

AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

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EDITORIAL

With this issue of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY the Society for American Archaeology begins its twenty-fifth year of publishing a quarterly review of American archaeology. This issue includes some new features which have been made possible by circumstances completely unrelated to this event. Nevertheless, these innovations may serve as appropriate reminders of the growth of the Society in its first quarter century of service to the students of New World prehistory.

We hope that you have already noticed that this issue is much larger than usual and that you will look forward to receiving future issues of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY in this newly expanded form. This increase in the number of pages an issue is a direct result of the increase in dues a few years ago. The first result of the raise in dues was that the Society was enabled to operate in the black. The second result is that the increased income from dues and a steady growth in membership have improved our financial position to the extent that it is now possible to publish more pages in every issue of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY. This expansion of our publication program will substantially reduce the current backlog of unpublished manuscripts and thereby shorten the length of time between the acceptance of an article and the publication of it. Moreover, the new binding method will make it possible to publish longer articles, especially if some publication subsidy is available.

A second new feature which is being introduced in this issue is the publication of an abstract for each article and for each shorter contribution in the "Facts and Comments" section. Beginning in 1960 these abstracts will be reprinted as the nucleus of an annual volume of abstracts of the previous year's literature which bears on New World archaeology. This new series of abstract volumes has been made possible by a generous gift to the Society from the Charles F. Brush Foundation. The abstracts will be prepared under the general editorship of Richard B. Woodbury who will be assisted by a group of area specialists. More details will be available in the next issue of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY. In the meantime, authors are reminded that henceforth an abstract modeled after those in this issue must accompany every manuscript submitted for publication in this journal.

An organization which has already served archaeologists a full twenty-five years is the Tree-Ring Society, which published Volume 1, Number 1 of its journal in July, 1934, one year before the Society for American Archaeology began the publication of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY. The Tree-Ring Society publishes the *Tree-Ring Bulletin* with the cooperation of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research of the University of Arizona. The *Tree-Ring Bulletin*, which is now in its twenty-second volume, accepts original papers on all phases of tree-ring research. It has been the traditional medium for the publication of tree-ring dates and of technical studies of archaeological tree-ring materials from various parts of the world, especially the Southwest and the Arctic.

The Society for American Archaeology adopted this resolution at its 24th Annual Meeting:

In recognition of the quarter-century of inquiry and vigorous research sponsored by the Tree-Ring Society, and of the contribution by members of the Society in the application of tree-ring research in the fields of climatology, hydrology, and especially the dating of prehistoric sites: be it resolved that the future development of tree-ring research be supported and encouraged in spirit, by the Society for American Archaeology, and in substance by whatever means may be available.

The most substantial means of supporting and encouraging the work of a scholarly organization is active membership. Applications for membership in the Tree-Ring Society should be sent to its Secretary, C. W. Ferguson, Department of Watershed Management, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Manuscripts for publication in the *Tree-Ring Bulletin* should be submitted to the Editor, Bryant Bannister, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.