



**104<sup>th</sup>**  
**Annual Conference**  
**of the**



**New York State Archaeological Association**



**Program and Abstracts**

April 21 - 23, 2023

Hosted by

**THE INCORPORATED ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE NEW YORK  
STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**



## **The New York State Archaeological Association**

is a non-profit organization composed of people interested in various phases of archaeology in New York State. Founded in 1916 and chartered in 1927 by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, NYSAA is a nonprofit organization composed of 15 chapters and a world-wide membership-at-large. All who are devoted to historic and pre-historic archaeology are invited to join.

### **2023 Officers of the New York State Archaeological Association**

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Vice-President:	David Moyer
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## **The Incorporated Orange County Chapter**

of The New York State Archaeological Association (IOCCNYSAA) is a non-profit organization composed of people interested in various phases of archaeology in Orange County, New York. Founded in 1958 as one of 15 chapters of the New York State Archaeological Association. All devoted to historic and pre-historic archaeology may join.

The Chapter normally meets 7:30 pm on the third Friday of the month except July, August & November at the Mulbury House Senior Center located at 62-70 West Main Street in Middletown, NY 10940..

### **2023 Officers of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter**

President	David Johnson
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## **Conference Chair: David Johnson**

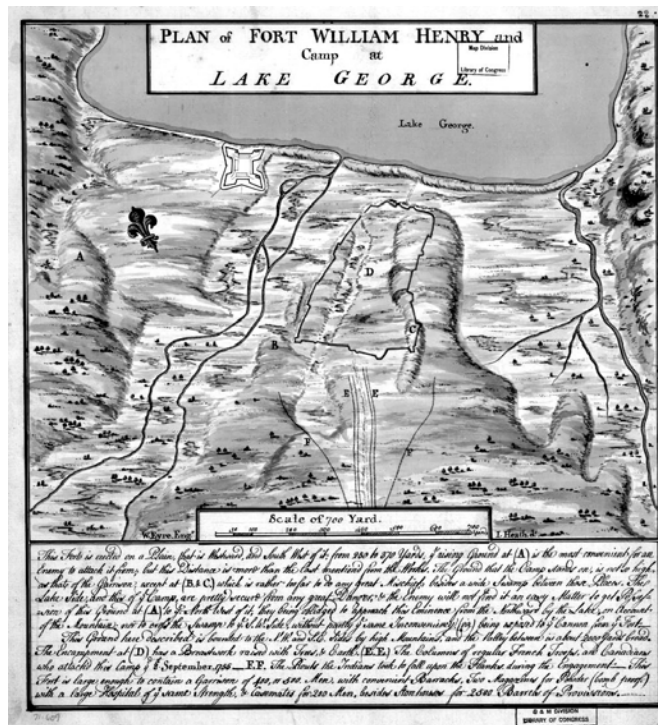
## **Program Co-Chairs: Cory Harris (SUNY Orange) and Barry Kass (SUNY Orange Emeritus)**

**Cover Art: from 1942 Naval Arsenal at Iona Island photo provided by Doc Bayne**

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Heath, Joseph, and William Eyre. *Plan of Fort William Henry and camp at Lake George.* [?, 1755]  
 Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/gm71000609/](http://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000609/)>.

**Covid-19 Health and Safety:** If you test positive for covid-19 and your arrival at the conference is within the quarantine period suggested by the health department, we respectively request that you refrain from attending. Your meal plan must be canceled by Sunday, April 16th. After that it is non-refundable. Our chapter can refund your registration fee. Room reservation refunds will be handled by the hotel. According to the hotel, guests can cancel their room without charge up to 24 hours prior to check in. This also applies to other medical emergencies.

# Program and Abstracts

## Friday - April 21st

### NYAC Conference

9:00 AM - 6:00 PM	Registration	Main Lobby
10:00 AM - 12:30 PM	NYAC Board Meeting	Rockland Suite
10:00 AM - 10:15 PM	NYAC Board Coffee Break	Rockland Suite
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	NYAC General Meeting	Montebello Room
3:00 PM - 3:20 PM	Coffee Break	Montebello Room Foyer

### NYSAA Conference

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Registration	Main Lobby
10:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Book Room	Washington Suite
1:00 - 4:00 PM	Hike to Sterling Forge	Sterling Forest State Park
5:00-7:30 PM	NYSAA Fellows	Lafayette Suite
5:00-8:00 PM	Friday Dinner Buffet	Renaissance Room
7:30-10:00 PM	NYSAA General Business Meeting	Montebello Room

## Saturday-April 22nd

6:30 - 8:00 AM	Breakfast Buffet	Renaissance Room
6:30 - 7:45 AM	Chapter Officers Breakfast	Montebello Room 4
7:00 AM-1:00 PM	Registration Desk	Main Lobby
8:00 AM-5:00 PM	Book Room	Washington Suite
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM	Poster Display	Conference Hallway
8:00 AM - 12:00 PM	NYSAA General Session	Montebello Room
10:00 AM - 10:20 AM	Sponsor Morning Coffee Break	Montebello Room Foyer
12:00 PM - 1:30 PM	Lunch Buffet	Renaissance Room
1:30 PM - 5:40 PM	NYSAA General Session	Montebello Room
3:40 PM - 4:00 PM	Sponsor Afternoon Coffee Break	Montebello Room Foyer
6:00 PM - 7:00 PM	Cocktail Hour	Renaissance Room
7:00 PM - 9:00 PM	Banquet Dinner & Speaker	Renaissance Room

## Sunday-April 23rd

6:00 AM - 8:00 AM	Breakfast Buffet	Renaissance Room
8:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Book Room	Washington Suite
8:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Poster Display	Conference Hallway
8:15 AM - 12:30 PM	NYSAA General Session	Montebello Room
10:20 AM - 10:40 AM	Sponsor Morning Coffee Break	Montebello Room Foyer
1:30 PM - 4:30 PM	Tour of Iona Island	Iona Island

# **NYSAA General Session (Papers) Montebello Room**

## **Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>**

8:15-8:20 AM

**Introductory Remarks, Cory Harris (SUNY Orange)**

### **Saturday morning papers— Objects and Places**

8:20-8:40

#### **Anchors, Grapnels, and Grappling Irons from Two Waterways in Upstate New York, An Archaeological Analysis**

**Joseph W. Zarzynski** (The French & Indian War Society of Lake George, Inc.)

In 2021, a maritime archaeologist with The French & Indian War Society at Lake George, Inc. used experienced volunteers and the archaeological team completed an inventory, survey, and condition assessment of 17 anchors, grapnels, and grappling irons in the collection of Fort William Henry Museum in Lake George, NY. The project was timely because museum members were remodeling their collection storage facility as well as undertaking computer cataloguing of artifacts. Some of the 17 marine artifacts from the 2021 study had 5- x 7-inch catalogue cards from the late 1960s, much of that completed by curatorial staff following a 1967 arsonist fire at the replica French & Indian War fort. Unfortunately, the blaze severely damaged the west side of the structure, destroying a part of the museum's archives. This paper summarizes the results of the 2021 marine artifacts study, offers possible scenarios from which types of vessels these artifacts may have originated, and provides a comparison of anchors and grapnels from two nearby waterways—Lake George and the Upper Hudson River. The Hudson River artifacts were “unanticipated discoveries” from a General Electric Company project, the Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site dredging around the greater Fort Edward area. That territory was historically significant during the 18th and 19th centuries. The recovered artifacts from the river were processed by URS Corporation (today AECOM).

8:40-9:00

#### **225 Years of Iroquois Beadwork**

**Dolores N. Elliott, (NYSAA Fellow and Life Member)**

Christopher Columbus noted the fascination that the New World natives had with glass beads. Sparkling beads from Europe quickly spread throughout the east coast. They were traded into Iroquoia up the St. Lawrence River, and north up the Hudson and Susquehanna Rivers. At first, they were used for personal adornment. And by 1800 glass beads were sewn onto purses and pincushions. The first beadwork was made in southwestern New York in Seneca territory and by the 1840s was being made at Tonawanda as documented by Lewis H Morgan. From there, the creation of beautiful purses, pincushions, picture frames, and other wall hangings spread to Tuscarora and Mohawk communities. Beadwork sales became important income sources for people living near Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River. Beadwork was sold at tourist areas and fairs throughout North America as far away as Alaska. Using archaeological methods such as seriation and typology, the evolution of forms has been developed for the separate areas. Approximately 80 different beadwork types have been defined. The evolution of the beadwork types created by Tuscarora sewers and Mohawk beadworkers are illustrated.

The 1860 photograph on the NYSAA website header is of Iroquois beadworkers. It is the earliest known photograph of Iroquois women.

## **Saturday-April 22nd**

9:00-9:20

### **Chipped Stone Drills from the Eaton Site**

**William Engelbrecht** (SUNY Buffalo State Emeritus, Houghton Chapter) and Sean Hanrahan (Houghton Chapter)

This presentation describes 78 whole and 121 drill fragments recovered from the Eaton site in western New York. A use-wear study was conducted on a selected sample of these specimens. Drills were distributed across the site but the greatest concentration was associated with one longhouse. Drill bits from broken specimens were significantly thinner than those of whole drills. Eaton and other pre-contact sites had more stone drills than later sites, suggesting the early replacement of metal for stone in drilling.

9:20-9:40

### **Onöndowa'ga:' (Seneca) Carved Combs as Historical Source: Reading Community Sentiment in Archaeological Art**

**Dusti Bridges**, PhD Candidate in Anthropology, (Cornell University)

As both art and archaeological artifact, Onöndowa'ga:' carved antler combs speak to the histories of the communities that made them first through their designs and additionally through the archaeological context in which they are found. Drawing upon a collection of combs from mid-17th to early 18th century Onöndowa'ga:' communities (approximately 200 combs from 11 archaeological sites), this paper explores the ways this material can illuminate internal and external relationships during a turbulent period in Onöndowa'ga:' history. Amidst warfare, incorporation, disease, and political maneuvering, these combs track community sentiment through the use of motifs and designs connected to stories, worldviews, and ideas of belonging. Placing the combs into conversation with archival materials and historical events, their designs—from the proliferation of clan animals to the increasing depiction of trickster figures—provide an insight into the local processes of regional and larger-scale events. Drawing inspiration from sentiment analysis (a technique used on textual data to determine affect and opinions), this analysis combines qualitative and quantitative methods into a network analysis of motifs and sites. This paper is presented as part of an ongoing public digital humanities project connecting communities with material culture held in museum collections.

9:40-10:00

### **Ramapough Munsee Lenape Ceremonial Stone Landscapes** **Chief Vincent Mann** of the Turtle Clan, Ramapough Lenape Nation, **Michaeline Picaro**, Ramapough Munsee Lenape Nation **David Johnson**, Orange County Chapter

This presentation will address Ceremonial Stone Landscapes (CSLs) which are defined by Native Americans as locations of ceremonial activity characterized by stone features that were assembled or altered by humans, including cairns, effigies, split or propped boulders, rock shelters, etc, and may incorporate “natural” landscape features including hilltops, outcrops, boulders, or glacial erratics that are significant to Indigenous cosmology, spirituality, or ceremony. CSLs’ significance to Indigenous archaeology in Eastern North America is not well understood. This is partly due to a long held misconception that Northeastern Indigenous peoples did not use stone in such a way. However, there are firsthand accounts recorded in early colonial documents, such as surveys and land deeds, which indicate “piles of stones” were created by Native Americans. For example, the Livingston Patent 1715 which was officially surveyed in 1654 states, “the said heaps of stones, upon which the Indians throw another as they pass by, from an ancient custom among them.”

# **Saturday-April 22nd**

## **Ramapough Munsee Lenape Ceremonial Stone Landscapes (continued)**

For thousands of years, Ramapough Munsee Lenape and their ancestors built and maintained a massive network of trails and markers to navigate their relationship physically and spiritually to this land. Ramapough Munsee Lenape Turtle Clan resides in NJ and the Deer clan resides in NY. Partnerships with universities, state agencies, Archaeologist Eric Johnson and team, and David Johnson have supported Ceremonial Stone Landscape research, documentation, and long-term planning to preserve them. These partnerships bring attention to and resources for research to physical evidence of the remarkable cultural output of the Munsee Lenape and their ancestors.

Break 10:00-10:20

## **Explorations in Archeology**

10:20-10:40

### **A Glimpse of a Rural Tavern in Wampsville, New York**

**Daria Merwin (New York State Museum)**

Archaeological investigations prior to sidewalk construction in the Village of Wampsville, Madison County, New York documented intact building features (stone foundation, builder's trench, cellar hole fill strata) and artifact-rich deposits associated with a tavern that operated in the rural community during the first decades of the nineteenth century and possibly as early as the mid-1780s. More than 11,500 artifacts were recovered from 13 square meters, spanning a wide range of domestic, personal, and architectural objects. The domestic assemblage is dominated by artifacts associated with food and drink storage, preparation, and consumption, including a bronze tap and spigot for a small keg or cask, drinking glass ware, wine and other beverage bottles, numerous teacups, other refined earthenwares, redwares and stonewares, a stone pestle, and food remains. In terms of site function, an early nineteenth century tavern along a rural stagecoach line like the one in Wampsville would have served as a residence for the tavern keeper's family (who may also have been engaged in another economic pursuit such as farming), an inn for travelers and stage drivers and their teams, and likely as an important social "third space," or community gathering spot. Because much of the mundane day-to-day activity at rural taverns in post-Colonial America was not documented in written records, they are a prime topic for historical archaeology. The site in Wampsville may represent a "farmstead-tavern," and it can provide a useful comparison, furthering our understanding of the roles played by taverns during the early nineteenth century in rural American life.

10:40-11:00

### **Research Progress Update: The Micromorphology of Glacial Sediment in Early Pottery from New York State**

**Ammie M. Chittim, Ph.D. (United States Coast Guard Academy)**

This presentation is part of an ongoing research project that seeks to investigate the source of sediment used by ancient potters in the Northeast. In April of 2022, 35 geologic samples were collected from 16 sites across New York State. These samples were collected from well-known glacial landforms, including lakebeds, fluvial terraces, moraine, aeolian, and kettle and kame. The sediment samples were produced into petrographic slides for analysis so that they could be compared with previously collected and analyzed archaeological thin section samples. The goal of this research is to create a petrographic method of provenancing early ceramic material in the Northeast. This presentation will provide a summary of work completed thus far.



## Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>

11:00-11:20

### *An Archaeological Study of Iroquois Corn* *Robert D. Kuhn (Research Associate New York State Museum)*

This study presents the results of a metric analysis of carbonized corn kernels recovered from archaeological village sites in New York State. A sample of 3,063 charred kernels of corn from 60 archaeological sites dating between A. D. 1050 and A. D. 1750 was measured to document change over time in corn kernel size. The results show that kernel size increased dramatically from 1050 up until the early 17th century. This increase is attributed to the practice of seed selection among the Iroquois. Chronological variation in corn kernel size was compared with the North American Drought Atlas to determine if this variation could be explained by climatic fluctuations. The relative roles of human selection, climate, and other factors are evaluated and considered within the context of Iroquois culture history and culture process.

11:20-11:40

### *Bread with beans: Cultural, Material, and Linguistic Entanglement from the 17th-century diary of H.M. van den Bogaert* *Scott D Stull, Ph.D. (SUNY Cortland and Ithaca College)*

In 1634 and 1635, Harmen M. van den Bogaert, a Dutch trader, made a journey into the territory of the Mohawk and Oneida people of what is now Central New York. The diary of his journey is one of the main documents from the seventeenth century describing the life of the native people of this region. Van den Bogaert, describes, among other things, the foods he has on the journey, including something he calls "bread with beans." This paper will describe the experimental replication of this "bread with beans" and other similar foods described in the diary, along with other foods made or eaten in this time period.

Van den Bogaert's diary is an excellent window into life in the period of colonial cultural entanglement. By examining the intersection of cultural practices, language, and the material world through food, we gain insight into broader patterns for social and cultural life. The "bread with beans" described by van de Bogaert is given a European name, because it serves the social and culinary role of bread, but is a boiled food more similar to a dumpling in manufacture. This label, which is an approximation at best to describe the food, is a European name that was not used historically by the Hodinonsoni but persists in modern times. Traditional Native American foods documented by Arthur C Parker in 1910 shed light on the indigenous foods described in the 17th century. New World Dutch foods are described in "The Sensible Cook" by Peter Rose from a seventeenth-century manuscript from New Netherland. These sources give us the means to experience and understand the cultural and material entanglements of Dutch-native interaction in the seventeenth century. This paper will describe and discuss the production and social context of foods in this seventeenth-century arena of cultural entanglement.



Detail of Map of New Amsterdam from *Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant, t'Aemsteldam*: Evert Nieuwenhof, 1655. Retrieved from the New-York Historical Society, <<https://www.nyhistory.org/blogs/the-bad-fate-of-harmen-meyndertsz-van-den-bogaert/>>.

## **Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>**

11:40-Noon

**Re-assessing the University at Buffalo Marian E. White Anthropology Museum Collections for Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA): Process, Problems and Potential**  
***Douglass J. Perrelli, Ph.D., RPA (University of Buffalo)***

This paper describes the process, problems and potential of an ongoing two-year reassessment of the collections housed in the Marian E. White (MEW) Museum of Anthropology at the University at Buffalo. This work is being funded by a grant from the National Park Service (NPS) and conducted in consultation with Indigenous Nations. The goal is to completely reassess the MEW museum collections, going above and beyond the initial assessment conducted in the mid-1990s and as a follow-up to a failed attempt at repatriation in 2015-2017, and to more openly share information about museum contents, site files and collection histories. A progress report is presented in hopes of helping other people and institutions that will need to navigate this complex and emotionally charged process. This work is a step towards the development of best practices for collections inventorying, consultation, communication and eventual repatriation.

Lunch Noon-1:30 PM

### **Saturday afternoon papers—Current Research on Paleoindian Peoples of the New York Region**

1:30-1:40 PM

Symposium Introduction, [Note: the symposium includes the following \*six papers]  
***Jonathan C. Lothrop (New York State Museum), Session Organizer***

In recent years, there has been an upswing in archaeological research on Paleoindian peoples of the New York region (circa 12,800-9000 calendar years before present). Much of this work involves ongoing collaboration between professional archaeologists at the New York State Museum and elsewhere, and avocational archaeologists from various NYSAA chapters. Importantly, this research is also benefiting from complementary investigations by earth scientists, including (1) geomorphologists refining New York's deglacial sequence, (2) paleobotanists revealing the details about late glacial and early Holocene climates and landscapes, (3) geochemists sourcing artifact toolstone of these peoples to reveal their ancient seasonal movements, and (4) studies by soil scientists to clarify stratigraphy and formation processes at individual Paleoindian sites. Work by these earth scientists provides a more detailed context in which to interpret individual sites and helps to reveal the broader challenges faced by these early indigenous peoples who migrated into the New York region during the last Ice Age, and then adapted to climatic changes at the onset of the early Holocene, 11,600 years ago. Papers in this session report on investigations of individual Paleoindian sites and artifact collections, as well as broader regional studies, collectively advancing our understanding of the lives and lifeways of these First Peoples of New York.

## **Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>**

1:40-2:00

### **Ice Age Environments and Paleoindian Lifeways in New York**

**Carol B. Griggs** (Cornell University Cornell Tree-Ring Laboratory)

**Jonathan C. Lothrop** (New York State Museum, CEC 3049, Albany, NY 12230)

A unique Younger Dryas regional climate ca. 13.0-11.5 ka cal BP is suggested for central and western New York State by evidence from subfossil logs, high-resolution 14C dates, and other established proxy records. Tamarack and spruce are equally represented in the logs and their ring widths suggest that the YD was a relatively warm interval in the eastern Great Lakes region [rather than the colder YD seen around the world]. Changes in the presence and percentages of the two species over time suggest four variations in the environment that imply four significant changes in temperature and moisture levels during the YD plus an overall greater seasonality consisting of warmer summers but extremely cold winters. We propose that this regional climate was caused by the glacial Great Lakes, Laurentide Ice Sheet, associated meltwater and winds plus topography that together created a glacial lake-effect climate and changed as the factors changed over time. We then consider the implications of this new and more detailed synthesis of New York's late Ice Age climate and landscapes for the settlement strategies and lifeways of the earliest Native American peoples in the region.

2:00-2:20

### **Port Mobil Revisited: A Reanalysis of Paleoindian Occupations on Staten Island, New York**

**Scott Kostiw** (NYSAA, Louis Brennan Lower Hudson Chapter)

A reanalysis of the Port Mobil and other Paleoindian sites located on Staten Island, New York, will be presented. The physical setting, post-glacial environments, and geology of the region will be provided. The fluted artifacts have been examined by Dr. Jonathan Lothrop of the New York State Museum and Dr. Christopher Ellis, research associate of the Museum of Ontario Archaeology. Their combined analysis of these artifacts will be presented. The nature of the Staten Island Paleoindian sites, all located along the western shore of Staten Island, will be discussed. Paleoindians in northeastern North America are known to have been highly mobile in a vast network of sites across the northeastern region. In addition to the reevaluated information derived from the Staten Island artifacts and sites, the relation of western Staten Island to the network that existed across the Northeast will be presented.

2:20-2:40

### **Paleoindian Hiding in Plain Sight: The Warren Miller Collection**

**Michael Beardsley** (NYSAA, William Beauchamp Chapter)

Sometimes important archaeological discoveries can be made without touching a shovel or getting dirty. Old time collections can contain treasure troves of long forgotten artifacts and valuable information often linked to a specific geographic area. "Excavating" them can be very rewarding. Salvaging lost data without expending the time, manpower, cost, and site destruction associated with traditional excavation techniques is certainly worthwhile. Such was the case on March 21, 2017, when my wife Nancy and I visited the Edmeston, NY Museum looking to record 2 known fluted points from the Newell Talbot collection and discovered so much more. Warren Miller was a reclusive artifact collector who walked the fields of the Paleo-rich Unadilla Valley. He belonged to no Chapters. His important collection was known to few and seen by fewer. Often, old collections contain no find site locations, but Warren realized the importance of provenance. He glued enigmatic numerical labels to his finds, but what did they mean? This presentation shares the story of the rediscovery of the Warren Miller collection and how his code was cracked with the help of Warren's family, Dave Moyer, and Chenango legend Theodore Whitney.

## Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>

2:40-3:00

### Early and Middle Paleoindian Components in the Upper Delaware Valley

*Joseph Hewitt (NYSAA)*

*Jonathan C. Lothrop (New York State Museum)*

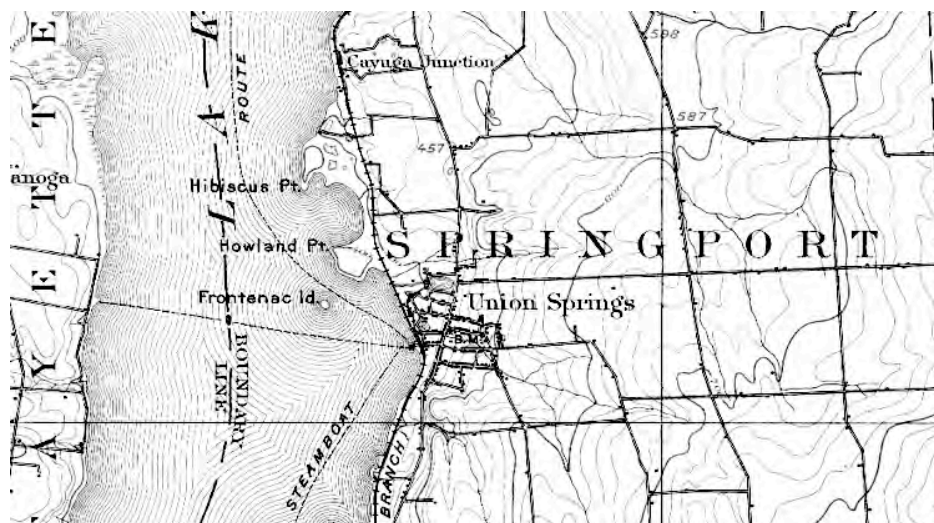
Archaeological evidence for Paleoindian occupations in the middle Delaware Valley is well-known, exemplified by sites such as Plenge and Shawnee-Minisink. Here, we focus on recently collected data for two Ice Age sites in the upper Delaware Valley of New York. These include first, the Early Paleoindian Dunraven site, situated on the East Branch of the Delaware River in the Pepacton reservoir, Delaware County. Also situated in Delaware County, the Beaver Lodge site is located on the West Branch near Deposit and provides evidence of a Middle Paleoindian component. Similar to Paleoindian sites in the nearby Wallkill drainage to the west, artifacts from these sites fashioned from Pennsylvania jasper and Normanskill chert indicate connections to source areas in the middle Delaware Valley to the south and the Hudson Valley to the north.

3:00-3:20

### Town of Springport 10,000 B.C.: Deep Time at the Shallow End of Cayuga Lake

*Mark Clymer (NYSAA, William Beauchamp Chapter)*

The Town of Springport, NY, lies along the northeast shore of Cayuga Lake in the Finger Lakes region of central New York State, encompassing an area rich in the cultural remains of Native Americans in a continuum from at least Late Paleoindian through the Contact Period. The focus of this presentation is laying out the existing evidence for a Late Paleoindian St. Anne-Varney presence in the area as well as on introducing recent potential evidence from Farley's Point for Early and Middle Paleoindian occupation in Springport. The iconic site of Frontenac Island and the Farley's Point site both lie within the Town of Springport, and both have yielded St. Anne-Varney projectile points. Oddly enough there have been no fluted points, characteristic of Early-Middle Paleoindian time periods, known by the author to have been recorded in the Springport area. Fluted points, however, have been found at the Canoga site on the northwest side of Cayuga Lake almost directly across the lake from the Village of Union Springs, Town of Springport. Also, a considerable number of fluted points have been collected in the Montezuma Marsh area at the northern end of Cayuga Lake, as well as a few found south of Springport. The author will discuss the potential Paleoindian assemblage of primarily Esopus material lithics consisting of possible preforms, scrapers, and flake knives uncovered during recent ongoing field research on Farley's Point. It is hoped that these preliminary results will finally lead to a fluted point component to fill in the gap in the extraordinary archaeological record of my Town of Springport.



From: U.S. Geological Survey Map, New York Auburn Quadrangle, New York 1902, Scale 1:62500

## **Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>**

3:20-3:40

### **The Corditaie Site Revisited: Early Paleoindian in the Mohawk Valley**

**Jonathan C. Lothrop** (New York State Museum)

**Noel Strobino** (NYSAA)

**Susan Winchell-Sweeney** (New York State Museum)

**Alexandra DeCarlo** (New York State Museum)

**Michael Beardsley** (NYSAA, Beauchamp Chapter)

**Mark L. Clymer** (NYSAA, Beauchamp Chapter)

**Jeffrey Terwilliger** (NYSAA)

**Anna E. Arnn** (NYSAA)

In 1975, Noel Strobino discovered the Corditaie site on a broad outwash terrace in the Mohawk Valley, Oneida County. His systematic surface collection of the site revealed at least three, extensive Paleoindian occupation areas in a cultivated field. By the mid-1980s, Strobino had recovered a large collection of Early Paleoindian fluted points, flaked stone tools, cores, and debitage, made mostly of local toolstone as well as Normanskill chert. Funk and Wellman published a brief report on these discoveries in 1984 and in 1985, Strobino donated his collection to the New York State Museum. Noel Strobino's surface collection of Corditaie continued in subsequent years with additional Paleoindian artifact recoveries. In 2019, Strobino identified another near-surface lithic scatter in a wooded section to the west; suspected to be a Paleoindian component in an undisturbed soil profile, NYSM testing in 2019 and 2020 and AMS dating, however, revealed this locus to be Archaic in age. In 2019, we renewed controlled surface collection of the Corditaie fluted point components, with GPS recording of all surface finds. High-resolution mapping of these new discoveries guided our 2022 test excavations, sampling a high-density Paleoindian locus that witnessed core reduction for tool manufacture and use and discard of endscrapers, perhaps for hide working. We close by discussing plans for forthcoming fieldwork in 2023.

**Break 3:40-4:00 PM**

### **Papers on Precontact Sites**

4:00-4:20

#### **A Room with a View: An Introduction to the Farley's Point Castle Site**

**Anna Arnn** (William M. Beauchamp Chapter)

**Mark Clymer** (William M. Beauchamp Chapter)

Decades of surface collection at the iconic Farley's Point Castle, a circa 1890s Victorian cottage situated on the northeast shore of Cayuga Lake, one mile south of Union Springs, suggested the presence of a multicomponent Native American site on this scenic peninsula. The authors conducted systematic test excavations in 2021 and 2022, seeking to recover artifact samples and to assess the physical and cultural stratigraphy of the site. These excavations revealed a relatively undisturbed stratified Late Archaic component with significant cultural deposits, as evidenced by the presence of Lamoka and Brewerton projectile points. Overlaying the Late Archaic deposits is a thin topsoil layer containing a smattering of Early Woodland pottery fragments. This research represents one of the first excavations of an undisturbed Archaic component in the Finger Lakes Region in many years. A discussion of the possible function or functions of this site will follow a description of the artifact assemblage.



From: U.S. Geological Survey Map, New York Auburn Quadrangle, New York 1899, Scale 1:62500

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## Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>

4:20-4:40

### The Kingston Point Site: Preliminary Interpretation of a Late Archaic House and Household Activities at the Confluence of the Rondout Creek and Hudson River.

**Phillip Shnaider** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.)

**Derrick J. Marcucci** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.)

**Susan Gade** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.)

In 2021, Landmark Archaeology identified and examined the Kingston Point Site while conducting Phase I and II investigations in Ulster County, New York. The site lies on a low terrace overlooking the Hudson River north of the mouth of Rondout Creek. Excavations uncovered extensive Late Archaic deposits buried in alluvium beneath historic fill. Excavations of three 1x1-meter units yielded over 2,000 lithic artifacts including 9 Lamoka, 7 Brewerton, 1 Wading River, 1 Bare Island, 1 Bifurcate Base, and 2 Ground Slate projectile points, 33 bifacially worked tools, 68 flake tools, 42 cobble tools, and four bone tools. Additionally, over 400 faunal remains, primarily fish, were recovered and over 700 kilograms of fire cracked rock was recorded. Thirteen features were identified including pits, thermal features, middens, and postmolds. The most substantial feature is a house basin with evidence of an interior support post and possible sitting/sleeping bench. The site is comprised of a thick midden (13-20 cm) of FCR overlying a Middle-Early Holocene surface that was heavily modified by the site's Late Archaic residents who dug features and house basins into this lower surface. Feature matrices are highly organic and well preserved. A Radiocarbon assay from a pit (cal. 4359-4150 B.P.) and from a pit/postmold (cal. 5753-5601 B.P.) place the site within the Late Archaic period.

4:40-5:00

### Updating The Classic New York Lamoka Lake and Scaccia Sites: Refined Chronologies Through Ams Dating and Bayesian Modeling

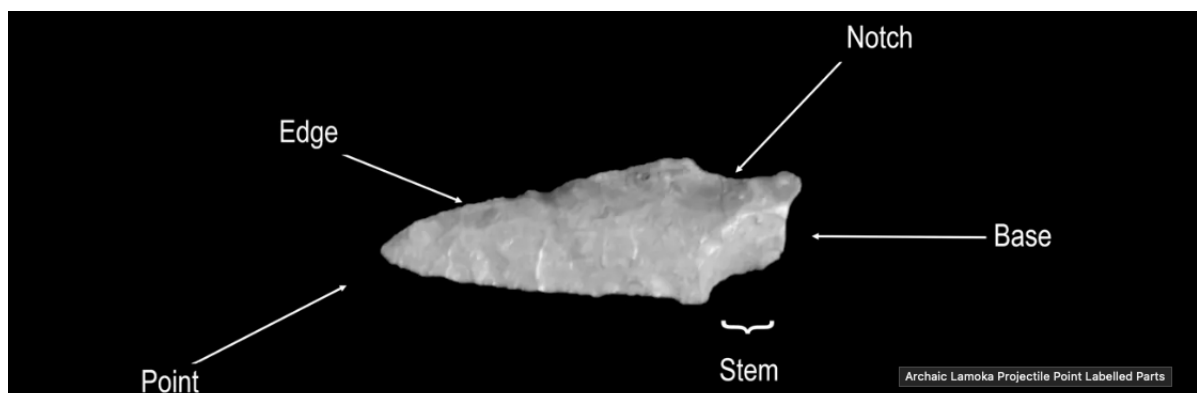
**John P. Hart** (New York State Museum)

**Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia)

**Sturt W. Manning** (Cornell Tree Ring Laboratory)

**Brita Lorentzen** (University of Georgia)

The Lamoka Lake and Scaccia sites in present-day New York have played important roles in the development of archaeology in New York, and in the case of Lamoka Lake, in eastern North America. Lamoka Lake is the type site for the "Archaic" period in eastern North American culture history and the "Late Archaic" "Lamoka phase" in New York culture history. The Scaccia site is the largest "Early Woodland" "Meadowood phase" site in New York and has the earliest evidence for pottery and agriculture crop use in the state. Lamoka Lake has been dated to 2500 BC based on a series of solid carbon and gas-proportional counting radiometric dates on bulk wood charcoal obtained in the 1950s and 1960s. Scaccia has been dated to 870 BC based on a single uncalibrated radiometric date obtained on bulk charcoal in the early 1970s. As a result, the ages of these important sites need to be refined. New AMS dates and Bayesian analyses presented here place Lamoka Lake at 2962-2902 BC and Scaccia at 1049-838 BC.



From: National Park Service, "Archaic Lamoka Projectile Point," Retrieved from < [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov) >

## **Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>**

5:00-5:20

### **Revisiting Perch Lake Style Mounds in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, New York**

**Julieann Van Nest** (New York State Museum and Van Epps-Hartley Chapter,  
NYSAA, 2/28/23)

Recent survey using public-access LiDAR-based digital elevation models (DEMs) reveal that the kind of ceremonial but non-mortuary mounds long recorded in the Perch Lake area of Jefferson County are much more numerous and have a broader distribution than hitherto recognized. A large new group of mounds comparable in size to those around Perch Lake is documented in the Black Lake area. This paper presents an overview of the survey results and the methods employed to compile an atlas of these and related earthen forms. Despite their small size (10-15 m in diameter and less than 1 m in height) these mounds are particularly suited to survey because of their distinctive annular form. In most of the available cases, remotely derived elevation data produced surface models that compare favorably to mounds that had been previously surveyed with a total station, but with some loss of detail. Together the two largest groups (Perch Lake and Black Lake) bracket likely entrances into the most mineral-rich portions of the Frontenac Arch, a geological terrain of Precambrian age rocks bearing many items involved in prehistoric long distance trade networks extending well back to Archaic times, including hematite, ochers, galena, mica, steatite, and fluorite. Initial results show that DEMs are also useful for locating old historic period prospect and mining locales, as well as hinting at areas that may have been prehistoric quarry pits.

5:20-5:40

### **Archaeological Excavations at the Crispell Cottage, Hurley National Register District, Hurley, Ulster County, New York.**

**Joseph E. Diamond**, Ph.D. (SUNY New Paltz, NYSAA Member at Large)

A block excavation 40 square meters in extent was excavated prior to the construction of a driveway at the Crispell Cottage in the Hurley National Register Historic District. Ten excavation units produced a total of 21,575 artifacts which included precontact Native American artifacts, Contact-period materials, and historic artifacts relating to the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Significant finds (in chronological order) included a fluted point (Late Paleo-Indian), and Native American occupations from the Neville Phase, Vosburg Phase, Sylvan Lake Phase, Orient Phase, Adena Phase, the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland Period. From the historic period, a row of postmolds was encountered, as was evidence for a blacksmith shop in the immediate vicinity. Along the edge of the sidewalk, a limestone and chert layer appears to be an underlayment for the previous (nineteenth century) bluestone sidewalk.

## **Evening Events**

6:00 - 7:00	<b>Cocktail Hour</b>	Renaissance Room
7:00 - 9:00	<b>Banquet Dinner &amp; Speaker</b>	Renaissance Room



## Saturday-April 22<sup>nd</sup>

**Featured banquet speaker is Richard Veit, Ph.D.**, Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs in the Wayne D. McMurray School of Humanities and Social Sciences and Professor of Anthropology at Monmouth University. Veit is a North American Historical archaeologist whose research focuses on the Middle Atlantic Region between the late 11<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. His work focuses on commemoration, symbolism, vernacular architecture, and military sites archaeology. He has authored or co-authored numerous articles and reviews and eight books, including *Digging New Jersey's Past*:



*Historical Archaeology in the Garden State* (Rutgers Press 2002), *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones History in the Landscape* ( co-authored by Mark Nonestied, Rutgers Press 2008), and *New Jersey: A History of the Garden State* (co-authored with Maxine Lurie, Rutgers Press 2012). In 2007 he was the recipient of Monmouth University's distinguished teacher award.

**"A Monument to Fallen Royalty": Rediscovering Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze Estate in Bordentown, New Jersey**, will discuss recent archaeological excavations in Bordentown, New Jersey that have unearthed the remains of Joseph Bonaparte's palatial estate, Point Breeze. Joseph, the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte and former King of Spain and Naples, fled to the United States in 1815. He lived in New Jersey from 1816 until 1839.



Attributed to American painter Charles Lawrence, *Point Breeze, the Estate of Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte at Bordentown, New Jersey*, circa 1817–20 Public domain via Art Institute of Chicago



**Sunday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>**

**NYSAA General Session (Papers) Montebello Room**

**Sunday early morning papers-Post-Contact Archaeology I**

8:15-8:20 AM      **Introductory remarks: Barry Kass**, Program Co-chair

8:20-8:40

**Archaeological Investigations at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, NY**

**Donny Abend** (Beauchamp Chapter)  
**Timothy J. Abel** (1000 Islands Chapter)

Fort Brewerton was constructed by the British in 1759 to house a garrison guarding the outlet of Oneida Lake. It lay on the all-important Oneida Carry trans-shipment route from Oswego to the Mohawk Valley. It remained garrisoned throughout the remainder of the French and Indian War and through Pontiac's War from 1763-64. Honoring their agreement with Onondaga, the British abandoned the fort and it was burned thereafter. The ruins were occupied as a trading post as late as 1767 when Sir William Johnson visited the place on his way to Oswego. Amid the chaos of the recent pandemic, a local Scouts, BSA Eagle project provided us the opportunity to sample four small units within the fort to a depth of about 20 cm. The units proved to be rich in fort-related artifacts, prompting a partnership to conduct more public archaeology excavations within the fort. To date, we've uncovered an intact hearth of what we believe to be the officer's quarters, which was rich in artifacts including structural remains, ceramics, faunal remains and a surprising amount of money.

8:40-9:00

**The Lost Munsee "New Fort" Found? Recent Investigations in Shawangunk**  
**Timothy J. Abel** (Consulting Archaeologist, 1000 Islands Chapter)

A recent CRM project in the Town of Shawangunk presented the opportunity to revisit information and leads regarding the location of the Munsee "New Fort" destroyed by the Dutch in 1663 during the Second Esopus War. The project involved a two-lot subdivision of the Tanego Farm on the Shawangunk Kill. It lies adjacent to the former Blaustein Farm, which has been historically associated with the location of the 1663 Munsee fort. 1974 excavations there by New York University found only precontact materials and not a shred of potential 17th century occupation. Our project documented only scattered possible 18th and 19th century surface artifacts. Examining artifacts collected by the land-owner documented an extension of the precontact site onto the Tanego property outside of our project area. Additionally, while looking at LIDAR imagery for the project, I noticed a peculiar ditch enclosing the peninsula west of the project area. With permission of the landowner, we spent a morning with metal detectors combing the area. Amid a lot of 19th century farm debris, we recovered a single 62 caliber fired round ball. Two subsequent metal detector sweeps of the area have found nothing but more 19th century farm debris. While not a "smoking gun" it is the first possible evidence of the fort and its battle.



Figure11 – 1m LIDAR image of the area showing the APE (red) and Old Fort/Sax Road (bold line).

Of interest on the west end of the Tanego property is an apparent embankment ditch (arrows) closing off a peninsula on the Shawangunk Kill.

Able, Timothy J. 2019, p. 17, *Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, Tanego Farms 2-Lot Subdivision, Town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, 18Pr05540.*

# Sunday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>

9:00-9:20

## **The Lives and Landscapes of the Powell Family of Watervliet: Archaeological Evidence**

**Michael Lucas** (New York State Museum)

Thomas and Betty Powell were born in the 1780s in Watervliet New York and enslaved by the Fonda and Lansing families. By 1818 they had secured their freedom and purchased a 5-acre parcel that would become the family's homestead for the next 100 years. The history of the Powell family can be broken into four distinct periods. Between 1818 and 1850, the farmstead was expanded to about 12 acres and operated by Thomas and Betty, with the help of their two children Jane and Paul. Second, Paul and Jane were old enough by 1850 to help in an increased capacity. As a result, Powell added 31 acres to the property and expanded production. Third, Paul married Hannah Kilbourn by 1870 and the pair transformed the farm into a milking business by 1880 to provide a foundation for their teenage children Thomas D. and Jennie. The final chapter began with the economic decline brought by the death of Paul in 1882 and ended with the loss of the farm by in the early 1920s. The remarkable story of the Powell family could be constructed in myriad ways. One method is by linking the built landscape to changing family composition and economic milestones.

9:20- 9:40

## **The Burt-Wilder Site, Bristol NY - A Post-Revolutionary War Farmstead, 1790-1840**

**Marie-Lorraine Pipes**, PhD RPA (SUNY Geneseo)

**Paul Pacheco**, PhD (SUNY Geneseo)

Beginning in 1796, the Bristol Valley was occupied by settlers, former continental soldiers from Dighton MA, who acquired the land from the 1788 Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The men arrived with their oldest sons, cleared the land for fields and built cabins, and then left them for a year while they returned home to collect their wives and household goods. In 2022, Geneseo College conducted an archaeological fieldschool at the Burt-Wilder farm site located in the town of Bristol. Daniel Burt established the farm in 1796 but died of the 'plague' in 1819. His widow sold the farm to John Wilder, her brother-in-law. The Wilder clan was a wealthy and important family in the community. By 1850 John Wilder built another house north of the Burning Spring. The excavation uncovered foundations of a large barn and springhouse as well as widespread evidence of fire, that may have been a large conflagration. The structural remains and artifact assemblage document the importance of food production and preservation, as well as the family's social status. Additional research projects conducted by Geneseo students have enhanced our understanding of the Bristol community considerably. Students investigated the importance of social relationships among the settler families manifested through agricultural practices, religious devotion, and economic networks. This was a time period when money was virtually absent in the Bristol Valley and when one's labor, production, and community service were reflections of one's economic and social value.



### Surveys by Col. Hugh Maxwell

Pre-emption Line, 1788 .....  
Other surveys, 1788 - - - - -  
Other surveys, 1789 .....  
Canandaigua and Conesus lake shorelines, 1789

By Milliken, Charles F. (1911). *A History of Ontario County, New York and Its People Vol. 1*. Lewis Historical Publishing Co.. pp. 19. - &quot;A History of Ontario County, New York and Its People Vol. 1&quot;; by Charles F. Milliken, published 1911, page 19, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=23549517>

## Sunday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>

9:40-10:00

**Social and Economic Networks of the Town of Bristol, NY: 1790 - 1840**  
**Research Connected to Burt-Wilder Site, Bristol NY**  
**Natalie Laiosa and Fiona Shackleton**

The Town of Bristol, NY was officially established at the first Town Meeting held on April 4, 1797. However, the first settlers to arrive in the area came as early as 1789. Receiving land grants from the 1788 Phelps and Gorham Purchase the founding families, Gooding, Coddling, and Burt-Wilder, came from Dighton, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Facilitating the network of labor, production, and community service these families became the foundation for the Bristol area through establishing the first businesses and farms. Thus, Bristol NY became an agricultural community connected through family loyalty, religious devotion, and intrafamilial reciprocity. Dictating social and economic relationships this agricultural focus stressed cooperation over competition therefore guaranteeing the well-being of the Bristol community. This paper will attempt to illustrate the social and economic relations within the Town of Bristol during the time period of 1790-1840 using primary and secondary sources such as Dr. Vincent's Journal, the genealogy of the founding families, the Town Minute Records from 1797-1837 and 1838-1923, the Congregational Church Subscription Records as well as photographs of artifacts from the Burt-Wilder excavation site.

10:00-10:20

**Under the Bluestone Paths: Archeology at the Hasbrouck House/Washington's**  
**Headquarters, Newburgh, New York**

**Matthew Kirk (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.)**

Today known as the Hasbrouck House, a simple stone farmhouse in the Newburgh area gained renown for its association with General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The Dutch-style home, built circa 1725, has a commanding view of the Hudson River below. Newburgh and the farm became a strategic location during the war, and the Hasbrouck House became a favored military headquarters for Continental Army leaders whose soldiers encamped nearby. George Washington, and his wife Martha, resided here between 1782 and 1783, after which the house reverted back to Hasbrouck family use. In the 1850s, the former farm became the first publicly owned historic site in the nation. Recent improvements to the circulation paths and walkways on the grounds by the State of New York led to new archeological discoveries, including; a previously undocumented outbuilding, midden deposits, and alterations to the landscape through time. This paper offers a summary of the findings and our interpretations.

10:20-10:40 AM Break



*Morton*  
*Archaeological*  
*Research Services*

We are grateful to Ann Morton for her contribution to help cover the cost of the coffee breaks.

## **Sunday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>**

### **Papers Relating to Postcontact Archaeology II**

10:40-11:00

#### **The Courtland Street Burying Ground, Lake George, NY: Update on the Recovery and Analysis of Revolutionary War Remains**

**Lisa Anderson** (Van Epps-Hartley) (NY State Museum)

Julie Weatherwax (NY State Museum)

**Alexandra DeCarlo**

The discovery of a Revolutionary War cemetery during construction in Lake George, NY, in 2019 led to a 15-month recovery effort that included salvage excavation, sifting a massive pile of backdirt, and monitoring utility installation. Dedicated volunteers recovered human remains from over 40 military graves, the majority of which were destroyed completely. The goal of reconstructing individuals to illuminate 18th century military life through bioarchaeological analyses of disease, trauma, mechanical stress, etc. has been complicated by the fragmentary and commingled condition of the skeletal material.

With work ongoing, we will report on the methods being used to sort, reconstruct, and document the remains and the limitations for conducting standard osteological analyses. We will also discuss other analyses underway, such as stable isotope and DNA analyses, and their potential to yield even greater information about those who died during the 1776 failed assault on Quebec.

11:00-11:20

#### **Archeological investigations of 19th-century burials at the former Houghtaling Cemetery, Kingston, NY**

**Elizabeth M. Gregory** (Hartgen Archaeological Associates)

**Matthew J. Kirk** (Hartgen Archaeological Associates)

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted archeological investigations within the bounds of the former Houghtaling Cemetery in the City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York. The cemetery was established by the Houghtaling family in the early 1800s before its sale to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church ("The Old Dutch Church") in 1845. Historical records indicate the last burials were completed between 1879 and 1880 with one additional burial in 1889. The Old Dutch Church owned the property until its sale to Pine Street Professional Park Inc. in 1965. Prior to the sale of the property, the bodies were exhumed and reinterred in a mass grave in the churchyard of the Old Dutch Church.

Burial and exhumation records are largely nonexistent. Due to the potential for encountering intact human burials and fragmentary human remains, Hartgen conducted monitoring of excavation activities during construction. Human remains were identified from 30 intact or disturbed burials using a variety of methods including metal detecting. All identified burials in danger of disturbance were exhumed in accordance with a work plan approved by OPRHP.

Burials were mapped and thoroughly documented. Coffin hardware and other cultural materials, including headstones, name plates, viewing glass, buttons, and fabric, were carefully collected. Features such as stone monument bases were documented. Preservation varied greatly between individual burials. Several burials showed evidence of prior disturbance, presumably occurring during construction of the professional park in the 1960s. Dr. Kenneth Nystrom is currently assisting in the analysis of bone recovered from the thirty exhumed burials.



## Sunday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>

11:20-11:40

### Community-Based Participatory Research: New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) Outreach at the Knickerbocker Mansion Archaeological Project (KMAP) Public Archaeology Event

**Vivian James** (Chenango Chapter of the NYSAA)

**David Moyer** (NYSAA Vice President, Chenango Chapter of the NYSAA)

The history of the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) is an ongoing story of collaborative efforts with professional archaeologists, government agencies and institutions, and various other organizations for the preservation and public appreciation of cultural resources in New York State. The foundation of NYSAA is community-based participatory research that enables individuals with diverse backgrounds, interests, and skill sets to be involved in efforts to discover and document archaeological resources. The Knickerbocker Mansion in Schaghticoke is a significant prehistoric and historic site relevant to multiple heritages that is maintained as a public education institution by the Knickerbocker Historical Society (KHS). The Knickerbocker Mansion Archaeological Project (KMAP) is a collaborative partnership between Vivian James,

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) Collections Committee Chair, and David Moyer, owner and principal investigator of Birchwood Archaeological Services and NYSAA Vice President, with the KHS to develop a series of events that engage with public stakeholders of archaeology and historic preservation. The partnership was expanded to include the Community Archaeology Program of the State University of New York, Schenectady County Community College (SUNY-SCCC) and members of NYSAA. The KMAP was delayed for two years, but provided the opportunity for NYSAA members to reconnect after the social distancing response to the pandemic and outreach to the public to attract new members. This presentation describes how the vision for the KMAP was realized, provides highlights of the project and the outreach efforts, and recognizes the contributions of NYSAA members to the community-based participatory research project.

11:40-12:00

### New England Gravestone Traditions and the Persistence of Cultural Memory in Central New York State 1780-1830

**David Moyer** (Central New York State Cemetery Network, Birchwood Archaeological Services, Inc.)

The period immediately following the American Revolution was a formative time in central New York State, as waves of new immigrants settled in the region on lands formerly occupied by displaced Native and Loyalist communities. Many of these settlers came from communities in Connecticut and western Massachusetts. Examples of Connecticut Valley architectural traditions occur with frequency on early 19th-century farmsteads in central New York. Likewise, gravestones represent an important element of regional cultural expression. Of particular note is the continuation of the “cherub” or winged face image in central New York State, a motif well established in New England. This study utilizes a data set of 42 gravestones representing 47 individuals in order to test assumptions about their age, sex, and place of origin.



*Funerary art in Puritan New England. (2023, March 15). In Wikipedia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Funerary\\_art\\_in\\_Puritan\\_New\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Funerary_art_in_Puritan_New_England)*

## **Sunday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>**

12:00-12:20

### **Public Archaeology Project Along The Main Road In Old Town — Weigand's Tavern Public Dig in Newburgh, N.Y.**

**Johanna Porr Yaun** (Orange County NY Historian, Orange County Semiquincentennial Commission, Communities Council for the Hudson River Valley Greenway)

**Kristin Clyne-Lehmann** (SUNY-Binghamton, Incorporated Orange County Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association)

**Kailey Loughran** (US Army Corps of Engineers)

To contextualize the archaeological survey conducted at 326 Liberty Street in July of 2021, it is important to examine the site as part of this larger story of a parcel situated on a well-worn path, more than 400 years in employ, in the heart of what was known as Old Town. It is a high priority for any scientific examination of the site to sort through conflicting historical information and local folklore about a Revolutionary War era tavern, known as Martin Weigand's Tavern, which was first located at the intersection of Broad Street from 1753-1780 and then located on or very near to the archeological survey site at 326 Liberty Street from approximately 1780 to 1800.

The Weigand's Tavern Public Dig occurred July 19- 23, 2021, using volunteer participation and standard archaeological practices. Johanna Porr Yaun organized the event with property owner, Thomas Burr Dodd. Kristin Clyne-Lehmann volunteered for the duration of the dig. This event gave community members a chance to engage with the cultural landscape and assisted a historic restoration project with unmet archaeological needs. By offering a selection of fieldwork activities, a variety of volunteers were able to participate in the event. Outcomes of this event demonstrate the potential effects of community archaeology projects, such as strengthening the public's role in local archaeological inquiry.

Kailey Loughran analyzed the artifacts recovered by community participants for her MA thesis studying the Weigand's Tavern site. Her work evaluated artifact chronology, significance, and use over more than two centuries of occupation.

## **Poster Display - Conference Hallway**

**Saturday 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM & Sunday 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM**

Submitted to **Cory Harris**, Prof. of Anthropology, SUNY Orange

### **Arable Lands and Archaeology: Does Farming Increase Archaeological Site Visibility? An Example from New York State**

**Susan Winchell-Sweeney** (New York State Museum)

Bivariate mapping of NYS agricultural districts and population density - as a proxy for development – demonstrates a strong negative correlation between these two attributes. The opposite seems to be true of the relationship between agricultural areas and archaeological site visibility, though, where the correlation trends positive. There are a few notable exceptions, however, on Long Island and in some western New York counties. Other factors undoubtedly have influenced site visibility in these areas.

## **Poster Display - Conference Hallway**

### **Building the New York Poorhouse Spatial Database Project**

**A'ishah Cerrato** (Vassar College)

**April M. Beisaw** (Vassar College)

In 1820, New York State Law called for the creation of poorhouses, which were built in 51 counties. Initially intended as rehabilitation centers, many later functioned as elderly care centers for the destitute and poor. Each county poorhouse has its own history but many have since been demolished and rebuilt upon. The New York Poorhouse Spatial Database Project seeks to document the locations of county poorhouses structures and their associated cemeteries, and make more accessible data on their residents. The database currently includes locations of 30 building sites (both standing and demolished) and 46 cemeteries (both marked and unmarked). These sites are correlated to data gathered from transcribed census cards and burial records. ESRI's ArcExperience software has allowed us to create a publicly accessible spatial database to organize, analyze, and summarize poorhouse data. This poster uses Steuben county as a prototype. We show how data can be organized into tables to summarize categories of interest. The query feature allows for a more detailed search into any demographic category, and can be used to compile lists of individuals. Query outputs are linked to charts that summarize data using census categories: Occupation, Habits, Cause of Dependence, Last Residence. Soon, the same information will be available for other counties. Other additions may include digital markers identifying individual graves and summary timelines of the poorhouse structures themselves. This work documents New York's poorhouse history in ways that we hope will encourage counties to protect poorhouse sites from demolition and erasure.

### **Research Using the New York Poorhouse Spatial Database**

**A'ishah Cerrato** (Vassar College)

**April M. Beisaw** (Vassar College)

**Kyra Hoffman** (Vassar College)

**Natalie Junio-Thompson** (Vassar College)

**Anikka Reinwand** (Vassar College)

In September 2021, undergraduate students at Vassar College began building a database that links the locations of the state's county poorhouses to both census and burial records. The database now includes burial records for 28 counties and census records for 3 counties. All data is stored in ArcGIS online, providing public access to the data for original research. Students are currently using this system to explore research questions about the destinies predicted for each resident at time of admission, the impact of education on residents' lives and admission to the poorhouse, and the correlation between immigrant status and their classification as destitute and/or homeless. Preliminary results suggest the predicted destiny of poorhouse residents (assigned at intake) appears correlated with their listed cause of dependency. Overall, levels of education (i.e., good, fair, etc.) did not protect people from being admitted to a poorhouse. Immigrants admitted to the Steuben County poorhouse were previously employed in a variety of occupations including specialized ones (i.e., glass cutter, carpenter, painter, and mason). Immigrants admitted to Putnam County poorhouses were often previously employed as laborers or as service workers. In all counties analyzed, residents who were classified as destitute (which often included homelessness) were usually immigrants. These projects are just a sample of what will be possible when the database is more complete. Some snapshots of the interface are provided on this poster, along with a QR code to explore our database for yourself. In the near future our publicly accessible ArcExperience product will help to organize, analyze, and preserve data for genealogical research and demonstrate the importance of preserving poorhouse properties, including remaining structures and cemeteries.

## **Poster Display - Conference Hallway**

### **Re-Mapping the Old Tongore Cemetery, Olivebridge, NY**

**Ava Aulenbacher** (Vassar College)

**April M. Beisaw** (Vassar College)

When the Ashokan Reservoir was constructed in Ulster County, more than 30 cemeteries were destroyed. Almost 3,000 people had to be moved to new resting places. The process was chaotic as families were left to figure out the logistics on their own. In the Town of Olive, those cemeteries not destroyed grew quickly as they received an influx of new burials with a mixture of old and new gravemarkers. Records of who is buried where are incomplete. Undergraduate students at Vassar College are working with the Olive residents to remap the burials at the Old Tongore Cemetery in Olivebridge. Using archaeological techniques of artifact typology and mapping alongside genealogical research, the students are determining just who may be buried in graves that have missing, broken, or unreadable stones. A preliminary insight from this work is that our typology of headstones reveal a reliable pattern of stone size correlating with age and gender. Our preliminary results suggest that it is possible to estimate a cemetery's demographics, such as who was most likely to be buried there, when the cemetery was established, etc. This would allow us to see patterns in the gravestones that might not be easily seen with just a cursory glance. Additional fieldwork is planned to collect more data to test this result and to remove overgrowth. This community collaboration may move to other cemeteries within the town of Olive once the Old Tongore work is completed.

### **Champagne and Shadows: Mapping the Costs of City Water**

**Kyra Hoffman** (Vassar College)

**April M. Beisaw** (Vassar College)

New York City's water is considered to be the "champagne of tap water" but the system that delivers it from up to 125-miles away has displaced thousands of people and destroyed their communities. The scale of this destruction can be visualized using digital mapping tools and investigated further using archaeological pedestrian surveys. ArcGIS Pro was used to georeference pre-reservoir maps for all 19 city reservoirs, and pinpoint locations of buildings that were once on lands taken by the city. Fieldwork was undertaken to ground-truth former building locations around the Ashokan, Neversink, and Pepacton reservoirs. This work resulted in a count of 1,127 buildings submerged by reservoir waters and 793 buildings removed from nearby city-owned lands. This work allows us to witness the demolition that created and maintains the New York City water system. Doing so decenters the city in this water history and contradicts the idea that city water comes from rural landscapes that are and were otherwise unused.

### **Excavation in the Basement Lab: The Educational Value of Legacy Collections in a Post-Pandemic World - The site of NH002**

**Heidi Compton** (Vassar College)

**Dominic Matos** (Vassar College)

**April M. Beisaw** (Vassar College)

In 1974-1975, 44 Vassar College students excavated Settlement off the New Hampton site in Orange County, NY (NH002). The excavation was part of a course on fieldwork methodology and students were responsible for keeping detailed field notes and conducting preliminary analysis of artifacts. While the collection has had some use in classrooms over the past 47 years, for the most part the 10 boxes of artifacts and paperwork have sat mainly untouched. In 2022, more than 30 students worked towards curating the collection using state standards and performing analysis on the ceramics. This work comes at a key time in archaeology education as 2022-2023 have been the first years of a post-pandemic world. In navigating new challenges, one solution to limited excavation opportunities has been to increase digital archaeology. Another solution is to turn towards legacy and orphaned collections. Although most colleges do not require lab methods and curation training, both are critical to an archaeological education. Our work on NH002 shows that legacy curation work is not only a great way to improve the curation crisis, but it is also a safe way to provide object based learning that is critical in a post-pandemic world.



## **Poster Display - Conference Hallway**

### **History of Heuvelton**

**Ryan Devanny (Mid-Hudson Chapter)**

This poster will examine the settlement, development, and burial practices of the village of Heuvelton in northern New York. European colonization, wars, and expansion transformed the land previously belonging to Iroquoian peoples. The newly formed New York government encouraged settlement north of Albany with one desirable area called the East Branch. The East

Branch provided cheap land to farm and the ability to trade because of its location along the Oswegatchie River. As the population grew and settlement expanded, the name changed to Fordsburg and later, Heuvelton. Burial practices also changed in the village. The dead were no longer buried behind family homes or in nearby churchyards. Instead, the village established a dedicated cemetery. This alteration in burial correlates with the change of Heuvelton. As the village develops and transforms from a few scattered buildings to a thriving community, so does the way burial practices change to one communal location.

### **Field Trip Details**

If you have any questions contact Doc Bayne at: [docforest@optonline.net](mailto:docforest@optonline.net)

If you have trouble finding the meeting please on the day of the field trip please call Doc at 845-988-7969.

#### **Friday, April 21, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm, Hike to Sterling Forge, Sterling Forest S. P.**

Doc Bayne will lead a tour and hike to the forge where the Great Chain placed across the Hudson River at West Point was made during the Revolutionary War. Proper footwear for wooded trails is recommended. Attendees should also bring water, a snack, and/or a bagged lunch if attending this tour. The group will meet at the US Senator Frank R. Lautenberg Visitor Center, Sterling Forest State Park, 115 Old Forge Rd, Tuxedo, NY 10987.

#### **Sunday, April 23, 1:30 am - 4:30 pm, Iona Island**

Doc Bayne, an expert on Iona Island, will lead an approximately 3-hour leisurely-paced walking tour of the island. Iona is a National Natural Landmark located in Bear Mountain State Park and boasts an extensive history that includes Native American encampments, 17th Century Dutch settlement and, in 1777, the British used the island to support the attack on Fort Clinton. In 1849 Dr. C. W. Grant purchased the island to do horticulture, and in 1869, Iona become a summer resort. From 1899 to 1965 Iona Island is a munitions depot for the U.S. Navy. In 1965 Iona Island is purchased by the Palisades Interstate Park System - becoming an active wildlife sanctuary. Iona is closed to the public except for special occasions, so be sure to take advantage of this opportunity to see the island firsthand. Be sure to bring water and a snack, and wear comfortable, sturdy shoes. For directions enter Iona Island on your phone. The group will meet at Iona Island in the parking lot by the railroad tracks. Do not cross the railroad tracks. (Iona is just off 9W, approximately 1 mile south of the Bear Mountain Inn.)



# *Morton Archaeological Research Services*

We are grateful to Ann Morton for her contribution to help cover the cost of the coffee breaks.



## **➤ Otsiningo ➤**

2023

International  
Iroquois Beadwork  
Conference

September 22, 23, 24  
Salamanca, NY

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