

# The Bulletin

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# THE BULLETIN

NUMBER 46

JULY 1969

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## PERCH LAKE MOUND



RE DRAWN FROM W. BEAUCHAMP

Typical Mound, Medium Size

*(From Beauchamp 1905: Plate 4)*

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## THE PERCH LAKE MOUNDS\*

William A. Ritchie, NYSAAF

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

The extraordinary, annular mounds found around Perch Lake in Jefferson County, New York, have long been objects of interest, mystery and speculation. Many have been dug into by relic collectors and others motivated by simple curiosity or the search for buried treasure. An unknown number have been destroyed to provide road ballast or other fill. Several have been trenched or otherwise tested by the writer at various times, but to my knowledge, no other professional work has ever been done on them. None, however, has been completely dissected with minute care. I might add that in all cases my excavations in the Perch Lake mounds have been followed by the restoration of the structure as nearly as possible to its original form.

The preservation of these structures to the present day is, beyond doubt, owing to the fact that they have failed to produce artifacts, burials or indeed, any clue either to their function or the identity of their makers. The few reports to the contrary are dubious in the extreme. Their aboriginal origin might thus be questioned except for the radiocarbon dates, to be discussed below, and to my finding of an intrusive hearth with Iroquoian potsherds in the sunken center of one, associated with an adjacent small, thin midden spread containing similar pottery and other Late Woodland artifacts (Ritchie 1944: p. 316).

The locus of these strange features is the immediate vicinity of Perch Lake, a small, shallow body of water, covering approximately one square mile, in the towns of Pamela and Orleans (Lat. 44°6'30"N., Long. 75°54'W., see United States Geological Survey, LaFargeville and Brownville Quadrangles, 7 1/2 minute series). Perch Lake lies at a mean elevation of 317 feet above sea level and is about 2 3/4 mi. long and 3/4 mi. on maximum breadth. Nowhere is the depth more than 15 ft. The bottom consists of sand and silty ooze and peat, supporting a rich and varied growth of aquatic plants which provide excellent food for wild waterfowl. The lake is also well supplied with fish, chiefly yellow perch and the common bullhead, and is privately owned and fished commercially, although the surrounding land comprises the Perch River State Game Management Area. Permission for the 1959 survey and the 1968 excavations of the New York State Museum and Science Service, both conducted by the writer, were obtained through the kind cooperation of John E. Wilson, Regional Supervisor, who also kindly furnished data on Perch Lake.

Perch Lake is fed primarily through Hyde Creek from Hyde Lake, a similar sized body of water lying about seven miles to the north. It is drained at the south end by Perch River which empties into Black River Bay of Lake Ontario.

A dense swamp, considerably larger than the lake itself, borders it on the west side. That part of the swamp which is immediately adjacent to the lake is primarily a tamarack and sphagnum bog, the remainder supports a growth of mixed hardwoods, predominantly red maple, with interspersed willow, elm and alder.

Opposite the swamp, on the north and east shores, steep rocky bluffs rise in a series of narrow, irregular terraces, to an elevation of some 80 feet above the water. On the east side the rocks are limestones and dolomites of Middle Ordovician age, while the northern and northwestern boundaries are formed of Potsdam sandstone of Upper Cambrian age (Geologic Map of New York State, 1961. New York State Museum and Science Service Map and Chart Series, Number 5, 1962).

Perch Lake lies in an area of very shallow soils, poorly drained, wet and heavy, formed primarily of marine clays and glacial moraines (Cline, 1955). It had, therefore, little to offer aboriginal cultivators and, save for the mounds themselves, traces of Indian occupation are very sparse.

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Plate 1. Exploratory trench in Mound 1. Looking west from just beyond mound center from which burned rock has been removed.

The only comprehensive report on the Perch Lake mounds is Beauchamp's account, based upon two visits in 1901, and encompassing his keen personal observations, unsupported by any digging, and the sporadic investigations of other persons, going back to 1886 (Beauchamp 1905). In his reconnaissance of part of the lake shore, Beauchamp noted 54 mounds and the sites of six that had been destroyed. He quotes an older source as stating there were in all some 200 of these features around Perch Lake when the land was first settled (Beauchamp 1905: 6, 37). On a road map of the area, Beauchamp (Plate 1) located the approximate positions of 36 mounds, some of which he has concisely described and illustrated by his excellent drawings (see cover picture).



Plate 2. Burned rock concentration in west wall of Mound 1. Looking east.

In our survey of 1959, there was little difficulty in locating 21 mounds along the east side of the lake, one more than Beauchamp's map shows there. In 1968, apparently owing to the bulldozing of a narrow woods road, some of these mounds could no longer be found.

Earlier surveys and excavations in several mounds made by the writer when the land was in private ownership, are reported elsewhere (Ritchie 1944: 313-18) and will be referred to later on. In the fall of 1959, a week was spent in survey by the writer, aided by James H. Zell of Albany, during which the 21 mounds along the eastern side of the lake were located, measured and mapped. On Linnell's Island, lying west of the big swamp (see Beauchamp 1905: Plates 1-3) two other mounds, largely plowed away, were tested by excavation.

Not until 1968 did opportunity permit further work at Perch Lake. Then in the late fall, four days were devoted to exploration, chiefly for the purpose of obtaining charcoal for radiocarbon dating these features, with the expectation that their chronological placement would furnish a clue to their cultural provenience. The writer was assisted in this work by David R. Wilcox of the Science Service Anthropological Survey and Merrill Waters of Watertown. Our time was spent in testing three selected mounds on the east side, with results presently to be described.

The typical Perch Lake mound is an annular or doughnut-shaped structure, usually around 30 ft. in diameter, with a sunken center measuring some eight feet across, and a wall of approximately 11 ft. in breadth and two feet in elevation. The mound size ranges between 27 and 45 ft. in diameter and from about one to five feet in height. A few of the mounds described by Beauchamp lacked the pronounced sunken center and were nearly flat on top. There is a strong tendency for the mounds to occur in pairs, sometimes with intersecting walls.

Beauchamp (1905: 12) mentions the difficulty of photographing the Perch Lake mounds, partly because of their low elevation, especially since the best preserved examples lie in thickly wooded areas. The writer has made several attempts to secure adequate pictures, both from the ground and from the air in a Gannett Newspaper plane in which he flew from



Plate 3. Mound 2. Periphery and sunken central area outlined. Looking west to Perch Lake.

Rochester for this purpose in April of 1946. His latest efforts of this kind are represented by unsatisfactory results, as illustrated in Plate 3.

The peculiar nature of the composition of the Perch Lake mounds has been generally recognized. The characteristic mound fabric is a black or very dark brown soil with varying quantities of fire-shattered rocks. Beauchamp describes and illustrates, idealistically I believe, one example having a neat rectangular fireplace in the center, measuring eight feet across and edged with upright flat stones (Beauchamp 1905: 13-14, Plates 4, 12, Figure 2). While remains of fires in the form of charcoal, ashes and burned rock are commonly mentioned as having occurred in the depressed centers of most of the mounds, a fact verified by the writer's observations, the made fireplace of upright, flat, rock-slabs is a unique and doubtful feature.

In my several limited attempts to gain an understanding of the purpose and provenience of the intriguing Perch Lake structures, I have found some diversity in the construction of these features, best conveyed by the following brief descriptions, the first from my earlier account:

"In company with Mr. Henry H. Hubbard of Theresa, the writer made his first trip to Perch Lake in 1928. Selecting what seemed to be a typical mound of some 30 feet in diameter, situated about midway on the east side of the lake, a trench 4 feet wide, 26 feet long, and 4 feet in maximum depth was put through from well without the perimeter to some 5 feet beyond the center into the opposite wall. Nothing save forest mould intermingled with weathered limestone fragments from the bedrock was encountered until the 'ring' of black soil and fire-shattered limestone, sandstone, and crystalline rock fragments was reached. It was 10 feet wide, 28 to 36 inches thick, and enclosed a depression approximately 8 feet in diameter. Here the trench was widened to expose an irregular heap, about 9 feet in diameter, of much-burned boulders embedded in charcoal and ash. No clue whatever to the culture affinity of the makers came to light.

"During the summer of 1933, two other mounds on the same side of the lake near the foot were partially explored with the kind assistance of Messrs. Curtice M. Aldridge of Montclair, New Jersey and John B. Nichols of Cape Vincent, New York. The first was a low eminence, 27 feet in diameter, having a shallow sunken center approximately 4 feet across in which the hearth, containing intermingled Iroquois and Woodland potsherds, previously referred to, occurred in the topsoil. A trench 4 feet wide was cut across the wall which had a maximum depth of 40 inches and was composed of black earth and broken stones. Below the intrusive hearth in the depressed center and under some 3 inches of black soil, fire-broken stones were found in profusion, becoming larger in size and greater in quantity as the trench deepened, until in the lower half or 18 inches the composition was almost entirely burned stones, varying in size from small fragments to boulders more than a foot in diameter, of limestone, sandstone, and granitic rocks, but chiefly sandstone. These covered a roughly circular area of 5 feet and rested upon a mass of white ash and charcoal covering the heat-indurated clay subsoil scantily investing the rock.

"A second more prominent mound nearby possessed essentially the same construction, except that fewer and smaller stones occurred within the central area. In both instances evidence of large fires and intense heat were clearly to be seen." (Ritchie 1944: 316-317).

In the latest work, most of the short period was given to transecting a carefully selected, apparently typical, medium-sized structure, which seemed intact or nearly so, since there was the possibility of a small hole having been dug in the depressed central area. This feature, designated Mound 1 in our notes, is probably equatable with Mound 5 of our 1959 survey. It is located on a slight westerly slope in the woods on the east side of the lake, nearly 4/5 of a mi. north of the foot and 63 ft. east of the bluff edge, here having an elevation of approximately 50 ft. above the lake.

This mound was characteristically nearly circular and of the usual size, approximately 33 ft. in diameter, the western edge being more easily ascertained than the eastern one which merged into the slope. The walls measured 12 to 13 ft. in breadth and the central

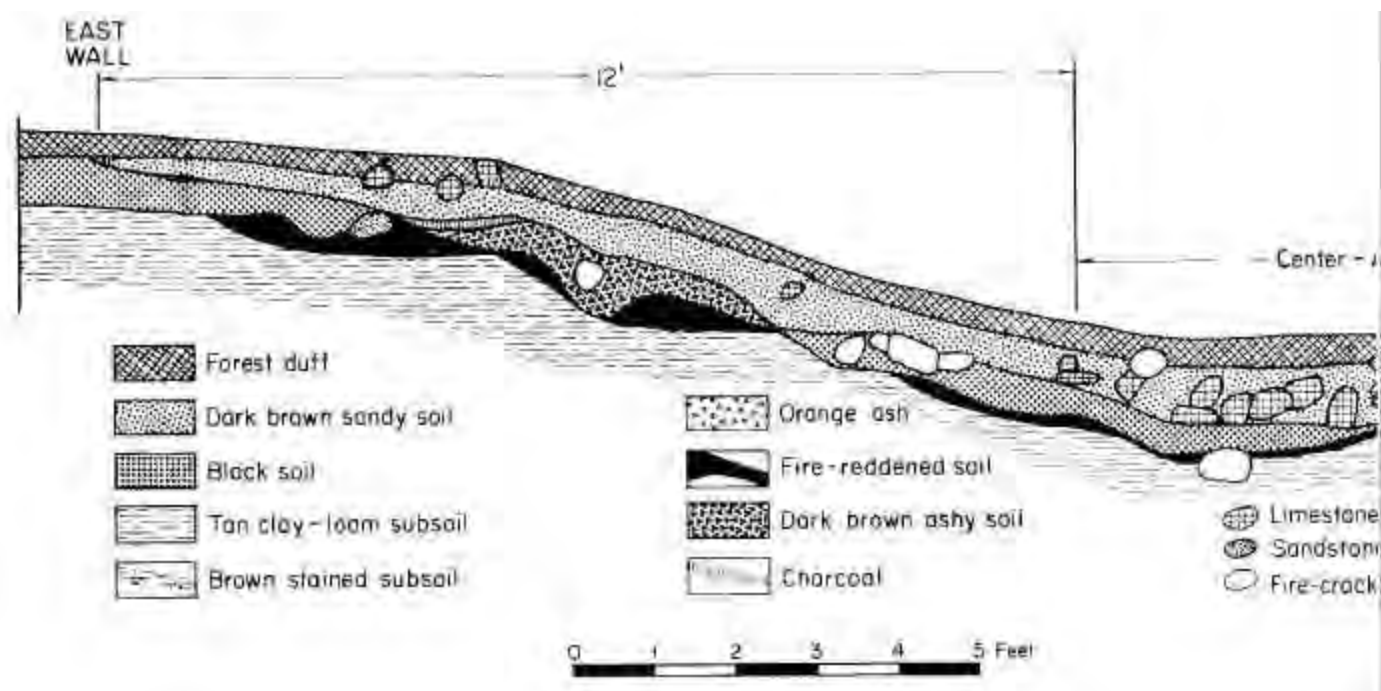
depression was seven to eight feet across. The maximum elevation, found in the west wall, was 28 in.

Exploration was by means of a four-foot wide trench carried from the western edge through the center, then narrowing to two feet as it crossed the low eastern wall.

The mound was invested with a mantle of black woods mold, a duff layer or A soil, three to five inches thick, which had accumulated in post-Indian times. Beneath this, the upper part of the mound fabric consisted of an almost homogeneous, very dark brown soil, generally sandy in texture, with occasional flecks or small fragments of charcoal, varying in thickness from about one to ten inches. A scatter of burned rock was present and a dense concentration of such rock; chiefly fragments of the local limestone, occurred in the central area (see profile, Figure 1). Tests made by the writer with the Hellige-Truog Soil Reaction Tester gave a pH reading of 8.0, an alkaline reaction.

The lower mound fill was more heterogeneous and covered, over much of the trench, a dense platform of heat-shattered cobbles and small boulders, up to 15 in. long, of sandstone, quartzite, gneiss, granite and unidentifiable whole or tarnished rocks, in some places two layers thick. The depressed central area was also rock-covered, but with burned limestone only (Plates 1, 2 and Figure 1).

The investing lower fill comprised discontinuous layers of dark brown to black soil, some of it sandy, like the upper fill, much of it ashy in texture and, like the overlying layer, having an alkaline reaction (pH 8.0). Lenses or patches of orange-colored ash, with heavy charcoal interspersions, were also present, mainly near the base. The top inch or two of the tan-colored subsoil, a clay-loam containing weathered limestone fragments and rounded pebbles, was also burned to an orange or brick red color beneath most of the area exposed by our trench. What seemed to be a definite hearth concentration of fair size lay just west of the central depression under the highest part of the west wall (Figure 1). Here a mass of burned cobbles of crystalline rocks lying on or partially imbedded in the subsoil, was largely covered with orange-colored ash and dark ashy soil. Considerable charcoal, much of it in the form of carbonized twigs, sticks up to two inches in diameter, and even some segments of small logs, found among the burned rocks, provided the best of six charcoal samples for C-14 dating this mound, as discussed below. The other samples were collected from smaller burned areas elsewhere in the trench.



Since only a small fraction of the total mound was excavated and carefully studied, no final conclusions are permissible from the work. Our observations on this feature are, however, in general agreement with the even more limited data to be mentioned from the two other mounds tested. More significantly, our new information supports the writer's earlier findings, already noted. It would be helpful, and indeed almost necessary, to completely excavate two or three of these mounds, a full season's work, with a small crew, in order to really comprehend their construction. Hopefully this information would elucidate their purpose although, doubtfully, it would afford a clue to the identity of their builders, since it is highly improbable that any artifacts would be found.

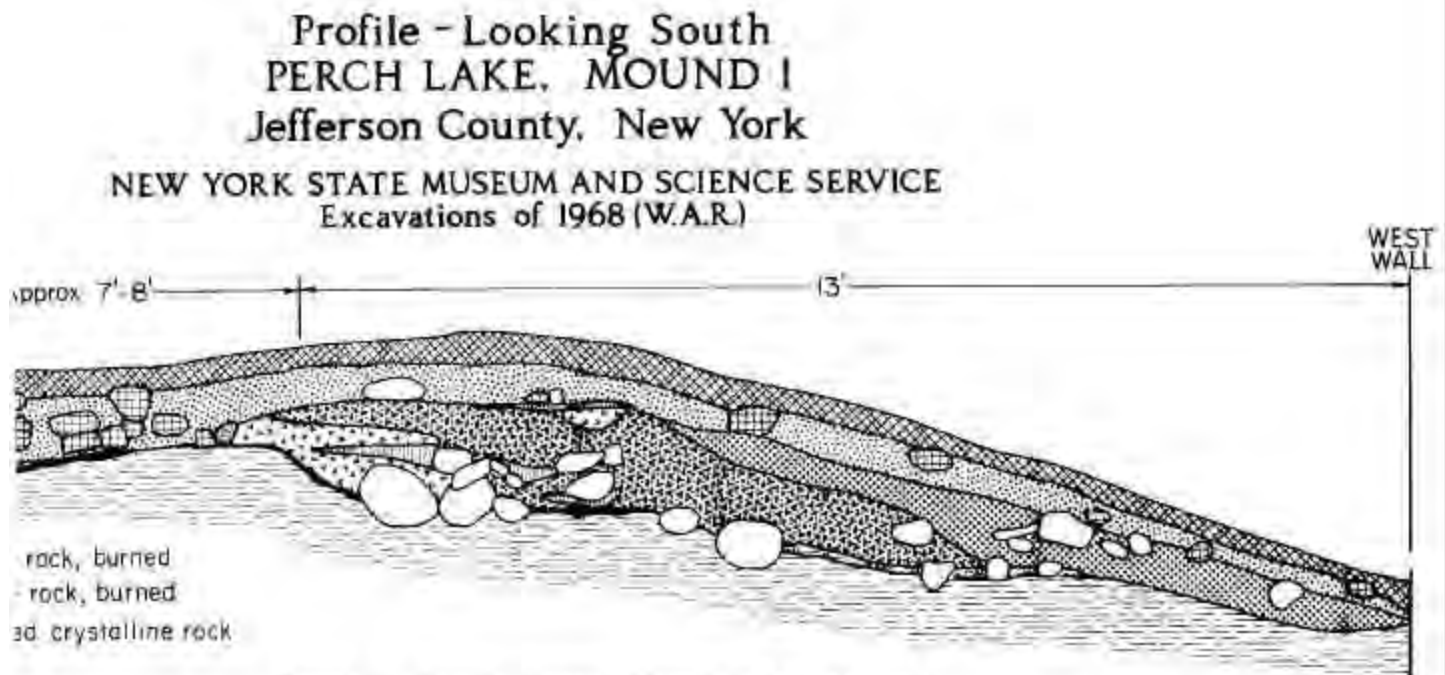
Before speculating on the mode of construction, a brief description of the two other mounds casually examined in 1968 is in order.

Mound 2, corresponding to Mound 3 of our 1959 survey, lay on wooded level land about 1/10 mi. south of Mound 1, and immediately north of the ruins of an old brick building on the first terrace, 40 ft. east of the bluff. A typical specimen, it was annular, 32 ft. in diameter, but the depressed center had been much disturbed and was filled with recent trash (Plate 3).

A small test pit about four feet square was made in the west wall which was found to have a depth of 34 in. Beneath a few inches of recent forest mold the wall consisted of very dark brown soil, slightly lighter in color and ashy in texture toward the bottom, which contained more scattered charcoal and burned rock than the upper approximate half. No concentration of charcoal or burned stone was found, as in Mound 1, but several large burned cobbles lay on the subsoil. A reliable charcoal sample for dating purposes was not obtained from this feature.

About 300 ft. north of Mound 2, Mound 3 (number 4 in the 1959 survey) occupied the same terrace, but was 80 ft. east of the cliff edge. It had a diameter of 32 ft. and a well defined sunken center six feet across. A large blown-down tree lay athwart this mound. There was no evident prior disturbance of either the center or the equally well defined annular wall.

A small cut, about five by two feet, was made in the west wall at its highest elevation. Soil conditions were found to be the same as in the two other mounds,-a thin duff, then a very dark brown to black soil with burned rock and bits of charcoal all the way to bottom at 26 in.



At 12 in. the scattered charcoal was collected for sample 1. At 24 in., toward the east end of the pit, a concentration of large pieces of charcoal occurred in brown ashy soil, just over the subsoil. This excellent sample, consisting of carbonized sticks lying at various angles, provided the material of sample 2 which was subsequently dated.

The brown, ashy soil investing the buff-colored subsoil to a depth of several inches held abundant fragments of burned rock which increased in quantity near the western end of the test pit where it formed a rough layer, about ten inches thick, resembling that seen in Mound 1.

As I have elsewhere stated, "With such great volumes of 'made' material one would expect the normal concomitant of middens, namely, food refuse and industrial objects, but . . . such were entirely wanting from the structures personally examined . . ." (Ritchie 1944: 316). This observation is still valid following our 1968 excavations. It seems fairly certain, therefore, that the interpretations of Beauchamp and others of the Perch Lake mounds as earth lodge sites cannot be sustained (Beauchamp 1905: 19, 22, 23, 24). Since osseous remains would probably have resisted decay in the alkaline soil, the absence of bone material cannot be attributed to soil factors. Even less likely is Beauchamp's explanation of the ceremonial disposition of animal bone by the hypothesized Algonquin builders of these features (Beauchamp: 1905: 22-23).

In every case where digging has been done in these mounds, abundant and indisputable evidence of the extensive use of fire has come to light. Although there is considerable reason for locating the concentration of the most intensive burning at or near the center of the mound, our latest excavation in Mound 1 disclosed burned areas of subsoil and other traces of fires in situ elsewhere on the mound floor and to a lesser degree at higher elevations in the mound fill. The total evidence, however, suggests an accretionary accumulation of mound material, principally subjected to fire, from an approximate central major fire locus, peripherally in all directions, resulting in the peculiar ring shape of the feature.

I think, on the evidence at hand, it is impossible to ascribe any function to these mounds. In an earlier speculation, I have suggested their possible use as sweat lodges (Ritchie 1944: 316) and I do not now wholly discount this hypothesis, particularly as a sweat lodge ritual of purification or healing might relate to a periodic ceremonial observance concentrated in a region in some way invested with a sacred significance. I am strongly of the opinion that a non-secular activity, devoid of artifacts or habitation debris, attaches to these structures, and that the enigma they afford us may be unfathomable from the surviving evidence alone.

Isolated examples of annular mounds resembling those at Perch Lake have been seen by the writer on the Indian River in Jefferson County, New York, on the Oswego River, in central New York, and elsewhere (Ritchie 1944: 313, 315). A considerable number of such mounds occur along the south shore of the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada. These features were described by Walbridge, following his excavations in several in 1859 (Walbridge 1860: 410-417; see summary account in Ritchie 1944: 178).

In 1948 and 49, I examined the mounds remaining here and conducted excavations in five of them with results reported elsewhere (Ritchie 1950: 258-261). While the majority of these features closely conformed to the Perch Lake type, viz., annular, with sunken centers, composed of burned stone and dark soil, certain others lacked a conspicuous central depression and were in some cases oval rather than circular or nearly so, although linked to the annular, form by their similar composition of burned stone and black or very dark brown soil fabric.

In one such mound, as judged from his illustration (Wallbridge 1860: Plate I, fig. 1), Wallbridge discovered a multiple burial with grave goods which we can now attribute to the Kipp Island phase of the Middle Woodland stage (Wallbridge 1860: 415-417, P. II; Ritchie 1944: 178, 185 Fig., 5; 1965: 232-253). This may have been an intrusive burial in an earlier mound, since it represents a unique find at this locality.

Two of the oval mounds in which I excavated also produced burials, quite clearly of primary character, and lacking grave goods. One of these structures, Mound 2, had a sunken central area apparently produced by disturbance which had disarranged an adult skeleton under a rock slab covering. A few Uizio shells and deer bones, representing food refuse, occurred in the fill of both these mounds and in Mound 1 two small decorated potsherds occurred as random inclusions, one within a few inches of the bones of a small child. These are grit tempered body sherds, with corded rocker-stamped decorations. One has a smooth, the other a channeled interior. A third smaller plain body sherd also came from this mound (Rochester Museum catalog number for these specimens AR 41988).

Mounds 3, 4, 5, all similarly situated on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, but about a mile to the west of Mounds 1 and 2, we "found to contain no burials, but to consist, in varying proportions, of large burned boulders and limestone slabs under a thin earth covering. They also differed from Mounds 1 and 2 in having large sunken centers, apparently not the result of previous digging, and they seem to pertain to a separate category which would include, on the basis of essential structural resemblances, the Perch Lake series in New York" (Ritchie 1950: 261).

We may therefore be dealing with two separate and culturally unrelated features in these Bay of Quinte mounds, although they occur intermingled over the eight or more miles of shoreline. The fact remains, however, that the mound composition of both types exhibits similarities in the occurrence of burned rock. In Mound 2, furthermore, beneath the rock slabs at the center, among which lay the burial, a hearth area was found at depths of 30 to 45 in. below the surface, consisting of burned subsoil and a cluster of some 20 boulders, ranging from 10 to 15 in. in diameter, burned to a crumbly state, the lowermost embedded in charcoal (Ritchie 1950: 260).

I am inclined to regard the two forms of Bay of Quinte mounds as related and pertaining to the period encompassed within the Middle Woodland stage. No radiocarbon dates are available for these features and we have only the scanty evidence of the grave goods found by Wallbridge in a possibly intrusive Kipp Island phase burial, and the few potsherds found by us which appear to be at least as old as the mounds in which they occurred. In New York State, C-14 dates for the Kipp Island phase in the central area range between A.D. 630  $\pm$  100 years (Y-1379) and A.D. 740  $\pm$  100 yrs. (Y-1172); in the eastern area a date of A.D. 700  $\pm$  100 yrs. (Y-1382) has been obtained for a component probably referable to this phase (Ritchie 1965: Figure 1).

Too little pottery came from Mound 1, Bay of Quinte to prove very helpful in placing this component in the Point Peninsula continuum. Corded rocker-stamped ware has a long temporal range in Point Peninsula, from the early Middle Woodland Canoe Point Phase into the late Middle Woodland Kipp Island phase. On the basis of existing radiocarbon dates this time span covers the period from approximately A.D. 140 to A.D. 740 (Ritchie 1965: 203-253).

Our C-14 data for the Perch Lake mounds, although few, are significant in this connection. In Beauchamp's view, the Perch Lake Mounds were of Algonquin construction "within the past 500 years" (Beauchamp 1905: 24). As might be expected, the charcoal samples from mounds 1 and 3, processed at the Yale University Radiocarbon Laboratory, tell a different story.

Sample 1 was collected from a central location in Mound 1, at depths of 15-17 in., in buff-colored ash, just over and among the burned boulders at the mound base. It assayed at the surprisingly recent age of A.D. 930  $\pm$  80 yrs. (Y-2523).

Sample 2 came from a depth of 24 in. in Mound 3, two inches above the burned subsoil, as part of a concentration of burned sticks lying in brown ashy soil. The C-14 date of 140 B.C.  $\pm$  100 yrs. (Y-2524) represents a considerable discrepancy with the A.D. 930 date of sample 1, rendering both figures somewhat suspect.

Dr. Minze Stuiver, Director of the laboratory, kindly agreed to process a third sample, a smaller, but apparently good one taken from Mound 1, at the very base of the burned rocks of the major hearth area, already described, at a depth of about 19 in. This sample,

Dr. Stuiver has assured me, was given an unusually long run, and he expressed much confidence in the resulting date of A.D. 630  $\pm$  60 yrs. (Y-2610). Accordingly, I am prepared to accept this figure, rather than the A.D. 930 age obtained for sample Y-2523, as the probable antiquity of Mound 1.

The radiocarbon measurements denote that some 770 yrs. intervened between the construction of mounds 1 and 3. I do not find this hard to accept, inasmuch as there were said to have been originally approximately 200 mounds in the vicinity of Perch Lake, strongly indicative of a lengthy period over which such features were being built.

The earlier of the two dates, 140 B.C., is 280 years older than the earliest thus far obtained date of A.D. 140  $\pm$  100 yrs. (Y-2348) which comes from hearth charcoal from the Cottage site, a habitation component of the early Middle Woodland Canoe Point phase in Broome County, N.Y., excavated in 1967 by the New York State Museum and Science Service. The later date of A.D. 630 accords well with the established antiquity of the late Middle Woodland Kipp Island phase (Ritchie 1965: 228). I suggest that the Perch Lake mounds were being made throughout the whole temporal span of the Middle Woodland stage in northern New York.

As I have already hinted, I suspect they had a non-secular purpose, and until contrary evidence comes to light, I further suggest that they may represent the annual or cyclical observance in an area which for reasons perpetually obscure, had become invested with sanctity, of some form of ritualism employing a major use of fire, perhaps some regional expression of new fire ceremonialism.

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#### PUBLICATIONS NOTE

Dr. Ritchie's "The Archaeology of New York State" has just been re-issued in a second revised and considerably enlarged edition by Natural History Press. Ritchie's latest "The Archaeology of Martha's Vinyard: A Framework for the Prehistory of Southern New England, A Study in Coastal Ecology and Adaptation" was issued by the same publisher in June. The price is \$15.

## THE MOONSHINE ROCKSHELTER\*

Paul L. Weinman, NYSAAF  
Thomas P. Weinman, NYSAAF

Auringer-Seeyle Chapter  
Auringer-Seeyle Chapter

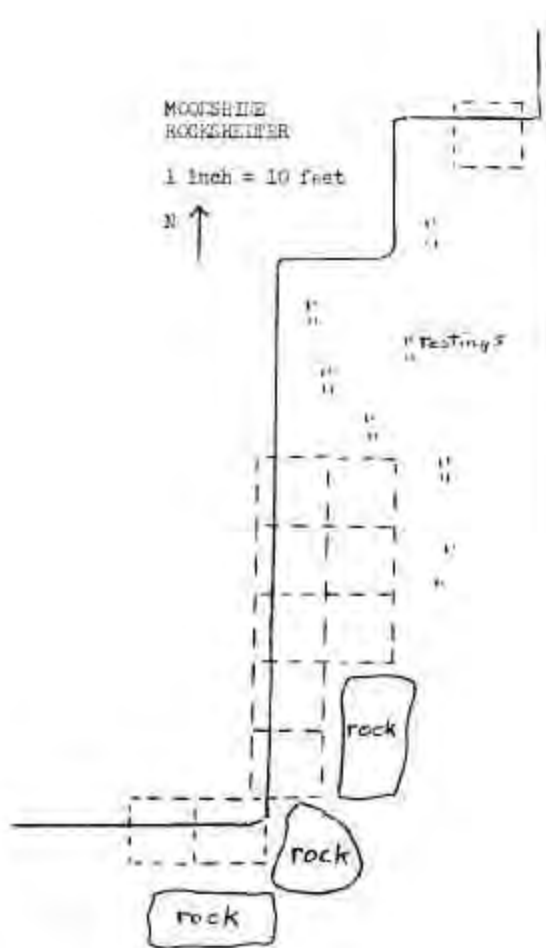
The Moonshine Rockshelter (Cox29) is located approximately 75 yds. to the north of, and 25 ft. above, Greens Lake in the Coxsackie quadrangle, 6 mi. northwest of Athens, New York. We picked the name "Moonshine" after being informed by the shelter's owner, Carmen Liquori that a bootleg liquor still had been operated there during Prohibition. We found no direct or indirect evidence of this during excavation. We wish to thank Mr. Liquori and his associates for permission to excavate, as well as Dr. Robert E. Funk and David Wilcox of the State Science Service and Anne Finch for their help in the work.

The aboriginally occupied area lay along 5 faces of a small cluster of continuous rectangular block remnants of Onondaga limestone. These were in a stepped pattern, set at right angles to each

other. The overhang was very slight, being no more than 3 1/2 ft. deep and 4 ft. high in any place except along the northernmost block where it was 8 ft. high but only 2 1/2 ft. deep. The vertical faces of the various blocks ranged from 7 to 10 ft. in height.

Although the protected area beneath the overhang would probably not have been adequate under usual conditions, the site had the added attractions of being protected on all but the southern side by rock faces, and of having a large, flat, living floor with no immediate talus slope. Furthermore, the large quantities of eastern Onondaga flint interbedded within the shelter rock provided raw materials for tools, while the adjacent Greens Lake and rolling countryside were sources for fish, game and nuts.

During the excavation of 11 five foot squares, we found that the artifacts were concentrated along the southern-most block and along approximately 25 ft. of the adjacent east-facing wall. The percentage of artifacts was highest beneath and just in front of the overhang, dropping to nearly zero less than 10 ft. in front of the escarpment. Unfortunately, several large boulders of limestone had been bulldozed into what probably would have been productive squares in the southernmost end of the shelter.



\*Excavated during September, 1968.

## STRATUM I

Stratum I was a dark brown material composed of a mixture of humus and finely broken down limestone, varying from a sandy texture outside the overhang to a loose powder beneath. Numerous fragments of flint, both worked and unworked, and limestone were mixed throughout. For the most part, stratum I was 10 in. in thickness, although it ranged from 8 to 15 in. A small number of historic items such as glass and nails were discovered almost to the bottom of the stratum.

The major, if not the entire, Indian occupation of this stratum was representative of Transitional times as characterized by the Orient phase. Two whole Orient Fishtail points (figs. 8, 9) and the base of a third were recovered as well as 2 other points (figs. 5, 11) which were short (36 mm and 33 mm) and broad (21 mm and 20 mm) with the typical fish-tail flaring bases. Although within the morphological range of Orient Fishtail points, these last two may some day be separated into a subtype, if found in abundance elsewhere.

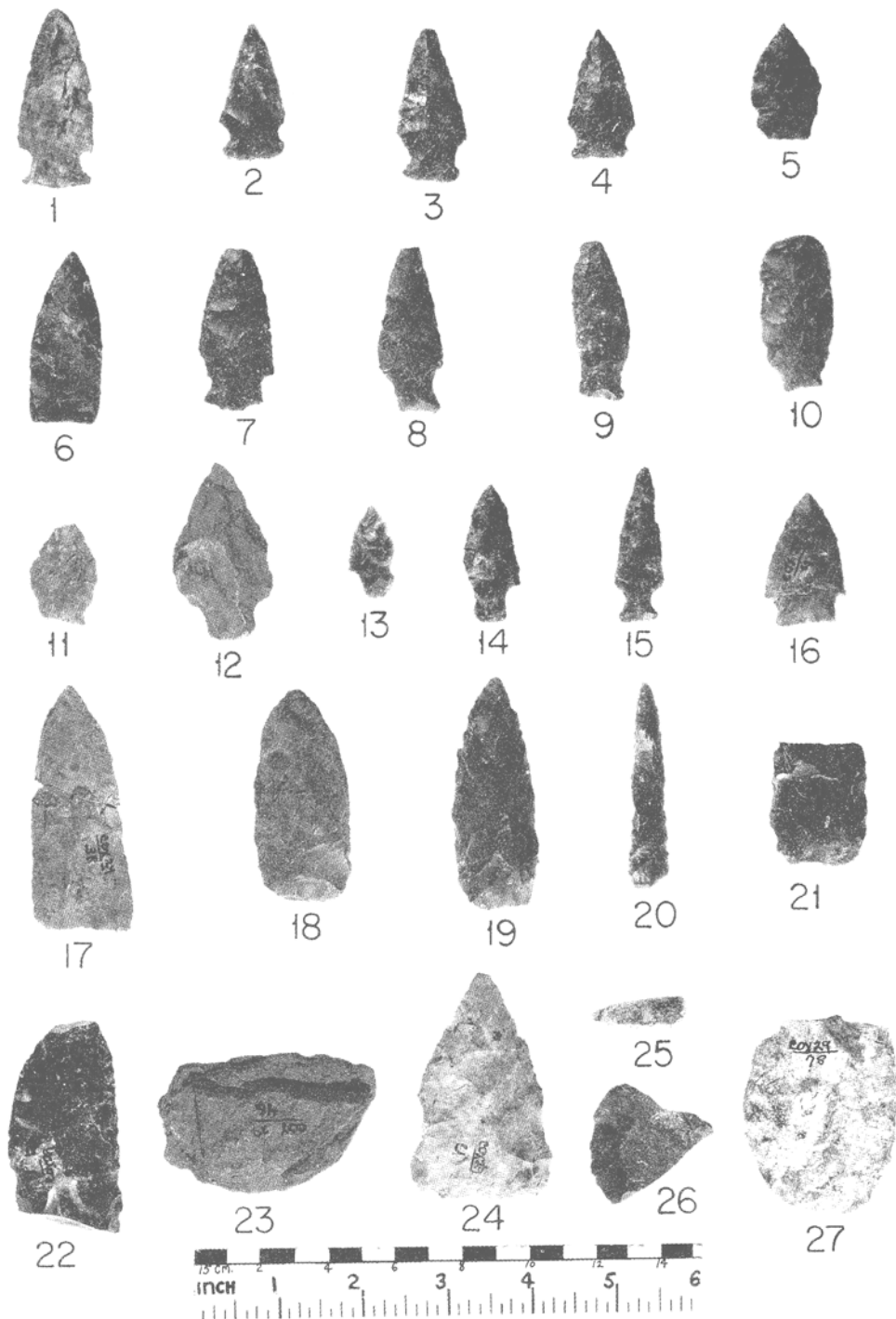
In this stratum were found five untyped side-notched points (figs. 1-4, 7) which, as Dr. William A. Ritchie has noted (personal communication, 1968), have been found on Long Island Orient sites, specifically Jamesport (Ritchie, 1959) and may well represent a form used in developmental Orient times during the terminal Lake Archaic or very early Transitional. These 5 points were fairly well-made, medium in length and width, having broad side-notches and concave to convex bases. In length they ranged from 40 to 56 mm with an average of 47 mm; in width from 20 to 23 mm with an average of 21 mm; in thickness from 7 to 9 mm with an average of 8 mm. An eleventh point was a short, crude lobate-stemmed untyped variety with sharp shoulders (fig. 13).

Other artifacts found in stratum I were: a finely chipped rectangular-bladed knife with an Orient Fishtail base (fig. 10); 7 triangular to ovate knives, (figs. 6, 17-19), 3 of which were very fine and thin and one of which may have been a point; 17 crude ovate to triangular knives or knife blanks (figs. 22, 24); 6 flake knives (fig. 26); 1 straight drill (fig. 20); 2 small side scrapers; 39 variously worked flint fragments; a single worked slate piece; 4 quartzite and 1 flint hammerstones; a granite and a sandstone anvilstone; a quartz crystal piece; a quartzite anvil -hammer stone; a polished bone awl tip (fig. 25) and a flint core.

Although the large amount and variety of flint chipping debitage of eastern Onondaga flint mined from the parent rock, in context with the 9 tools (hammerstones, anvil-hammerstone, and anvilstone) used in chipping, are strong evidence for the use of this site as a workshop station, slightly less than 40 percent of the flint artifacts were of this Onondaga flint. Sixty percent of the other flint artifacts (all Normanskill flint) had their source at nearby Flint Mine Hill and other related quarries. Several specimens were of Kalkberg flint which was obtainable within 10 mi. north of the site.

Deer and turkey bones, evidence for hunting, were also found in stratum I.

The only other available reports of the Orient phase in the middle Hudson Valley are those from Lotus Point (Ritchie, 1958), which is about 5 mi. south of the Moonshine shelter on the Hudson, and the Dennis Site (Funk, n.d.) near Troy on the Hudson some 35 mi. north. Both of these sites produced the characteristic steatite vessel fragments, though only Dennis yielded Vinette I pottery, which is often found on Orient sites. At the Moonshine Rockshelter steatite and pottery did not occur. Taking this into account, along with the equal proportion of side-notched to fishtail points at the shelter, and noting that these probably earlier side-notched forms were not found at Dennis and Lotus Point, we feel justified in calling the stratum I occupation at Moonshine an early developmental stage of the Orient phase. The absence of pottery and steatite at this particular site does not necessarily mean that the Orient inhabitants of the shelter did not have these containers. If the shelter were primarily, if not exclusively, a fall-winter camp, the heavy stone bowls or fragile Vinette I pottery may have been too burdensome for small, mobile hunting



*Moonshine Rockshelter, Greene Co., N.Y.*

Figs. 14, 7 untyped side-notched points; 5, 11 broad Orient Fishtail points; 8, 9 Orient Fishtail points; 13 untyped lobate stemmed point; 10 knife with Fishtail base; 6, 17-19 triangular to ovate knives; 22, 24 knife blanks; 26 flake knife; 25 bone awl tip; 15 Normanskill point; 14 narrow stemmed points; 12 Snook Kill point; 16 Vosburg point; 27 ovate knife; 23 bannerstone wing; 20 straight drill; 21 probable Clovis point preform.

parties to carry around. The extreme rarity or absence of both items in back-country stations has been demonstrated by Funk (n.d.) for the Hudson Valley.

Ritchie (1965) has dated the range of the Orient phase on Long Island from 1043 B.C. to 763 B.C. We believe that the Moonshine occupation would fit into the earlier phases of this span, taking into account the time which may have passed if the traits of the Orient phase diffused into the middle Hudson Valley from the Long Island area where they are best-known.

## STRATUM II

Stratum II was a tan to brown soil composed of leached and compacted humus and powdered limestone intermixed with numerous fragments of limestone and flint which had broken from the rock wall. Fortunately, it was thickest (5 in.) beneath and in front of the overhang along the east-facing wall where most of the artifacts were uncovered. Stratum II pinched out at the northern and southern extremes of this wall and within 10 ft. outside the same overhang.

At the top of stratum II we found 1 Normanskill type projectile point (fig. 15); a narrow stemmed point similar to those found on some River Phase sites (fig. 14); a red slate Snook Kill point (fig. 12); 3 quartzite hammerstones; a knife fragment; and an ovate knife (fig. 27). Because of the thinness of this upper zone, no stratigraphic relation can be suggested between the diagnostic points of the River and Snook Kill phases. However, at the base of stratum II were a Vosburg projectile point (fig. 16), a notched slate bannerstone wing (fig. 23) and a side scraper. If nothing more, this does suggest a confirmation of the generally accepted relationship of Vosburg to later periods such as the River and Snook Kill phases (Funk, 1965).

Deer, bear and turkey bones were found in stratum II.

Stratum III was a compact yellow-brown sand of untested thickness. The sole artifact which might be associated with this stratum was a flint object found directly on the junction of strata I and III where there was no stratum II. This piece (fig. 21) has a striking resemblance to preforms for Clovis points found at Kings Road (Funk, Weinman and Weinman, 1969) and West Athens Hill (Funk, n.d.), both Paleo-Indian sites. Made of Normanskill flint, it is fluted on both sides, 29 mm and 27 mm from the base. It is 8 mm thick and 37 mm long from base to the hinge fracture which is 10 mm above the end of both flutes. The sides are roughly parallel to each other as well as being parallel flaked. Except where the flutes had been driven from the center, grinding is evident on the base and along the entire length of one side and 5 mm of the other. Unfortunately, the absence of any other diagnostic artifacts and the lack of convincing stratigraphy lead us to no definite conclusion on its significance. However, accepting the probability that it is a Paleo Indian artifact, when considered with the Cumberland point found at the Dutchess Quarry Cave (Funk, n.d.), it is only the second known piece of evidence for rockshelter habitation or visitation by Early Man in the Northeast.

Surprisingly, no features were found at the Moonshine Rockshelter, although 2 definite postmolds were discovered several inches apart nearly 5 ft. from the overhang in the middle of the occupied area along the east-facing wall. These were 4 1/2 and 5 in. in diameter and extended 14 1/2 and 16 in. into the ground, well into stratum III. They may be evidence of supports used for a skin or bark windbreak leaning against the escarpment. There is no means of ascertaining to what occupation the post molds could be attributed.

Apparently the Moonshine Rockshelter was inhabited, possibly in the fall and winter, because of a unique combination of factors—shelter, abundant flint, nearness to a source of fish, and within a good hunting and gathering region. Individuals, or at most, a few people, stopped for a very short time at the site during Vosburg, River and Snook Kill phases times as shown from diagnostic artifacts found in stratum II. Stratum I evidenced the

the most intensive occupation during very Late Archaic or early Transitional times by spasmodic visits of single Indian hunters or nuclear family groups.

Aside from the limited amount of information concerning the aboriginal occupations, we did learn that an uninventing-looking overhang may well have been used by primitive man and that such sites should not be ignored in archaeological surveys.

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED

*The Mysterious Grain; Science in Search of the Origin of Corn*, Mary Elting and Michael Folsom, M. Evans and Co. Inc., New York, 1967. \$4.50.

The book design of "The Mysterious Grain" and the tone of the writing show it to be aimed at the School Library and the Juvenile Science Market. But don't be put off. It is a skillfully researched precis of the successful archaeological and botanical search for the origin of Zea mays by Richard S. MacNeish, Paul S. Mangelsdorf and others.

The discovery of wild corn was the result of purposive archaeological expeditions to the Sierra de Tamaulipas and the Valley of Tehuacan, Mexico, by MacNeish, who excavated over 100 caves. The wild ancestor of cultivated corn proved to be pretty much what the retrogressive breeding experiments by Mangelsdorf had predicted it would be, a pod-pop corn that was capable of seeding itself, which cultivated corn cannot do. Though some strains of modern corn do reveal cross-breeding with Tripsacum and Teosinite, related grass, it is now known to be of its own species and not a stabilized hybrid. It is becoming more and more evident that less and less of the substance of American prehistory was of Asiatic origin.

"The Mysterious Grain" puts an amazing amount of the archaeological and botanical information about corn into its 109 pages. I doubt that for perspicuity and compression without strain it will ever be improved on. It is certainly recommended.

L.A.B.

A FROST ISLAND PHASE CAMPSITE IN THE GENESEE VALLEY  
OF WESTERN NEW YORK

George R. Hamell

Morgan Chapter

In the spring of 1968 eighteen sherds of steatite were found by the writer on a surface site (Cda 20-4) near Geneseo, New York. At least two, possibly three, soapstone vessels are indicated.

The sherds, and two other artifacts to be described, apparently represent a small campsite pertaining to the Frost Island Phase of the Transitional Period, c. 1300-1000 B.C. (Ritchie 1965: 155-163).

The site is situated about two miles from Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, on the west side of the Genesee River, and occupies a slight rise on the river's flood plain. A small creek formerly flowed along its southern border and emptied into the Genesee River about 330 yds. to the east. The creek has been recently filled in and the area graded by the land owner.

The site is multicomponent, but chiefly yields artifacts of the Archaic and Late Historic Periods. Other occupations noted have been Meadowood, Owasco and Prehistoric Iroquois.

The steatite sherds and associated artifacts were found after spring plowing. They were concentrated in a roughly oval-shaped area in the field measuring 15 by 20 ft. Within the same area were fire-cracked rock, charcoal, flint chips and some refuse bone. An adze-like tool and a Susquehanna Broad projectile Point were the other two artifacts found.

An attempt was made to locate a subsurface feature from which this material was displaced by the plow. This project, however, was quickly abandoned because of overnight vandalism.

Five of the steatite sherds pertain to rims; the other 13 are body or bottom sherds. No lugs or indications of lugs were found. Many of the pieces fitted together. The largest sherd measures approximately two by three inches; the smallest is about one inch square. The thickness of the sherds ranges from 3/8 to 7/8 in.

All but one of the sherds were smoothed on the interior and rough on the exterior. The exception was smoothed on both sides. This sherd was also of a distinctly different color from the rest and undoubtedly represents a separate vessel.

The adze that was found measures 5 1/4 in. in length, 1 3/4 in. in width and 1 in. in thickness. A large spall had been broken off of the underside of the bit. It appears to have been manufactured from limestone and matches perfectly the description and illustration of the adzes found on the O'Neil Site (Ritchie 1965: 158 and Plate 53, Figure 3). These tools are believed to have been used in the quarrying and shaping of the soapstone pots.

The Susquehanna Broad projectile point (Plate 1, Fig. 3) which was also found is made of local Onondaga chert. The tip had been broken off. The point measures 1 1/16 in. long, 7/8 in. wide and 3/16 in. thick. Several similar points have been found on the site in years past.

The site's location is in keeping with the preference of the users of soapstone vessels for nearness to major waterways. The artifacts duplicate those found by Ritchie on the type site of the Frost Island Phase (Ritchie 1965: 155-163). No Vinette pottery, however, was found at the location under discussion.

Numerous pieces of steatite have been found in the Genesee Valley (Parker 1922: Part Two) (Ritchie 1938). The Piffard Site, another but slightly later Frost Island Phase site, is located nearby (Ritchie 1965: 152-3). To the author's present knowledge these 18 sherds

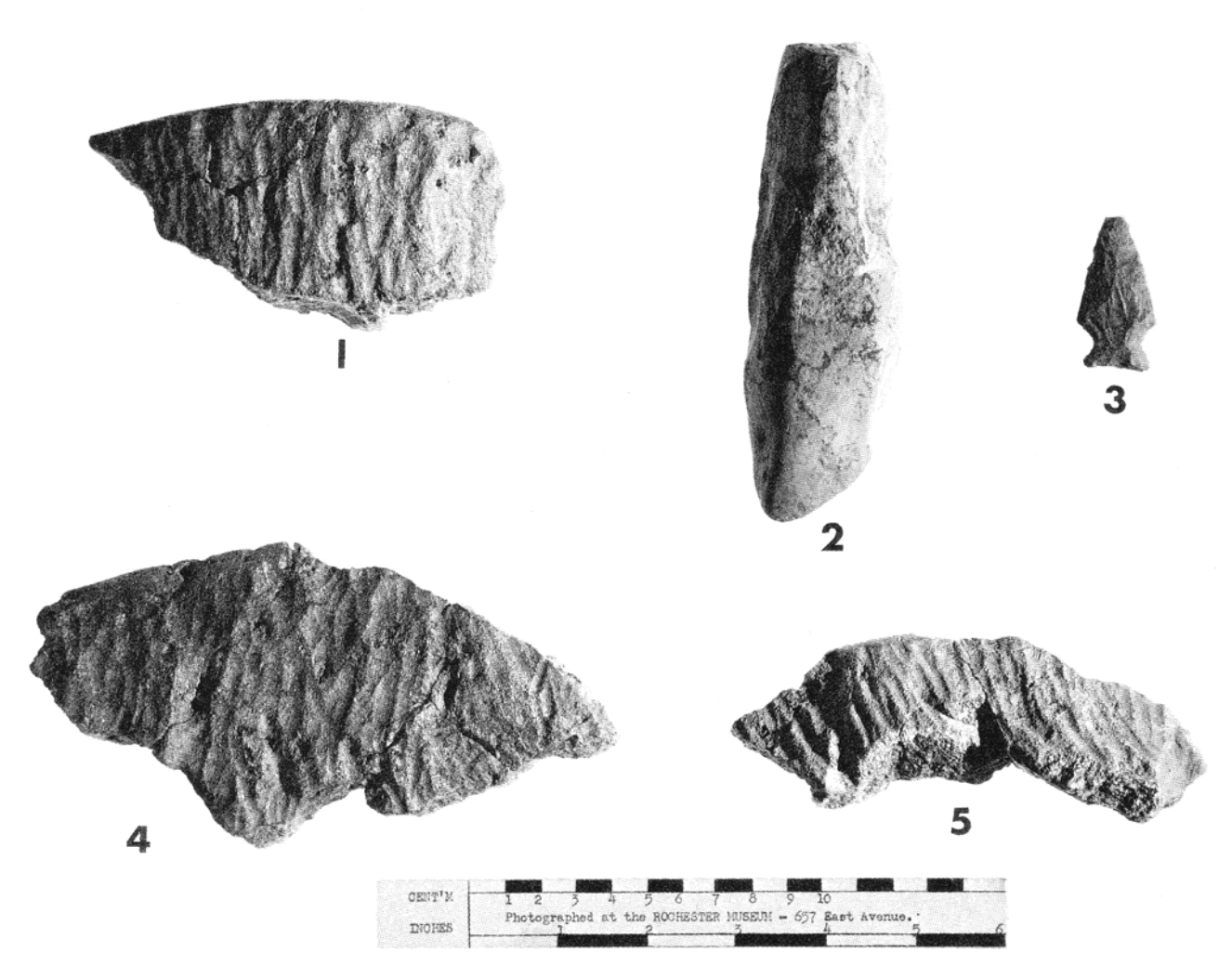


Plate 1. Soapstone Sherds, 1, 4, 5; Limestone adze, 2; Susquehanna Broad point, 3.

represent the largest quantity of steatite thus far found at a single site in the upper Genesee Valley. \*

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\*During the spring of 1969 three additional pieces of steatite and one projectile point were found at Cda 20-4. The largest of the pieces measured 2 in. in 3 in. The point, a Susquehanna Broad spearpoint, was of rhyolite.

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EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

The Eastern States Archeological Federation will hold its annual meeting in Morgantown, West Virginia, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, November 7, 8, and 9. The West Virginia Archeological Society will be the host, with most of the arrangements being made by the Upper Monongahela Chapter in Morgantown. The Holiday Inn will serve as headquarters, with the sessions held on the West Virginia University Campus.

Friday afternoon, November 7 - Holiday Inn. WORKSHOP ON HISTORIC CERAMICS - Norman F. Barka (Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia) has agreed to serve as chairman of this informal work shop. Exhibit space will be provided and everyone is invited to participate.

Friday Evening (Holiday Inn) - Executive Committee Meeting followed by the Business Meeting.

Saturday, November 8 -

- Morning - General Session, Contributed Papers.  
 Afternoon - Symposium on the use of Ethnohistoric data in archeology.  
 Evening - Social hour (Holiday Inn) and Banquet (WVU Mountainlair).  
 Dr. Raymond S. Baby, Ohio State Museum, will speak on the excavations at Mound City Group National Monument, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Sunday, November 9 -

- Morning - Contributed Papers.  
 Afternoon - Contributed Papers.

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 *Book Reviews and Notices*

Hume, Ivor Noel      *Historical Archaeology*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1969, 355 pp. 43 illus. \$10.00.

In the relatively new field of historical archaeology an important manual has been prepared that will undoubtedly have a significant effect on the future of the subject. This future can be promising if all those individuals involved with history, archaeology, technology, restoration, museums and historical societies utilize this book as a basis for their work. With two decades of field and laboratory experience, much of it at Williamsburg, Virginia, Ivor Noel Hume has literally seen historical archaeology develop from rather sporadic beginnings in America to an increasingly popular subject with a national organization recently having been formed. Such an overall view has enabled the author to provide a comprehensive account which should have applications in nearly all aspects of historical archaeology.

Besides the detailed essentials of field and laboratory work, Hume has also injected personal notes often reflecting the many trials and errors that he experienced throughout the years in developing acceptable techniques. His English background coupled with work

in North America also provides a broader personal scope. Some Americanists may have to adjust to some terminology distinctly British such as "rescue archaeology" (salvage archaeology) and "relics" (artifacts). Such semantic differences, however, are not detracting.

One concept that appealed to this reviewer and one that was continually emphasized was that historical archaeology can and should provide an insight into the non-Indian heritage of Americans—a heritage actually closer to the majority of the present population comprised of numerous ethnic groups. This is not to deprecate studies of American Indian sites, but to point out that America's heritage is very diverse, and some of it, though recent, very important. It is to be hoped that such comments will help to bridge the many existing theoretical and methodological gaps between prehistorical and historical sites archaeologists.

The content of this volume is less theoretical than practical, but at this formative stage of historical archeology development a strong theoretical basis is not possible. Hume has avoided any detailed anthropological concepts for this is a practical volume designed to properly extract as much information from the ground with a minimum amount of destruction. Topics covered include recording, artifact treatment, excavation methods, site varieties, a brief history of historical archaeology and, finally, an excellent annotated bibliography.

It is possible that even though the book is oriented towards the amateur as well as the professional, some of the former may criticize the extreme care and detail required to excavate an historical site according to Hume's methods. Perhaps this attention to interpersonal relationships and care and use of equipment, as explained in the Chapters on "Thinking Before Digging" and "People and Tools" will save a few sites from well meaning amateur excavators who believe that one weekend should be enough to complete a project. This thinking may also keep many architectural historians and museum directors from unwittingly attempting archaeological projects that cannot be adequately financed or staffed.

Nevertheless, *Historical Archaeology* will certainly be welcomed by the majority of both professionals and non-professionals. They may not all agree upon some of the tenets that Noel Hume holds, but what a step backward would archaeology take if everybody agreed on all the possible theories, applications, procedures, and interpretations of archaeology.

Charles F. Hayes III, NYSAAF  
Curator of Anthropology  
Rochester Museum and Science Center

#### A RADIOCARBON DATE FOR EARLY MAN FROM THE DUTCHESS QUARRY CAVE\*

Robert E. Funk, NYSAAF  
George R. Walters  
William F. Ehlers

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter  
Orange County Chapter  
Orange County Chapter

A preliminary report by the present writers on the Dutchess Quarry Cave, located near Florida, New York, has appeared in a previous issue of this journal (Funk, Walters, and Ehlers, 1965). The cave was excavated by the Orange County Chapter of the N.Y.S.A.A. in 1965-67. Reports on the faunal remains in this important site have been published by John E. Guilday (1968; 1969). The final site report is in press (Funk, et al, 1969). This article is intended as a synopsis of recently acquired chronological data on the first occupation of the site in Paleo-Indian times.

Due to space limitations, we will not recapitulate the structure, stratigraphy, or setting of the site here. These are presented in the final report (Funk, et al, 1969). It suffices to state that the upper artifact-bearing zones contained sparse materials of Archaic

through Late Woodland occupations; the lowest artifact-bearing zone (stratum 2) yielded a perfect Cumberland fluted point and several bones of the caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*). The sterile deepest strata appear to be of late glacial origin.

The seeming association of caribou bones and a fluted point in stratum 2 had wide implications for Paleo-Indian studies. This would constitute the first reported instance in the Northeast of a Paleo-Indian artifact associated with the remains of a food animal not present in the region since early post-glacial times.

Attempts to confirm the Pleistocene status of the caribou remains by pollen and fluorine tests were unsuccessful (see Guilday, 1969).

However, having been apprised of recent developments in the dating of bone, Dr. Edgar M. Reilly, Jr., Curator of Zoology, New York State Museum and Science Service, submitted the bones to Isotopes, Inc. for C-14 analysis.

The date, received by Reilly on June 6, 1969, is 10,580 B.C.  $\pm$  370 years (I-4137). This excitingly old date answers some questions (e.g., was the caribou of late glacial age?) but gives rise to several new ones.

In his summary of late glacial events in the Wallkill drainage, glaciologist G. Gordon Connally (in Funk, et al., 1969) links the sterile basal deposits in the cave to a series of recessional moraines and proglacial lakes. Briefly, a proglacial lake which stood some 180 feet below the cave mouth is dated about 13,000 B.C.; at a yet later stage, when the ice margin was well to the north, organic sediments began to accumulate in nearby kettle holes about 10,890 B.C. (L-1157), only 310 years prior to the Dutchess Cave date. By around 10,000 B.C. proglacial Lake Iroquois was established in what is now upstate New York; the last glacial episode to affect the New York State area was over by c. 8000 B.C. (Ritchie, 1969, pp. 9-16).

The data thus suggest that when the Paleo-hunter brought his caribou kill into the cave, cold, wet, periglacial climatic conditions still prevailed in the area.

The Dutchess Cave date is one of the oldest so far obtained for archeological traces in the New World. Dates of equal or greater age from a handful of sites in western North America or South America are open to serious question. The oldest date previously available for Early Man in eastern North America was the 8635 B.C. average of 13 determinations from the Debert site, Nova Scotia (MacDonald, 1968).

If, as seems reasonable, the date for the caribou bones from Dutchess Quarry Cave can be associated with the fluted point from the same deposit, then this point is older by a thousand years than any of the western fluted points (Haynes, 1964).

Cumberland points, confined in range largely to the Southeast, are considered by most authorities to have appeared in late Paleo Indian times, as a development from the Clovis type. This sequence of forms would be analogous to the evolution of Folsom from Clovis in the Plains and Southwest (Mason, 1962). Thus the fluted point from Dutchess Cave seems rather older than had been suspected on typological grounds. However, this point is not of classic Cumberland form (R. J. Mason, personal communication); and it is impossible to reach meaningful conclusions about the evolution of point styles on the basis of a single, isolated specimen.

The writers wish to express their deepest appreciation to Dr. Edgar M. Reilly, Jr. for his efforts which resulted in the successful dating of the caribou bones from Dutchess Cave.

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\*Published by permission of the Assistant Commissioner, New York State Museum and Science Service. Journal Series No. 115.

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#### MINUTES OF THE 52nd ANNUAL MEETING

New York State Archeological Association  
Maple Leaf Motel, Buffalo, New York  
April 25, 26, 27, 1969

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Friday, April 25. President Charles F. Hayes III called the meeting to order at 8:45 p.m. The following voting members including state officers, chapter presidents, and trustees were present:

Charles F. Hayes, III (Morgan Chapter)	*Louis A. Brennan (Metropolitan Chapter)
Richard L. McCarthy (Morgan Chapter)	Thomas M. Elliott (Triple Cities Chapter)
Michael J. Ripton (Morgan Chapter)	*Dolores Elliott (Triple Cities Chapter)
Mrs. Dorothy Taylor (Auringer-Seelye Chapter)	Jesee Benton (Triple Cities Chapter)
*Carolyn Weatherwax (Auringer-Seelye Chapter)	*Franklin Hesse (Upper Susquehanna Chapter)
Theodore Whitney (Chenango Chapter)	*Mrs. Franklin Hesse (Upper Susquehanna Chapter)
*Mercian Whitney (Chenango Chapter)	Arthur C. Glamm, Jr. (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
Henry Wemple (Chenango Chapter)	Kingston Larner, MD (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
Leslie Granger (F. M. Houghton Chapter)	R. Arthur Johnson (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
*Charles Pierce (F. M. Houghton Chapter)	
Alfred K. Dart (Inc. Long Island Chapter)	*alternates
*Ronald J. Pappert (Morgan Chapter)	

Not represented: Mid Hudson Chapter  
Orange County Chapter

Committee Chairmen:

Kingston Lerner, M.D.	
Richard L. McCarthy	Chapters and Membership
Leslie Granger	Fellowship
W. F. Ehlers	Local Arrangement
*Leslie Granger	Nominating Program
Ronald J. Pappert	Publications

1. Roll call was taken.
2. Minutes were not read, but distributed to those present. Minutes were accepted as printed. Motion to accept minutes was made by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Dr. Lerner.

#### OLD BUSINESS

3. Treasurer's Report prepared by Nannette J. Hayes and read and distributed by Charles Hayes in her absence.

#### TOTAL BANK BALANCES

Checking Account:	\$1151.52
(Includes General Fund, \$193.88)	
(Includes Publication Fund, \$957.64)	
Savings Account:	\$1846.68
(Special Stewart Fund, \$35.25)	
	<u>\$2998.20</u>

Memberships (as of April 25, 1969):	
Total memberships	410
Total number of individuals	501
Total publication number	439

The treasurer's report was audited by Mr. Burt Nash and found to be true and correct.

Motion was made to accept Treasurer's Report as printed by Mr. Whitney, seconded by Dr. Clune. Carried.

4. Awards & Fellowships - Report made by Richard L. McCarthy, chairman. The committee nominated Very Reverend Thomas Grassman, F.M., and Gordon K. Wright for fellowship awards. Father Grassman was nominated for the Achievement Award. The committee also recommended a new procedure to grant awards and fellowships and presented a twelve point program. A committee will be appointed by the President to study this report and make recommendations at the next annual meeting. Mr. McCarthy moved for acceptance of the report and appointment of special committee, seconded by Dr. Clune. Carried.
5. Nominating - In the absence of W. F. Ehlers, chairman, the Nominating Committee, report was read by Michael J. Ripton. Letters were sent to each association officer and each chapter to solicit candidates. Eight candidates' clime forth to cover five offices. R port was accepted by the motion made by Mr. Brennan, seconded by Mr. Elliott. Carried.
6. Program - Mrs. Leslie Granger presented the annual meeting program as printed and it was accepted. Motion made by Mr. Wemple, seconded by Mr. Hesse. Carried.
7. Public Relations - Report given by Arthur C. Glamm; Jr., chairman. As a committee of one, Glamm suggested a nine point program for publicity operation, including establishing contact with state colleges, schools, preparing press releases, and establishing legislative contact in Albany. Motion was made to accept the report and to furnish each chapter up to one hundred (100) copies of the NYSAA brochure per calendar year at no cost to the chapter. Additional copy to be furnished

a chapter upon request at a price not to exceed 150% of cost. Motion presented by Mr. Dart, seconded by Mr. Brennan. Carried.

8. Chapters and Membership - Dr. Kingston Larner reported the investigation of a request to establish a new chapter in Corning, N.Y. Also the constitution of the Upper Susquehanna Chapter is acceptable. Motion was made by Dr. Larner to accept the report as printed and seconded by Mrs. Granger. Carried.
9. Publication - Ronald J. Pappert, chairman, reported receiving a manuscript for the Researches and Transactions category and initial printing estimates exceed \$6,000. Motion to accept the publication of Peter Pratt's monograph on the Oneida Indians for a Researches and Transactions was made by Mr. Whitney, seconded by Mr. Wemple. Carried.

A motion was made to appropriate \$1000 to The Bulletin, then amended to \$1,200 (not to include postage costs) for the current year by Mr. Pappert, seconded by Dr. Clune.

Motion was made to earmark \$1,600 for the publication of Dr. Pratt's Oneida Indian monograph as a Researches and Transactions by Mrs. Granger, seconded by Mr. McCarthy. Carried.

Motion made to reappoint Louis Brennan as Bulletin editor and Roberta Gemeroth as Associate Editor.

#### NEW BUSINESS

10. Dr. Peter Pratt and Dr. Francis Clune were appointed by the President to count the ballots for the annual election of officers.
  11. Miss Lititia Bergs, Assistant Curator of Anthropology at the Rochester Museum and Science Center, was called upon to read a letter dated April 24, 1969, relative to the attention given to archeology in the New York State schools curriculum. A motion was made by Mr. Brennan and Mr. Hesse to rewrite the letter in resolution form under the name of the NYSAA and send it to the New York State Board of Education, the State Department of Education, the Boy Scout Council, and local and state organizations that may be involved. A copy will be sent to each chapter. Carried.
- The motion was amended by Dr. Clune and Mr. McCarthy to include the resolution in The Bulletin and to send it to the State Historian and the state-wide teachers' publication. Carried.
12. Mr. Alfred K. Dart offered the Long Island Chapter facilities for the site of the next annual meeting of the NYSAA. Mr. Elliott offered Binghamton as the site but agreed to delay one year. Motion to accept the Long Island site made by Mr. Brennan, seconded by Mr. Elliott. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock midnight.

#### BUSINESS MEETING

Saturday, April 26, 1969

12:05 a.m.

1. Tellers Report of elections was accepted by motion of Dr. Larner, seconded by Mr. Miller.
 

President	Charles F. Hayes, III
Vice President	Richard L. McCarthy
Secretary	Michael J. Ripton
Treasurer	Nannette J. Hayes
E. S. A. F. Representative	Louis A. Brennan
2. Minutes were accepted as printed.
3. Committee reports were dispensed with-because everyone present had attended the executive meeting-by motion of Dr. Clune and Mr. Hesse. Carried.
4. A resolution was received in writing to amend the By Laws Chapter VIII #2. This change is to be tabled for one year and to appear on next year's ballot for approval. The amended copy shall read:

The publications of the Association shall be issued under the supervision of the Publications Committee and with consent of the Executive Committee. Each Chapter shall be sent one copy of each issue of the Bulletin issued during the fiscal year, for each active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, life and honorary member in good standing during such fiscal year.

Note: The By Law Chapter VIII Publications, paragraph 2 now reads:

The publications of the Association shall be issued under the supervision of the Publications Committee and with the consent of the Executive Committee. Each Chapter shall be sent one copy of each publication issued during the fiscal year for each active, husband and wife, sustaining, student, life and honorary member in good standing during such fiscal year.

5. President Hayes urged Chapters to provide annual meeting scholarships to deserving students. Morgan and Triple Cities Chapters provided one scholarship each this year.
6. Long Island will be the site of the 1970 Annual Meeting.
7. Mr. Whitney made a motion to thank the Houghton Chapter for the courteous hospitality and program provided for this year's meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wemple.
8. Dr. Clune moved to adjourn, seconded by Mr. Wemple at 12:16 a.m.

Michael J. Ripton  
Secretary

Program-Annual Meeting

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1969

6:30-8:30	P.M. Registration	"The Harscher Site: A Prehistoric Iroquois Burial Site near Holcomb, New York
7:30 P.M.	Executive Committee	Charles Wray
	Annual Business Meeting	Lewis H. Morgan Chapter

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1969

9:00 A.M.	Welcome-Host Chapter President Mrs. Leslie Granger	"A Pressing Problem: Termination" Charles Pierce Frederick M. Houghton Chapter
9:30 A.M.	First Session Charles Pierce, Chairman Frederick M. Houghton Chapter	7:30 P.M. Dinner
	"Ste-7 A Late Archaic Transitional Site near Apalachin, New York" Mrs. Dolores N. Elliott SUNY Binghamton, Triple Cities Chapter	"The Effigy Mound Tradition" William A. Hurley Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology University of Toronto

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1969

Chapter	Dr. William Lipe SUNY Binghamton, Triple Cities	10:00 A.M. Morning Session Dr. Peter P. Pratt, Chairman SUNY College at Oswego Chenango Chapter
Chapter	"Shell-Tempered Pottery" Marylin Parnell	"History of Iroquois Archeology and Archeologists in Northern New York" Janice Henke SUNY Buffalo Auringer Seelye Chapter
Dr. Audrey Sublett	"Archeological Documentation of a "Little-Known Skeletal Structure" Florida Atlantic University Frederick M. Houghton Chapter	"Archeology of Lewis County" Arthur Einhorn, SUNY Buffalo
	"A Salvage Report on the Egli Site: A Village Probably Destroyed by the Clinton Sullivan Campaign" Franklin J. Hesse Upper Susquehanna Chapter	"Camp Drum No. 1: An Iroquois Site in Jefferson County" Mrs. Marjorie Burger Syracuse University Chenango Chapter
1:30 P.M. Afternoon Session Malcolm Willard, Chairman Frederick M. Houghton Chapter	"The Lower Hudson: Sui Generis" Louis Brennan, Metropolitan Chapter	"The Iroquois in the Lower Black River Valley" Merrill Waters Van Epps-Hartley Chapter
	"The Archeological Significance of Deer Antler Growth Stages" Robert Henke, SUNY Buffalo Auringer Seelye Chapter	"Current Problems and Future Prospects Northern New York" Dr. Marian White SUNY Buffalo, Houghton and Morgan Chapters

