

July 1958

Number 13

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New Officers Elected, Awards Made,
at Annual Meeting

The following were elected at the annual meeting of the NYSAA, last April: Charles F. Wray, president; Alfred K. Guthe, vice president; Marian White, secretary; Charles E. Gillette, treasurer.

The Association's first fellowships and achievement award were made. Those honored by fellowships were Roy Latham, William A. Ritchie, and Charles F. Wray. The achievement award was conferred upon Charles M. Knoll.

Latham, a life member of Long Island chapter, was recognized for his reputation as biologist, botanist, entomologist, archeologist. The citation refers to his publications and papers, and specifically calls attention to "Notes on the Orient Focus of Eastern Long Island" (Pennsylvania Archeologist, Vol. 23, p. 108, 1953). Of his contributions to Long Island chapter, the citation states he "has played an active role.... and is highly regarded by his fellow members. He has served as Trustee and Treasurer and has helped with the Chapter's exhibits at the Riverhead Museum".

Ritchie, member of the Association for 38 years, was cited particularly for his work on the Point Peninsula culture, and special recognition was accorded his "Recent Discoveries Suggesting an Early Woodland Burial Cult in the Northeast" (N.Y. State Museum and Science Service Circular 40, 1955). The citation continues: "The New York State Archeological Association owes much to Dr. Ritchie's labors. He has been a leading force in revitalizing the State Association and has been Secretary and President of this group.... Highly esteemed in his profession and widely recognized for innumerable scientific contributions, Dr. Ritchie's career speaks for itself".

Wray, author of the sole definitive work on flint in New York ("Varieties and Sources of Flint Found in New York State", Pennsylvania Archeologist, Vol. 18, p. 25, 1948) was commended for his archeological researches on the Seneca. The citation reads in part: "Through his Seneca researches Mr. Wray has initiated the first intensive study of any of the Iroquois tribes. Through papers and preliminary reports he is providing a much needed frame of reference for similar studies of other Iroquois tribes. His bibliography includes some 10 reports and others are in preparation".

Knoll was named recipient of the achievement award for service as editor. His duties as first chairman of the publication committee, then as editor of THE BULLETIN and of the Occasional Papers, and other contributions to the Association's publication program were cited. His service as secretary-treasurer and as executive committee member of Morgan Chapter, and as chairman of chapter and Association committees were mentioned.

N.Y.S.A.A. Annual Meeting, April 12, 1958

The annual meeting was held at the New York State Education Building, Albany. The program:

Morning

Business Meeting..... William A. Ritchie, presiding

Afternoon

Earl F. Casler, presiding

"A Quartz Flaking Station on Eastern Long Island"--Roy Latham, Long Island Chapter

"Crawbuckie Sequence"--Louis A. Brennan, Mid-Hudson Chapter

"The Getman Quarry and Workshop Site"--Donald Lenig, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

"The Fish Creek Site"--Percy W. Dake, Auringer-Seelye Chapter

Motion Picture of a Dig--Charles F. Wray, Morgan Chapter

"The Frog Mound - A Hopewellian Manifestation"--Alfred K. Guthe, Morgan Chapter

"Another Radiocarbon Date from New York - the Oakfield Site, Genesee County"
--L. L. Pechuman, Morgan Chapter

"Dating the Niagara Frontier Iroquois Sequence"--Marian E. White, Morgan Chapter

"A Stratified Site on the Niagara River"--Richard L. McCarthy, Morgan Chapter

Evening

Wm. A. Ritchie, presiding

Presentation of Awards

"Early Cultures of the Upper Ohio Valley"--Don Dragoo, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh

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Some of the papers presented at the meeting follow. Others, and meeting proceedings will appear in the next issue of THE BULLETIN.

A Quartz Flaking Station On Eastern Long Island

Roy Latham

Long Island Chapter

A prehistoric flaking station at the head of a tidal creek was exposed while a tract of woodland was being cleared for cultivation in Orient during 1928. The surface was found littered with various stages of flaked quartz pebbles and partially-made broken triangular arrowpoint blanks. The pebbles averaged about 2 1/2 inches in length, 1 inch thick, and were oval in outline. Series could be collected with one, two, three, and more flakes removed, down to the one-half, more or less, broken blanks, which matched in size and form the unworked pebbles. Through the years since then, land was cleared; no finished arrowpoints or other chipped tools have been found on the plot. The many broken pieces indicate a large percentage of damage in the manufacturing of points from the local quartz pebbles, this damage caused by flaws in the material. Many more were lost by breakage than as discards. The only other tools seen on the station are hammerstones and four to five inch cobbles. No chipping has been observed there more delicate than that made by the hammer in conjunction with the cobblestones.

This small workshop was on land never disturbed prior to the clearing on the above date. The tillable fields on the north and west have been cultivated for 210 years and there have been no blanks at finished points noticed on them.

The bank of the creek is on the east side of the workshop about 50 feet distant and elevated 5 to 6 feet above flood tide. Canoes could land with flaking material in quantities and it could be worked down there and distributed to the various village sites for finishing.

The nearest village site is classified as the Brown Brothers site, about 1/8 mile west of the workshop. This is an extensive site situated on the north and west sides of a deep fresh water kittle-hole. There is a large shell-spread with darkened soil and trash in the surface. Numerous pits were excavated there by the Long Island chapter. Pottery, bone, and stone tools common to eastern Long Island regions were in use on the site. It was a site of the late Indians who were living on the east end of the island when the white man came, although there were no natives living on this site when the English came to the Orient in the 1640's. All the arrowpoints on the site are the locally common short, broad triangular types of white quartz, similar to those started on the flaking station mentioned above. This site has been cultivated since very early times. It was one of the first fields searched by the local collectors in the 1880's and 1890's. The surface has been prolific with turtle-backs and blank stages from quartz pebble stock. It is rarely that any other flaked material is recorded on the site and when they appear they represent some older culture with flint and jasper, lost here and there on the surface, and are not a part of the site proper.

There is no evidence of an older people having occupied this location. Most of the

pits are covered with 12 to 15 inches of loamy soil indicating that there was considerable accumulation of forest humus over the pits through the years which followed occupation there. It was probably an early site of the Sebonac type of people, as their pottery remains would indicate.

It is remarkable for the large numbers of circular white quartz scrapers collected there on the surface and in the pits. More than 3000 scrapers have been taken, which is in excess of 50 acres. Of course, the early surface collectors did not recognize scrapers and so did not take them. Even today, with favorable conditions, two or three dozen scrapers may be picked up in a day of hunting on this site. In contrast to the numerous scrapers have been the small numbers of arrowpoints found here. The ratio would be about one arrowpoint to 25 scrapers over a 30-year period. At least, far more scrapers have been recorded from the Brown Brothers site than from all of the balance of eastern Long Island. Most interesting are the many scraper blanks, in various stages of chipping, in comparison with the arrowhead blanks there.

This site faces the mouth of Narrow River, a salt water branch of Long Beach bay.

Returning to the flaking station on the bank of the creek, dugouts could go down creek and cross the 1 mile stretch of the shallow bay to Long Beach where there is an abundance of quartz pebbles on the beach of Gardiner's bay. Bushels of quartz pebbles could be picked there in a space of a few feet and brought back without much effort to the very door of the workshop. There are no quartz pebbles in the surface soil in the vicinity of the village sites in Orient; the beaches were the source of supply in quartz pebbles, about the only local flaking material obtainable. In a pit on Jagger site, not far from the Brown Brothers site, a cache of 24 small quartz pebbles was found in the bottom at a depth of 46 inches; each pebble had been split lengthwise. This splitting was one of the two methods of starting the flaking of quartz in this region of the island.

Another source for quartz pebbles was the beach of Long Island sound, where in places they are rolled up several feet thick, but the use of these would have meant a tramp overland of a mile-- and stones are heavy. In such a case they naturally would have delivered them directly to the village proper.

The clay for earthenware came from the Sound bluff where deep deposits of the brown Gardiners clay are exposed in the corroded bluffs north of the village sites in Orient.

The Getman Quarry and Workshop Site (Cn67-2)

Donald Lenig

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

The Getman quarry site is located in, the gently-rolling upland hill country some 4 3/4 miles northeast of the Village of Palatine Bridge, in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County, on the farm of Russell Getman. This section is known locally as

East Stone Arabia.

The site can be divided into two separate areas: (1) a small workshop location where the raw material from the quarry was converted to quarry blanks, (2) the quarry where the flint was obtained. These two areas are divided by a small gully through which, in previous times, a small brook flowed. This brook apparently originated at a large spring on the north slope of the low rise on which the Getman site (cnj25-2) is located. Traces of this brook are still evident in the field immediately adjoining the site to the south but at a point nearly opposite the southern limits of the workshop site it disappears underground. This may indicate the presence of a cavern in the area. At an earlier date, this brook evidently flowed northward through the gully to join with a slightly larger stream, about a quarter of a mile distant, which is one of the sources of the Knauderack creek.

The quarry is in a fairly level field on the west side of the gully and is very unimpressive in appearance. It consists of about four small outcroppings of the dolomite rock containing the veins of Knauderack flint. No evidence of mining for the flint could be observed but since the field has been cultivated for many years they may have been obliterated.

The workshop site consists of a small area not over seventy-five feet square on the east side of the gully. A small outcrop of dolomite lies at the eastern extremity but there is no evidence of flint veins at this location. This field is also intensively cultivated and all of the blades found have been from the surface of the plowed field. Extensive test pitting has revealed no material below the plow-torn level. Occupational debris consists of blocks, nodules, and countless flakes of Knauderack flint as well as the broken and complete blades in various stages of manufacture, a very few fire-broken stones, and a few flakes of grey onondaga flint. No quarry or flint chipping tools have been found.

Ninety-five blades, mostly fragmentary have been recovered from this small area. All are ovate trianguloid blades, varying in length from 5 1/2 to about 1 3/4 inches, the majority averaging about 3 inches. The color of the flint varies considerably. Some of the blades are all of one color and vary from creamy white through shades of pale blue and green. Others have these colors as a background and are mottled with blue, green, and more rarely with pink, brown, and yellow.

Since no diagnostic material of any kind occurred at this site, it is impossible to identify the people who used this quarry. However, these ovate-trianguloid blades occur in association with various implement complexes at several locations in the Mohawk Valley:

1. At the Don site about one mile east of St. Johnsville where they occur with a very few stemmed points.
2. At Jackson's Flats some three miles east of St. Johnsville, where stemmed,

side-notched, semi-lozenge, corner-notched, and pentagonal forms as well as Point Peninsula cache blades comprise the point form inventory. There is also a small quantity of rocker-stamp decorated pottery and a few jasper flakes.

3. At Kretser's Flats about one mile east of Palatine Bridge, where they are found with about the same industrial complex as at Jackson's Flats.
4. At Spraker's Flats about three miles east of Palatine Bridge, where again they are found with about the same industrial complex as at Jackson's Flats.
5. At the Getman site just south of the quarry site. The main component at this site is Chance Horizon Mohawk. However, Russell Getman has several stemmed points found while plowing. These points may have been found and brought here by the Mohawk occupants but it seems more probable that they indicate an earlier and much smaller occupation of this site. One Iroquoian triangular point is made from the Knauderack flint. In view of the fact that countless flakes of Knauderack flint are found on the surface when the field is plowed, this point may have been made from raw material found right on the site. It is very likely that the Mohawk occupations did not know of the quarry located a short distance to the north.

These Knauderack flint blades are also found at the Dufel's Flats site near Fort Hunter, at the Fonda fair grounds site, and at the Little Nose Flats site between Randall and Sprakers. The associated implement complex at these sites is not sufficiently known to me to attempt any description at this time. I am sure they also occur at many other sites in the Mohawk Valley, of which I do not know at this time. The Knauderack flint blades do not have a very wide distribution outside of the Mohawk Valley region.

Since apparently none of the above are closed sites but yield artifact complexes which may be assigned to several different foci, mainly within the Archaic and Early Woodland time horizons, they contribute very little to our knowledge of the specific identity of the people who used the Knauderack flint blades. What meager evidence there is seems to indicate that these blades may have been used during the late Archaic or Early Woodland time period.

The range of projectile point forms for which Knauderack flint was utilized is also very limited, in fact it seems to be confined to the ovate-trianguloid form. With the exception of the one Iroquois triangle from the Getman site I know of no points of any other form. If they exist, they are extremely rare. This would lead to the belief that not all of these blades are quarry blanks but at least some of them must be finished blades.

Why then do the Knauderack flint blades occur only in this so-called "quarry blank" form? They are found on several locations that have a wide variety of point forms and in several instances with rocker-stamp decorated pottery. Perhaps the quality of this

Flint did not allow the manufacture of the more complicated forms; perhaps it was chosen because of its unusual coloring for a specialized point form reserved for other than utilitarian use; but here are entering the field of speculation with insufficient data to warrant it. For the "Present at least, the cultural origin and function of the Knauderack flint blades must remain an unsolved problem.

The Fish Creek Site

Percy W. Dake

Auringer-Seelye Chapter

The experience of Mrs. Dake and me as amateur archeologists dates back only a few years. We are very grateful to that yesterday archeologist, Lou Follett of Schuylerville, New York, with a background of many years experience. His collection, accumulated through the years, is perhaps one of the finest in the area and has been very carefully catalogued. It is he who introduced us to our Fish Creek site, a field near Winney's Riffles, at Grangerville.

The finding of a few fine artifacts aroused our interest to the point where we decided to buy this field and have it plowed and dragged when we wanted it, rather than to await the exasperating whim of a good farmer whose ideas of rotation of crops does not always coincide with the impatience of the amateur archeologist. A realistic computation of the cost of such a procedure quickly dampened our initial enthusiasm. At about this time we discovered that the grass was greener over the fence, so a barter arrangement with our neighbor in which we exchanged the use of our field for agricultural purposes with the right to explore this newly discovered site on his land over the fence was negotiated.

This site first aroused our interest by its topography, a mound some 30 or 40 feet in diameter, on the bank of Fish Creek. A cooperative woodchuck, who industriously provided himself with a new home the latter part of August 1954, furnished us with our first visual evidence of its archeological nature. Pieces of bone, a decorated piece of pottery, followed by a piece of charred bone, intrigued us to the point of exploring what had been cooking down in his subterranean abode.

We provided ourselves with a screen and two husky high school boys. The first shovelful of dirt furnished us with a bone tool with a neat hole drilled through the top. The keen interest of the boys was a source of great satisfaction in our explorations. No detail escaped them and every day produced items of interest, such as hundreds of pieces of bones of animals, cracked to remove the marrow and in some cases charred, identified by osteologists as the bones of bear, elk, woodchuck, beaver, rabbit, turkey, etc.

Many beautifully preserved bone implements including awls, reamers, the jaw bone of a deer with carved notches to facilitate suspension from the neck (by a sinew) of the proud possessor, were recovered. It obviously could have been used to scrape ears of corn and we call it our succotash maker. The glistening enamel on the teeth makes

this a beautiful specimen". A perfectly drilled elk's tooth has furnished Mrs. Dake with one of her most-prized charms worn as a necklace.

Pottery sherds, with many pieces most interestingly incised and decorated showed up at intervals. Several quarts of these sherds were turned over to Dr. Ritchie for further study and analysis. A trumpet-type pipe with decorations, more than 4/5 intact, was quickly followed by a three-headed effigy pipe with the bowl beautifully preserved. A complete pipe with a stem not over 2 inches in length added to our list of some five pipes found on the site.

To me, the most thrilling piece was a beautifully formed fish-hook, carved with an off-set point and perforated at the very tip with an incredibly minute hole, in which a tiny porcupine quill could be inserted to make a perfect barb.

Numerous stone implements ranging from hammer stones, scrapers, knives, side notched points, and the triangular Iroquois points were quite frequent finds. Aboriginal copper points, a typical Albany Dutch trade-knife, together with the works of an old flint lock rifle bore mute testimony of the "contact" nature of the site. Down in the bottom of the dig, on top of the shale, was a beautiful broad based side-notch point. This site is by no means completely exhausted and very seldom do we spend an hour's time without finding some interesting artifacts.

The site is near Winney's Riffles, some two miles down the river from a famous old fish trap. This indicates that this was a campsite of the Iroquois who came to this area to enjoy fabulous fishing from Fish Creek, outlet of Saratoga Lake which flows into the Hudson at Schuylerville.

Early Colonial history records that housewives gathered the fish up in their aprons. The temperamental hired man used to stipulate, before taking employment with the local farmer, that he was not to be served fish more than twice a week.

This evidence of the piscatorial delights which awaited the aboriginal Indian at this site, together with the unusual number of polished gaming stones showing much use, serves to confirm the writer's convictions that the life of the aboriginal was not one of drab austerity usually envisioned by the white man; but rather that he had a life replete with forms of government worthy of emulation, a keen sense of humor, enjoyed ball games and other games of sport, developed a successful economy without the burden of real estate or income taxes, and whose general enjoyment of his existence was perhaps in no way excelled by his ruthless, intolerant, greedy successor--the white man.

The Frog Mound - A Hopewellian ManifestationAlfred K. GutheMorgan Chapter

In June, 1956, Robert Graham, a member of Morgan chapter, discovered a burial while digging a test hole on a sandy promontory south of Geneseo. At his request Marian White, Ann Leist, Charles Wray, and I spent a day with him on the site. Further investigation seemed warranted, but it wasn't until the spring of 1957 that we were able to plan a longer period of excavation. The recurring presence of a frog in one of the many animal burrows cutting into the mound led us to call it the frog Mound.

The burial discovered in 1956 was one of five contained within the man-made mound. It is located on William P. Wadsworth's property in the Town of Geneseo, Livingston County, and is designated in the site atlas as Cda 12-4. Situated on a finger of land projecting westward from the second terrace of the Genesee valley, it lies about 2 miles south of the Geneseo mound and almost 3 miles northeast of the Squawkie Hill mounds.

The contour of the mound had been altered by an earlier excavator whose name and records, if any, are unknown. He had dug into the center of the mound throwing his dirt north of his excavation. For some reason he dug to a depth of 7' 9", almost 4' of which were in a grey clay substratum. Because of this earlier disturbance, the dimensions of the mound are somewhat uncertain. It appears to have been approximately 28 feet in diameter and 3 feet in elevation. No prepared floor was observed, but it is believed that the original sod had been removed prior to erection of the mound. However, the percolation of water through the sand may have destroyed the evidence of an original sod line.

In addition to the five burials of which we have a record, there was at least one other and possibly a second. The soil displaced by the unknown earlier excavator contained scraps of calcined bone, some unburned human bone, several rolled copper beads, and chipped stone projectile points. The bones in the burials we uncovered were in poor condition, but it was evident that there were two multiple burials and three flexed burials. The multiple burials contained bone bundles, and in one instance a partly articulated skeleton. One of the flexed individual burials exhibited evidence of some disarticulation at time of burial. Grave goods accompanied only the multiple burials. Rolled copper beads were found with one, seven large blades with another. Some of these blades were made from argillaceous material, not the local chert. They measured between 4" and 6" in length; 1 1/2" and 2 1/2" in width.

An interesting feature, not fully understood, was located in the northeastern quadrant of the mound. This was a layer of rounded stones, some of which had been cracked by the heat of a fire. This stone layer may have served as a crematory platform. The east-west axis was 48"; the north-south axis only 33". Some charcoal fragments among the stones were carefully saved.

The mound fill contained fire-broken rock fragments, chert and chalcedony chips, hammerstones, projectile points, retouched chert flakes, and steatite bowl fragments.

Two of the projectile points were of a broad, side-notched type. Another was a narrow, stemmed type. One steatite sherd, found near the stone platform, is a rim with a lug on it.

Assessing the cultural relationships of this site is difficult because of the meager evidence. However, it is being classified as Hopewellian because it shares traits with other sites in the Genesee valley which have been classified as New York Hopewellian. Among these traits are burials in an artificial mound, burials accompanied by grave goods, multiple burials, flexed burials, bundle burials, cremation, occupational debris in the mound fill, a probable central burial, a possible crematory platform, and native copper beads.

A Stratified Site at Lewiston

Richard L. McCarthy

Morgan Chapter

Reports of an Indian site at Lewiston date back as far as 1626. At this time, Father Daillon wrote that there was an Indian village on the east bank of the Niagara River.

It was the search for this village that led to the discovery of the Lewiston site. Strong signs of occupation occurred in a small ravine, located at the lower end of the famous Niagara River portage. Several test holes were dug near here, at what seemed to be the most likely spot. The results were quite surprising.

The midden extended 24 inches below the surface in all parts and up to 30 inches in some areas. The midden in the first 2 feet was quite dark. At first it was divided in the following way: the first 12 inches, one section; and the balance, several sections of 2 inches. The artifacts were marked accordingly. When this method failed to be completely satisfactory, the order was reversed. The deepest artifacts were marked 'sub soil' and those immediately above marked in relation to the 'subsoil'.

It was found that there had been some early intrusions that had led to soil disturbances, in some areas as deep as 18 inches, but in general the levels were quite consistent.

The profile of the 'dig' in the first several four foot blocks proved to be more interesting than we had anticipated. The first two inches were mostly late material, common in areas where present-day people dispose of rubbish. From the 2nd to the 14th inch British material was found, and from the 12th to 16th inch there appeared the remains of a stone floor; for what it was used, I am not prepared to say at this time. Under this was a layer of white ash about one inch thick, indicative of a rather large fire that probably occurred when the French lost possession of the territory. Below this, French material appeared intermixed with Indian artifacts. By the time the 22 inch level, had been reached, the French material had completely

disappeared and only Indian artifacts were present. Here pottery types of Early and Late Woodland occurred.

The British artifacts consist of buttons of the 8th Regiment in which Walter Butler, the famous Loyalist officer, served, the 26th Regiment, and the 47th Regiment, which was captured at Saratoga. There are other buttons which require more study before we can be certain of their identity. Several coins were also among the findings at this level. They include three--1/4 cent pieces, two issued under King George III, one from the reign of King George III, and a silver Spanish coin dated 1781.

The French artifacts include gun flints, brass buttons, dishware, and copper arrowheads. The Indian pottery that was found in the lower levels of the French seems to be similar to that found at Kienuka and Middleport sites. The arrowheads among the Late Woodland findings are small, narrow triangles. The Middle Woodland level produced side notched, stem, bone, and broad triangular-shaped arrowheads, and broken harpoons.

In a test hole more than 100 feet from the first test hole, the midden was still two feet deep and indicated that we had come upon a rather large site.

A complete report on the site cannot be made at this date as there is a lot more research and excavation to be done. Our efforts have extended to documentary research, where we hope to learn about buildings that may have stood on or near the site.

Annual Report of Publication Committee

Since the previous annual meeting, three issues of THE BULLETIN (Numbers 10, 11, and 12) and the first issue of the Occasional Papers of the New York State Archeological Association have been published under the editorship of Charles M. Knoll. In addition, Volume 14, Number 1, 1958 of the Researches & Transactions has been prepared by the editor, Alfred K. Guthe. It is now in press and will be distributed in about two weeks.

Approximately 450 copies of each issue of THE BULLETIN and of the Occasional Papers were printed and copies sent to each chapter for distribution to all members in good standing in the Association. Copies were also sent to the secretary of the Association for the exchanges (currently 33), for distribution to members at large (currently 14), and for promotional purposes. The balance of the issues of THE BULLETIN is available to chapters and to the committee on chapters and membership as an aid in interesting individuals in membership, and for sale to members at \$.35 per copy. The undistributed issues of the Occasional Papers are available for general sale at \$.50 per copy. The issue of the Researches & Transactions is being jointly published by the Association and the Rochester Museum Association. For the latter organization, the

title of the publication is RESEARCH RECORDS. The Association will receive approximately 580 copies. Those available for general sale will cost \$2.00 per copy.

The three issues of THE BULLETIN contained the minutes of the 1957 annual meeting, the annual reports of the various committees and chapters, the Kinzua Dam Resolution, tributes to Jesse J. Cornplanter by Charles E. Bartlett and Nick Bailey, news items concerning various members and chapters, an excellent article on "Some Sources of Uncertainty in Radio-Carbon Dating" by John Witthoft of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, a book review, and the preliminary report of the awards committee. A list of available back issues of the Researches & Transactions was circulated in issue Number 11. Except for Witthoft's contribution, only two other scientific papers were presented for publication. These were Roy Latham's "A Preliminary Report of the Smith Site, Shelter Island", the only paper submitted of those presented at the 1957 annual meeting, and Guthe's discussion of "Current Trends in American Prehistory", originally presented at a meeting of Morgan chapter. Absent were site descriptions, which were such a valuable feature of issues of THE BULLETIN in previous years. The fact is the last three issues of THE BULLETIN averaged fewer pages than usual for the simple reason that the editor experienced real difficulty in obtaining publishable contributions from members. This is your publication and should be used by the members and chapters to improve the cohesiveness of the Association and to stimulate interest in New York archeology. Members are urged to send to Editor Knoll descriptions of sites and archeological discoveries, interpretations of artifacts, chapter activities, meeting reports, archeological news, biographical sketches, obituaries, letters of dissatisfaction, and proposals for improving the Association. In particular, manuscripts of papers presented at meetings of chapters and at the annual meeting will be welcome. The editor assures me he will make good use of any worthwhile and suitable information sent to him. He has clearly demonstrated his capacity to produce interesting issues of THE BULLETIN. Let us support him by providing him with the material he needs.

Issue Number One of the Occasional Papers contains Alexander M. Stewart's article "French Pioneers in North America. Part One: From Mecca to the Seneca Country". It covers the period of discovery and exploration of western New York. It is to be followed by more articles on missionary contacts with the Iroquois Confederacy. As most members know, the author has made a life-long study of the explorers and Jesuit missionaries who first encountered the Indians of western New York. His first paper in the current series is most interesting and we look forward with anticipation to the subsequent articles. The format of the Occasional Papers is designed for the publication of articles in archeology and history that are intermediate in length with those printed in THE BULLETIN and the Researches & Transactions. Following acceptance of submitted material by the Executive Committee, Occasional Papers can be published at any time that funds permit. They are much less expensive to print than the Researches & Transactions, a point that chapters might consider when preparing their budgets.

The next issue of the Researches & Transactions will contain Guthe's paper "The Late Prehistoric Occupations of Southwestern New York: An Interpretive Analysis". This excellent contribution is a revision for publication of his doctoral thesis,

University of Michigan.

The income, disbursements, and balance of the publication fund, on deposit at the University-Culver Branch of the Genesee Valley-Union Trust Company, Rochester, New York, is contained in the treasurer's report. Special mention is made here, however, of gifts from chapters to the publications fund as follows: Auringer-Seeley chapter, \$25.00; Morgan chapter, \$450.00. The latter was given specifically to help defray the costs of Volume 14, Number 1 of the Researches & Transactions. More such gifts are needed, and each chapter as well as individual members are urged to consider donations to the publication fund.

In addition to the Chairman, the present publication committee is composed of the following members: B. Frank Hodges, 12 May Street, Glens Falls (Auringer-Seelye); Mrs. John Bowman, Hollow Road, Clinton Corners (Mid-Hudson); Mrs. Dorothy Raynor, Box 57, Eastport, Long Island (Long Island); Mrs. Clyde Olson, Jr., R.D. #2, Cooperstown (Susquehanna); Rev. Thomas Grassman, Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, Box 6, R. D.#1, Fonda (Van Epps-Hartley); Charles M. Knoll, 120 Coolidge Avenue, Spencerport (Member-at-large); Alfred K. Guthe, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, 650 East Avenue, Rochester (Morgan Chapter); P. Schuyler Miller, 4805 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Van Epps-Hartley, but appointed by the President as a committeeman-at-large.)

It was not possible to hold a meeting of the publication committee prior to the present annual meeting. This situation should be rectified, and the suggestion is made that the Executive Committee direct the publication committee to meet in some centrally located place, such as Syracuse, at least once during the autumn or early winter preceding the annual meeting for the purpose of planning publications for the ensuing year, considering fund-raising activities, making recommendations to the Executive Committee, etc. If this proposal is adopted, it is also suggested that the President not appoint members to the publication committee unless they are willing to attend this annual meeting except for illness or other emergency.

A letter was sent by the chairman to all members of the publication committee on January 20, 1958 in which the then current status of the various publications was reviewed. Each member was asked to bring the letter to the attention of his or her chapter for the purpose of encouraging contributions to the Association's publications, and to the publication fund. Suggestions for augmenting the publication program were sought. Two members failed to reply. Two were unable to act on the letter because of illness or inconvenience. The most useful reply was received from P. Schuyler Miller who proposed cooperation between the New York State Archeological Association and the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology on the making of color plates for an article on Susquehannock bead types by Kenneth Kidd of Toronto, and a series of short papers on Pennsylvania pottery types. It was Miller's thought that the same color plates would be useful in illustrating Wray's projected study of Seneca archeology, and that various illustrations of pottery would be equally applicable to a series of papers on New York pottery types.

The next issue of the Researches & Transactions is scheduled for publication during the year 1960-61, or earlier if funds permit. At present, two papers are presumably projected for consideration by the publication and executive committees: Charles Wray's "Archeology of the Seneca Nation" and Roy Latham's account of the Orient Focus. If there are others, they should be brought to the attention of the chairman or a member of the publication committee, or A.K. Guthe, the editor.

Last January arrangements were made by W.A. Ritchie and the New York State Museum to distribute to the members of the Association copies of Ritchie's forthcoming report "Stony Brook Site and Its Relation to Archaic and Early Woodland Cultures on Long Island, New York". This paper is in press. It is suggested that the Executive Committee extend the Association's thanks for this generous contribution.

The following new applications for exchange of publications were received during the year and were accepted by the Executive Committee at its meeting, April 12, 1958: Rush Rhees Library, University of Rochester, Rochester; Hamburgisches Museum fur Volkerkunde und Vorgeschichte, Binderstrasse 14, Hamburg 13, Germany. Attention: Dr. Wolf Haberland.

William S. Cornwell
Chairman, Publication Committee

Association Publishes: First Part of A.M. Stewart's

Work on Seneca Contact History

The first issue of the Association's new publication, Occasional Papers of the New York Archeological Association was published in late March. It consists of "Part One: From Mecca to the Seneca Country" of "French Pioneers in North America".

Publication of a historical work is generally followed by critical comments and reviews. The inevitable has occurred, in the form of a communication from Fr. Thomas Grassmann to the editor.

Fr. Grassmann's criticisms may be grouped as follows: 1) outright errors of a typographical nature, 2) conjectural and/or controversial, 3) inaccuracies. Examples of the first are the omission of "State" from the name of the publication on the cover (New York State Archeological Association); misspelling of the name Hakluyt as Haklayt, on p. 3; error in sub-heading on p. 9 which reads "Champlain Accompanies Hurons Against the Andastes", which obviously should read "Onondagas", as is brought out in the text. Examples of the second category: the exact location of Champlain's battle of 1615 (Nichols Pond, L. Onondaga, or elsewhere); true identity of the Indians Cartier described at Hochelaga (Huron, Mohawk, or others); the location of the Huron village, Cahiagua. Here also may be considered quotations from various editions or translations of Champlain's writings, which in some cases make entirely different statements but in many cases merely vary in the manner of saying the same

thing, --that is, the sense is the same. In the third category is, according to Fr. Grassmann, the perpetuation of the incorrect date of 1618 (p. 15) for the treaty between the Dutch and the Mohawks, which should be 1643. Fr. Grassmann traces the history of this error by many authors, and provides his interpretation of the matter.

There is also this regarding the footnote on p. 8: "The reference to 'Winsor' is not correct. Champlain's Map of 1612 will be found in Volume IV on pages 381 and 382 of Winsor's 'Narrative and Critical History of America' ". The latter is true. It is also true that the map is reproduced in the reference given on p. 8, Winsor's "Cartier to Frontenac", Boston & N.Y., 1894.

Fr. Grassmann treats the items in his communication in an objective manner, and generally with extensive documentation. His covering letter states that the comments are offered "in the spirit of constructive remarks and not in a manner as a reflection upon the quality" of Mr. Stewart's contribution. His presentation of references and material to support his points reflect the scholarly, methodical, and meticulous workmanship for which his researches are known. Fr. Grassmann's comments will be studied at length, and it is likely that errors will be corrected in a subsequent number of the Occasional Papers.

NEWS AND NOTES

Long Island chapter's secretary, John H. Husing, reports that, while no important digging has been done this spring, searches for surface materials in and near Mattituck continue. Exhibits are being maintained at the Southold high school and at the museum building at Riverhead. The chapter is considering possibility of a joint construction venture with the Mattituck Library Association, for a building to house exhibits, meeting rooms, etc.
