

# The Bulletin

Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association

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Cache blades found on the slope at the Viper Mound Site. These blades are made of Onondaga chert.



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# A Meadowood Site in Livingston County, New York

Richard N. Maxson, State University of New York at Geneseo

*Viper Mound is a reported and well-known burial site located at the confluence of Canaseraga Creek and the Genesee River in Livingston County, New York. Dr. Wendell Rhodes and field school students from SUNY Geneseo excavated the site during the 1960s. The site is a natural mound containing a cremation and burial. The presence of mortuary cache blades and Vnette 1 pottery suggest that it belongs to the Meadowood Phase. This cultural placement was corroborated by a C<sup>14</sup> date from the site that agrees with those from other Meadowood sites in New York State.*

## Introduction

The Viper Mound Site is located on the Genesee River in Livingston County, New York. The site was discovered in 1964 during a field school directed by Dr. Wendell Rhodes of SUNY Geneseo. Rhodes' field school investigated the site that spring and summer. In the summer of 1969, another field school continued excavation of the site. In the fall of 2002, I began examining the artifacts from the site and the existing records of the excavation, housed in the SUNY Geneseo Anthropology Department, to see if it might be possible to reconstruct the excavation process. Although I have not been completely successful, some data from the site are presented here.

## The Site

Viper Mound is located at the confluence of the Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek in Livingston County, New York. Figure 1 is a topographic map of the vicinity; the arrow marks the site. The Genesee River flows northward from its source near the Pennsylvania-New York border and descends from the Allegheny Plateau through Letchworth Gorge a few kilometers upstream from the site. Canaseraga Creek also flows northward through a wide valley and meets the Genesee about seven kilometers south of the town of Geneseo. As shown on the topographic map, Viper Mound is located about 50 ft above the level of the streams.

The "mound" is a natural formation composed of sands from the beach of a post-glacial lake that filled the valley about 13,000 years ago. In some places, wind-borne sands have been deposited over the beach sands (Muller et al.

1988:126). More recently, erosion by water flowing down from the ridge that forms the east side of the valley has cut steep-sided gullies in the sands. Viper Mound is about 1½ m higher than the surrounding terrain and approximately 14 m by 13 m in lateral dimensions. The site was designated as Cda 16-4 by the New York State Archaeological Association, Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter. It is one of a number of sites, known collectively as the Macauley Complex, excavated by SUNY Geneseo field schools under Rhodes' direction between 1964 and 1989. Several of these Macauley Complex sites, located within a few 10's of meters of Viper Mound, are probable habitation sites; however, there is no evidence of habitation at Viper Mound itself.

## Surface Identification of the Site

The first artifacts found at the site were a few unusual points, discovered during a surface survey. Figure 2 is a map of the west slope from the mound down to the river edge. The locations of the first finds are labeled 1 and 2 on this map. William Ritchie named similar artifacts "mortuary cache blades" when he found them at burial sites in Jefferson County, New York (Ritchie 1955:29, 42). The first blades from Viper Mound were found April 14, 1964. A few days later Rhodes and his students found the third through the thirteenth blades on the slope between the mound and the river. Those numbered 14 through 40 in Figure 2 must have been found somewhat later since Rhodes (1965:38) reports that 36 whole and 4 partial cache blades had been found at the site. A few of the extant blades are shown in Figure 3. There are presently 7 complete blades and 27 fragments in the collection at SUNY Geneseo. Probably I have been more conservative in labeling a blade as being "complete" than was Dr. Rhodes. From the extant blades, it appears that all those collected on the slope were made of Onondaga chert. Potlidding is present on some of the blades. Since Onondaga chert is not normally heat-treated, this points to the blades having been burned after manufacture, perhaps ritually.

## The First Trench

The cache blades were found either on the surface, or at most, a few centimeters beneath it. Rhodes apparently

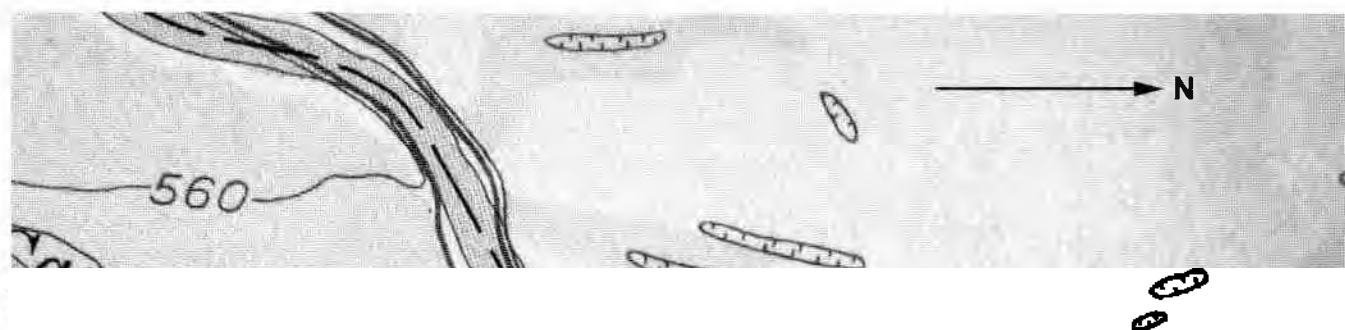


Figure 1. Topographic map of the site of Viper Mound at the confluence of Canaseraga Creek and the Genesee River. The arrow indicates the site. USGS Map.

assumed that they had eroded from a source up the hill and washed down the slope toward the river. Hence he began a search for the source of the artifacts, trenching into the mound near the center of the west edge. Figure 4, a plan map of the mound, shows the extent of this excavation. Originally the trench was 5 ft wide, later being widened to 10 ft (Rhodes made his measurements in feet and inches and I have opted not to convert these to metric units). They soon uncovered a number of fist-sized rocks. At the edge of these rocks was a feature believed to be a burial. The principal evidence supporting the burial interpretation was a mass of red ochre partly beneath the rock pile. No bones were found but the field notes indicate that a broken pestle and an adze were found embedded in the ochre. Neither of these artifacts is present in the SUNY Genesee collection.

Figure 5, which I have redrawn from one student's field notes, shows the burial location. Two blade fragments made of Harrison County chert, also called Indiana hornstone, from a quarry in southwestern Indiana, were found with the burial. Seven other blade fragments of Harrison County chert, one of which refit with one found in the burial, were

found about 3 m from the burial. The field notes say, "charcoal and burnt bones throughout area." I believe this is the "cremation" shown as a rough oval on the maps drawn by Rhodes and so labeled on a few of them. I have labeled this area "Cremation" in Figure 4. Figure 6 shows some of the Harrison County chert blade fragments that were found with the cremation and burial. As you can see they are much cruder than the Onondaga blades. They may, in fact, be blanks for cache blades or perhaps "turkey tails" such as those found in the Ohio Valley. We have identified the material from which these blades were made as being Harrison County chert by comparison with the collection at SUNY Genesee and further confirmed the identification by comparison with John Holland's chert collection at the Buffalo Museum of Science (Holland, personal communication 2004). These blades are much thicker than the ones made from Onondaga chert. Figure 7 shows histograms of the thicknesses of the two groups of cache blades. The median thickness of the Onondaga blades is 5.6 mm and that of the Harrison County blades is 8.6 mm. I surmise, both because of this marked difference in the material from which the

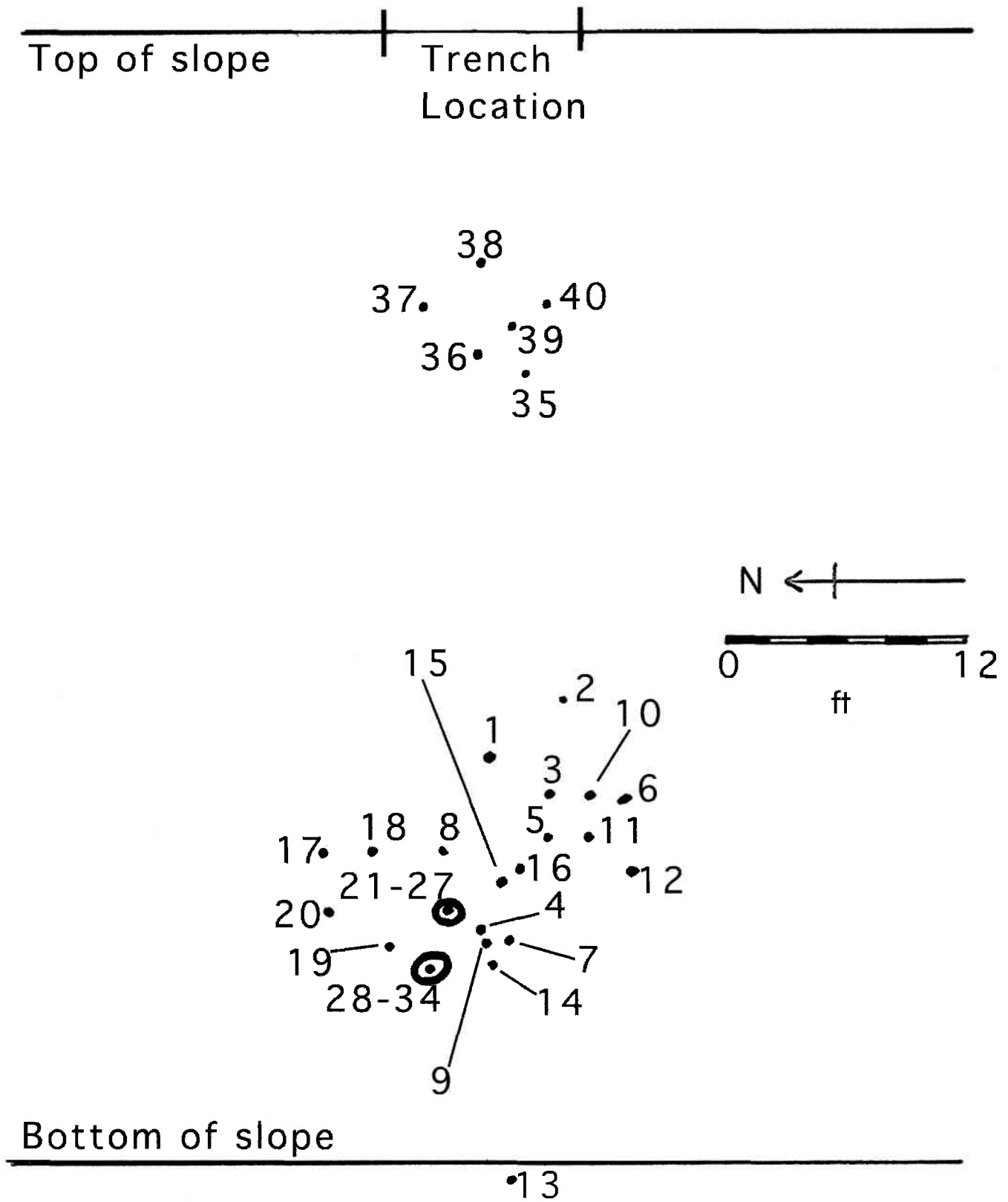


Figure 2. Plan map of the slope between Viper Mound and the river. The numbers indicate locations of the cache blades found on the slope (Drawing based on Rhodes (1965: Plate VII).



Figure 3. Cache blades found on the slope. These blades are made of Onondaga chert

blades are made, and the fact that the burial was intact, that this burial is not the source of the blades found on the slope. Although that source remains a mystery, I will suggest a possible scenario for the disappearance of this source below.

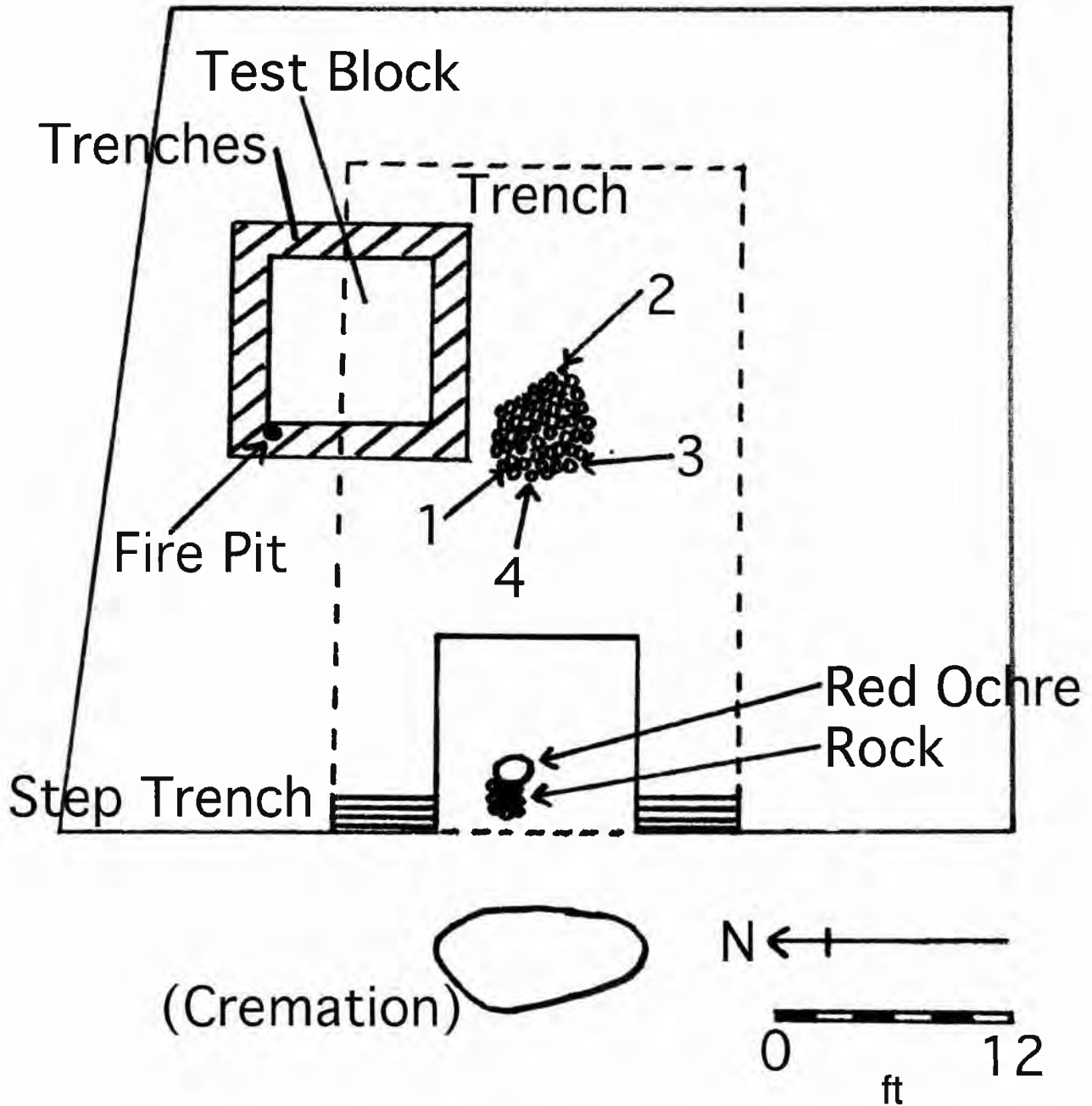
The trench starting from the west edge of the mound was extended during a field school in the summer of 1965. The extant records indicate that little else was found in the trench. The feature that appears to be a pile of rocks in Figure 4 is unexplained. An existing record, made after 1969, states that the trench had been extended to 10 ft in length. That would not have been long enough to have uncovered these rocks (if that is what they are). However I could find no record of their discovery. Hence I cannot explain the dashed outline on the map or the significance of the marking of the "rocks" and the associated numbers on the map.

#### The Test Block and Surrounding Trench

In the summer of 1969 a field school crew did further excavation at Viper Mound. This excavation is shown in the plan

view of the site (Figure 4). It consisted of an 8 ft by 8 ft test block surrounded by a 2 ft wide trench. Many of the artifacts from this field season are in the SUNY Geneseo collection: many are missing. The provenience of the artifacts as entered on the field envelopes is very confusing. I think I have been able to identify 14 of the locations of these artifacts. The other proveniences are either missing, incomplete, or are too cryptic for me to decipher with any degree of confidence. The location of the 14 artifacts is shown in Figure 8. Although they are relatively few, they are probably representative. The artifacts are of various types but are widely scattered in both east-west and north-south directions. Almost one-half were found in the first 30 cm from the surface. The data in this figure should be used with care: a now-abandoned railroad was built a few meters from the mound and it seems possible that the site was disturbed at that time.

The field notes kept by the field school students make frequent reference to "red oxide layers." There were five layers of this material in the excavation. The first layer was



**Figure 4.** Sketch map showing the trench excavations (1965 and 1969) (see Trench Location on Figure 2). This plan is based on a drawing of unknown authorship and date in the files of the Department of Anthropology, SUNY Geneseo.

encountered at about 30 cm below the surface. The depths of the second, third, and fourth layers are confused in the field notes, perhaps because they were not horizontal. The fifth layer was just above the glacial lake varve at about 130 cm below the surface. A geologist familiar with the site and the geology of the region (Richard Young, personal communication 2003) states that these layers are common; they are caused by periods of prolonged drought and the accompa-

nying lowering of the water table. Their origin makes it clear that their depths are not indicative of a stratigraphic relationship.

**Other Artifacts from the Site**

Although the burial that was found in 1964 contained no bone, the SUNY Geneseo collection contains three envel-



Table 1. Points from Viper Mound

Typology	Number Found
Brewerton	3
Lamoka	1
Meadowood	2
Normanskill	2
Unidentified Fragments	8

charcoal throat area

Figure 5. The relative locations of the cross denote locations of the Harrison County chert based on a sketch in Dan Baker's field note (Anthropology, SUNY Geneseo).

opes of burned bone of unknown pr these envelopes contains fragments t potential analysis. Barbara Welker, at SUNY Geneseo, has reviewed believes there is a good chance that

The field notes kept by the stud often make reference to finding pott have survived and are in the Viper are small, grit-tempered, and quite tl There is little doubt that they are c Several points and point fragment blades, are in the Viper Mound coll ones that are extant.

### Cultural Placement

There are several indications that Vi burial site of the Meadowood cultu presence of the mortuary cache bl been found at several other sites in assigned to that culture (Ritchie Ritchie also mentions other charact burials that are also present at this si

- Situated on or near a major wate
- Red ochre covering the burial
- Absence of evidence of habitatic
- Burial located a few meters from
- Vignette 1 pottery
- Meadowood projectile points

Rhodes took a charcoal sample from a hearth located near the northwest corner of the test block and in the contiguous trench at the point marked "Fire Pit" in Figure 4. The calibrated C<sup>14</sup> date range calculated from these samples agrees with those obtained from other New York Meadowood sites as shown in Figure 9. The date for Viper Mound was obtained by Westwood Laboratories and reported in a letter to Wendell Rhodes dated November 13, 1969 (on file, Department of Anthropology, SUNY Geneseo). The dates for the other sites are from Ritchie (1969). They are found on pages xxiii, xxiv, and 181 for Norwald 2, Scaccia, Morrow 2, Morrow 1, and Hunter, respectively. All dates have been calibrated using the University of Washington Radiocarbon Calibration Program, Rev. 4.3.

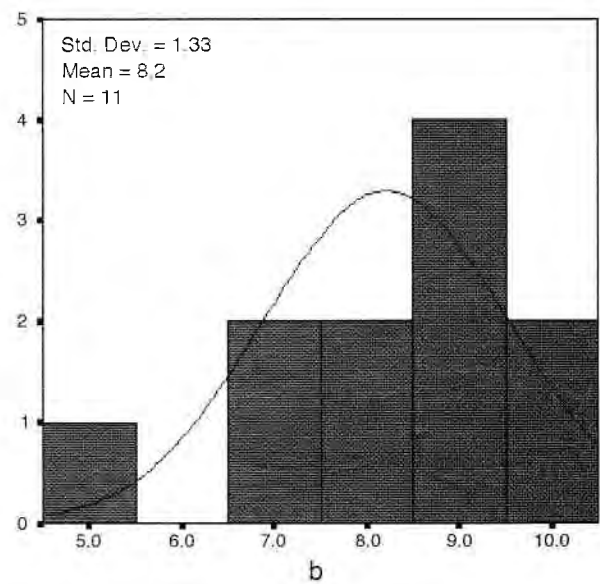
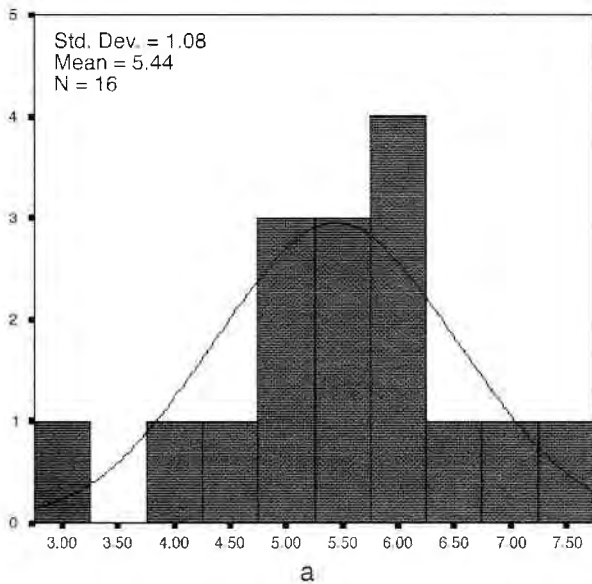
### Cache Blades

Ritchie (1955:65) discusses the possible significance of mortuary cache blades at length. To summarize, he proposes that they are marks of status, or alternatively, as blanks that could easily be converted to tools in an afterlife. Granger (1978:282-287) repeats these speculations and adds further that they may be trade goods, since such blades are known to occur in other nearby cultures. They were buried with the owner, he proposes, to reduce the supply and hence, increase the value of others' blades. The fact that at least some of the blades were apparently burned with the cremation lends credence to the idea of their having symbolic value.

Ritchie (1955:61-65) proposes that the Meadowood culture is the beginning of what he terms a "burial cult" in the Northeast. Both sites in Jefferson County, Muskalonge Lake and Hunter (first called Red Lake), are similar to Viper in that they are in sandy dunes a few meters above streams. In the Northeast, as Ritchie observes, the Meadowood culture seems to be the beginning of a new set of customs, and the values that inform them, associated with death and burial. The separation of domestic from ceremonial space is a critical component of this tradition. This designation of a particular space as being sacred continues and perhaps reaches its most elaborate florescence in the Hopewell mounds and earthworks, one thousand years or so later.



**Figure 6.** Some of the cache blades found in the cremation and burial. These blades were made of Harrison County chert. Note the relatively poor workmanship of these blades, perhaps implying that they are blanks.



**Figure 7.** Histograms of the thickness (mm) of the cache blades that are complete enough to obtain valid thickness measurements. (a) Onondaga chert cache blades; (b) Harrison County chert cache blades.

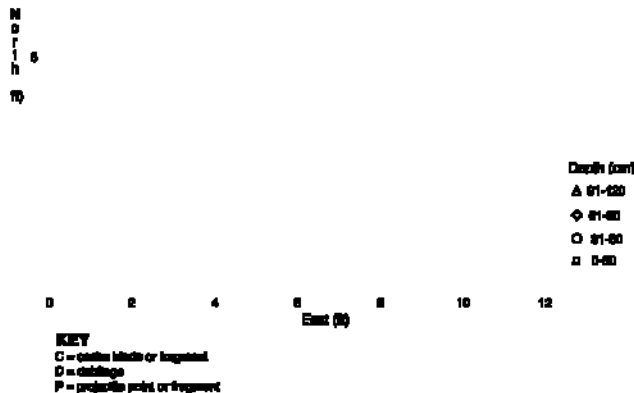


Figure 8. Provenience of a sample of the artifacts found in the trench and test block. The levels at which these materials were found are as indicated.

coincidence. Furthermore, Scaccia was a habitation site, and we knew that the Meadowood people buried their dead away from their habitation. We obtained permission to examine the artifacts from the Scaccia site from the Rochester Museum & Science Center and found that the point made from the Harrison County chert was a large Adena point (112 mm long). From its stylistic features, the point can be inferred to have been made at least a few hundred years after the Meadowood culture was extant. Hence we concluded that the presence of objects made of Harrison County chert was not, in itself, proof that a relationship existed between the two sites. However there were many other points among the artifacts at RMSC that were of Meadowood style. The sites may indeed have been related in the tradition of habitation/burial dichotomy.

### The Missing Burial

Now for some speculation of my own. Although Ritchie states that he has seen cache blades made of Harrison County flint, they were the exception. Their presence at this site and their close association with the burial leads me to speculate that there were at least two burials at Viper Mound. The first is the one Rhodes found in 1964. The other, speculative one, was closer to the river and contained the blades made of Onondaga chert. This second burial was dispersed by floodwaters and erosion between 3000 B.P. and 1964. There is a gauging station on the Genesee about 1 km downstream from Viper Mound. This station recorded a water level of 566 ft in 1972 (after the Letchworth dam was built) at the time of Hurricane Agnes. There is a record of a flood in 1920 when an ice jam on the Genesee caused the water to peak at 567 ft at the gauging station. Given the possibility of a "thousand-year flood" being even higher. I speculate that such a flood did occur, eroded the west edge of the terrace, and then further erosion by surface water washed away the traces of this second burial and scattered the cache blades down the slope.

### Detailed Data on the SUNY Geneseo Collection

Viper Mound is one of 14 sites that Wendell Rhodes, aided by crews from field schools, excavated in the 1960s and 1970s, and it is by far the smallest one. The Department of Anthropology at SUNY Geneseo is currently considering ways of making the data from these excavations more easily available. This paper is one step in this process. Viper Mound data has been put into a computerized database containing provenience, dimensions, and photographs of most of the artifacts.

### Acknowledgements

I thank Dr. Ellen Kintz for permission to work with the artifacts from the Macauley Complex. Paul Pacheco has been of great help in identifying chert types and point typology, has helped me find the right words to conform to the archaeologist's vocabulary, and has lent valuable support.

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# The Archaeological Investigation of a Prehistoric Fish Trap on Fish Creek, Saratoga County, New York

Galen Packer Randall, Van Epps Hartley Chapter, NYSAA

*This presents the results of an archaeological study of a possible prehistoric fish trap located near Saratoga Springs, New York. The study was undertaken to verify the existence of the fish trap, referred to in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sources, and to investigate its age and significance as a prehistoric archaeological site. Excavation revealed the exterior of a stone wall, which is thought to be part of the ancient trap. Artifacts were recovered through surface collection. This fish trap is believed to have first been used around 5000 B.P. Artifacts recovered in the excavations present evidence that there were several prehistoric sites in close proximity to the trap.*

## Introduction

Migratory fish of the eastern and western coastal range were the most abundant source of food available on the North American continent in prehistoric times (Rostlund 1952). During the Archaic period (7500 to 4500 B.P.) fishing grew increasingly important. Fish that were likely caught by natives in the northeast included shad, herring, sturgeon, moray eel, brook trout, carp, and northern pike (Rostlund 1952; Brumbach 1986). Changes in fishing methods such as the use of fish traps may have provided a stable food source year round, catalyzing the transition from a previously nomadic lifestyle. Fish could be preserved for long periods of time through freezing, drying, smoking, and grinding into meal and may have been pertinent to survival in cold winter climates (Stewart 1997; Rostlund 1952). A trap or weir was very efficient in catching large numbers of fish (Cleland 1982). Today, many of the weirs used by Native Americans to catch fish no longer exist (Lutins 1992).

Allen Lutins (1992:8) refers to the saying, "All weirs are alike and no two are the same." This expresses the concept that all weirs have the same purpose—to obstruct the passage of fish—even though their size and shape may vary from an acre to more than a mile in length and from simple tidal traps to complex freshwater traps. Coastal traps are often semi-circular and catch fish from the changing tides. River traps are often V-shaped to funnel the fish into a smaller area. Variables such as climate, stream velocity, pH, water level, temperature, and types of vegetation influence the location of an anadromous fish trap (Shalk 1977:207-

249). Weirs had to be rebuilt seasonally to maintain high productivity. River traps were frequently built on existing shoals (Lutins 1992).

Traps may be as old as the Early Archaic Period (c. 7500 years B.P.). Several wooden traps have been carbon dated to about 6000 B.P. (Peterson et al. 1984). It is extremely difficult to determine the age of stone traps because of the materials used in construction. There is a shortage of historical references, a lack of contemporary research, and a lack of archaeological data on fish weirs (Lutins 1992). Stone traps are generally assumed to be older than wooden ones because their construction appears to be more primitive. Radiocarbon dating of wooden stakes associated with stone traps and the relative dating of artifacts are two possible methods used to estimate the age of stone fish weirs (Peterson et al. 1994).

Previous archaeological investigations in the Fish Creek area provide some insights into what the prehistoric environment in this area may have been like. The water level of Saratoga Lake and Fish Creek has decreased since prehistoric times (Rau 1884). Dr. William Ritchie, former New York State Archaeologist, has written:

Many existing meadows and swamps were then shallow lakes and streams must have flowed clearer, deeper and certainly more constantly than now, due to the thick spongy covering of the forest floor [Ritchie n.d.:6].

Dr. Ritchie recognized that the climate, and therefore water levels, have changed, as indicated by shifts in the positions of forests and waterways over thousands of years. This may help explain why the trap is no longer submerged under water. Changes in water level can occur several times over a few thousand years. James Walsh reported having found other sites that were under water in Saratoga Lake (Walsh, personal communication July 12, 2002).

Over 30 prehistoric sites have been identified on the edges of Fish Creek, an unusually large number of sites for a ten-mile stretch of creek (Curtin, personal communication). The earliest known sites on the creek date from the Archaic period. Within this period, the Laurentian, Lamoka, Vosburg, and Vergennes phases (4500 to 7500 B.P.) (Ritchie 1961 [reprinted 1997]) are well represented through an



abundance of small sites, presumably occupied by small bands or families of Archaic peoples. There is a decrease in the frequency of sites from the Brewerton and Snook Kill phases (around 4500 to 5000 B.P.) (Ritchie 1994). This may indicate a decrease in population, or the merging of small bands into larger groups during this period.

Evidence of the abundance of fish, which may have attracted prehistoric people to the area is shown through early records of the fishing industry (Brumbach 1986). According to Brandow (1901:8), Fish Creek was named partly because of the extensive fish weirs that prehistoric people constructed at the outlet of Saratoga Lake. Complex social organization is necessary to operate a trap (Rostlund 1952). Stone (1880) discussed the possibility of the existence of a prehistoric fish trap on Fish Creek in Saratoga County, New York (see Figure 1). Rau (1884) and Britten (1947:105-109) made reference to this account. Stone (1880) said that:

...the oldest settler has no record or tradition regarding (the fish trap) and...there are directly on top of the wall in different places, stumps of white oaks, betokening several centuries [as cited in Rau 1884: 202].

Stone (1880) suggests this fish trap may have been used primarily in the spring and fall during anadromous fish migrations of shad and herring.

Lou Follet, a respected amateur archaeologist, reported that the fish trap was last visible in the early 1960s, during a low drought period, having since sunk into the muck (Brumbach 1986). James P. Walsh (New York State Museum archaeologist) pointed out the possible location of a fish trap in 2000. He said that he had recently noticed the possible remnants of the fish trap, when he noticed a peculiar pattern in the swamp, following a light dusting of snow (Walsh, personal communication July 12, 2002). Brumbach (1986) reports that traces of the feature could still be seen on low-altitude aerial photographs at that time. Brumbach (1986) also points out that the weir on Fish Creek has not yet been proven to be of aboriginal origin. Accounts from the late nineteenth century can sometimes be inaccurate and stone walls are often correlated with historic construction.

### Purpose of the Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to collect data and artifacts to investigate the existence and age of a suspected prehistoric fish trap on the edge of Fish Creek.

### Prediction

It was suspected that the fish trap matching Stone's descrip-

tion (1880) existed in the suggested location, and was around 5000 years old, as hypothesized by James Walsh (personal communication July 12, 2002).

### Methods

Permission was received from the landowner to conduct the investigation. It was discovered that a section of raised land resembled the remnants of a wall which angled outward into the swamp. Upon further investigation, rather far out into the swamp, large surface rocks/cobbles that may have been part of a stone fish trap were discovered. This led to further investigation, which included surveying the nearby fields, probing for a buried concentration of rock, and excavation of three 1 m units on the potential wall of the fish trap.

Surveys of nearby fields took place through scanning the surface of the fields to search for artifacts that might be related to fishing or give an approximate age of the site. Flagging tape and flags were used to determine artifact densities (see Figure 2). Significant artifacts were collected, and the locations of these artifacts were recorded. Table 1 and Figures 6-8 illustrate the artifacts recovered from surface collections.

The trap was surveyed by random testing of a 5 m grid (Figure 3). This was done by driving a metal stake into the ground up to 1½ ft to check for rock. Areas surrounding a location where a rock was found were tested at pace intervals along the shore, marked by flags to show the buried wall, and the results were mapped. A GPS system was used to measure the approximate location of the wall.

Six 1 m by 1 m units were then set up in a North South direction directly over a portion of what seemed to be the remnant of a wall (Figure 3). Three of the six units were then excavated, using standard archaeological techniques (Figures 4 and 5). Excavated levels were approximately 10 cm in depth. Trowels, picks and shovels, as well as a ¼ m mesh screen were used to excavate three units. Careful documentation of the collection of data was done through records and photography.

### Results and Discussion

Our excavations revealed a portion of the hypothesized wall of the Fish Creek fish trap, thereby supporting the hypothesized location. In Unit 1 many small stones were discovered on the southern half of the unit from below 10 cm (Figure 4). The stones increased in depth in a northward direction for about 30 cm, when the water table made further excavation impossible. Unit 3 also revealed larger stones which represented the top part of the wall (Figure 5). Large tree roots had grown within the wall indicating that the trap was very old. To avoid removing those stones, excavation was

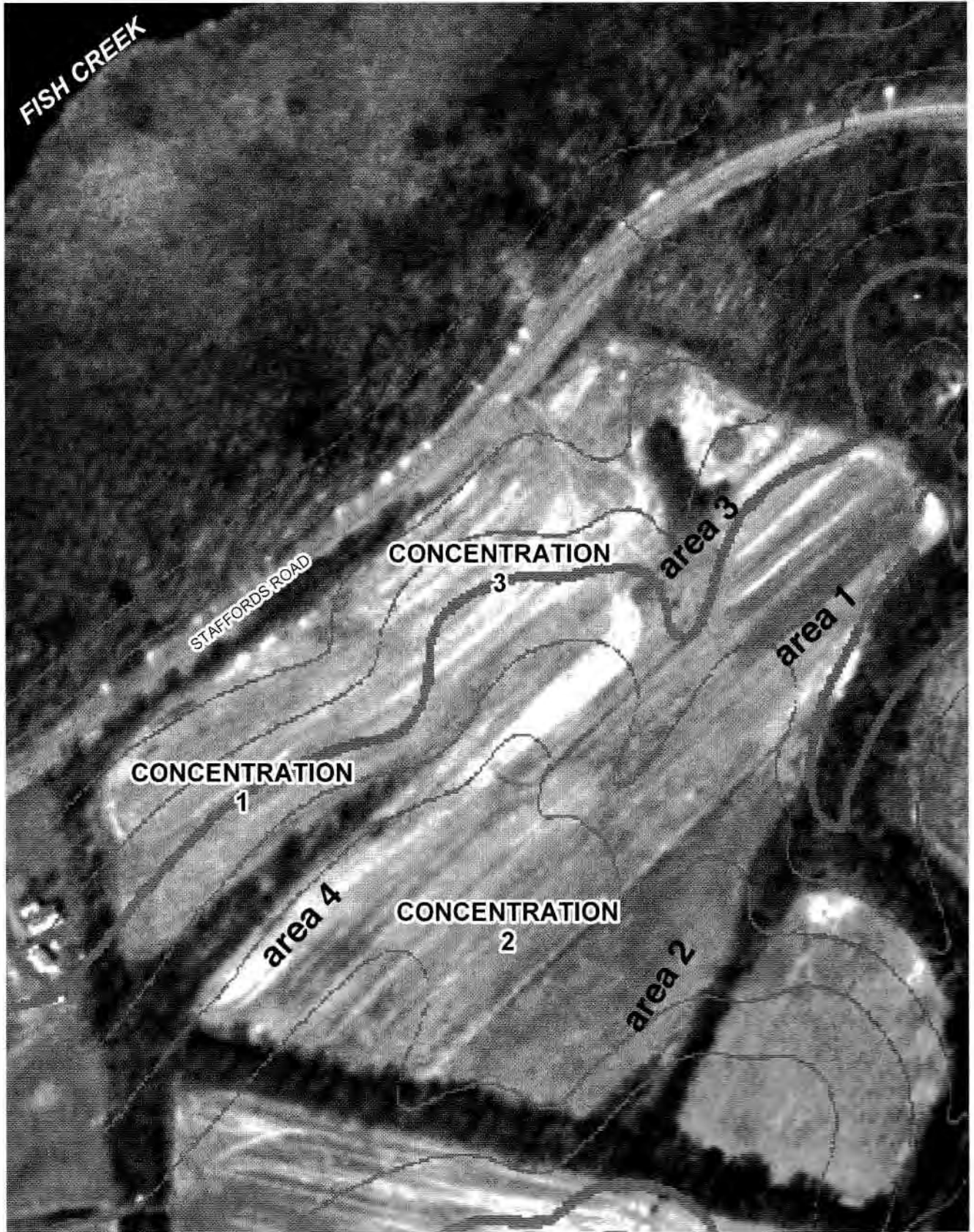


Figure 2. Artifact concentrations at Fish Creek Site.

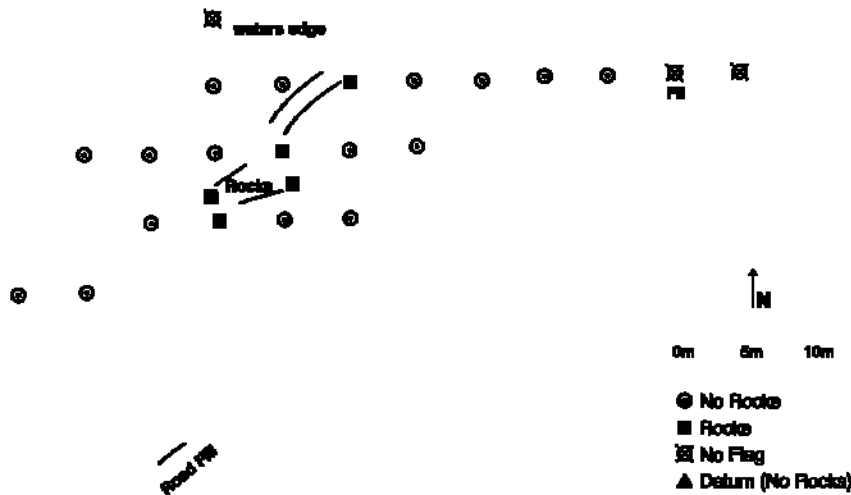


Figure 3. Map of Fish Creek Site grid system.

stopped at a depth of 10 cm. Stone was only found on the northern half of Unit 4 (Figure 5). The rocks had not been cut by machine and no evidence of use in modern historic times was found. The rocks appear to be glacial material that has been brought to the area and arranged in a wall-like pattern. A GPS instrument was used to record the relative location of the wall. Data gathered on the location of rocks recorded suggests a wall-like pattern beneath the ground.

The diagram of the underground wall of the trap was discovered through subsurface testing (Figure 3). Gary Bernhardt, president of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, says that he has heard several reports that prehistoric artifacts have been taken from the wall itself in the past (Bernhardt, personal communication September 16, 2003). Excavation, however, revealed an absence of artifacts in direct relation to the

concentration of rocks uncovered. This is because perishable items such as nets, fishing line, bone hooks and fish remains are generally not preserved (Rostlund 1952), contributing to the lack of archaeological data on prehistoric fishing sites (Cleland 1982)

Although relatively few artifacts were found on the Peck field (one-quarter of a mile south of the trap), four artifacts were recovered in the surface collection. Three flakes and a scraper were found. This supported the theory that there would be a larger density of artifacts closer to the creek, due to its natural significance.

Two Lamoka points, a Brewerton Side-Notched or Otter creek point, a Susquehanna point, bifaces, scrapers, and more than 54 flakes were found in the field owned by Joseph Sano, directly across from the fish trap. Artifact densities were found in three concentrations on the property (Figure

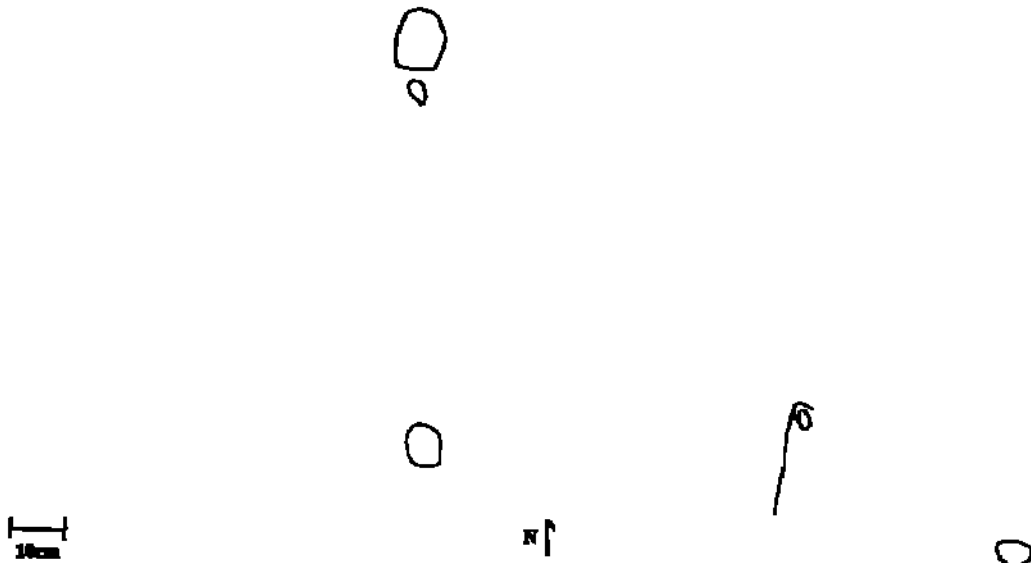


Figure 4. Floor plan of excavated Unit 1 at Fish Creek Site.

2). Concentrations 1 and 2 were the largest, with all flakes observed being greater than 1.4 cm. Concentration 2 has a geomorphological association with a bog that most likely used to be a pond. The concentrations were greatest closest to Fish Creek, suggesting the site's importance as a fishing station. A majority of the flint artifacts came from the same local geological source, which is Snake Hill. Table 1 provides a list of all artifacts recovered in our investigations.

The ulu, an artifact first used in the Laurentian Tradition (7500 to 5000 B.P.), has been referred to as a fish scaler (Figure 8)(Ritchie 1961 [reprinted 1997], 1994). The two Lamoka and one Brewerton projectile point found in the proximity of the site appear to represent the Lamoka phase and yield a date of c. 5500 B.P. (Figure 6). Lamoka sites usually contain small narrow-bladed, side-notched or stemmed projectile points, which are unique to this culture. Artifacts such as netsinkers, netting tools, barbless bone fishhooks, and gorges have been found on other sites in association with this culture (Ritchie 1994).

The Susquehanna Broad point found near a small stream indicates an age of about 3000 B.P. and most likely represents a more recent period in which the trap may or may not have been used (Ritchie 1961 [reprinted 1997], 1994). Turnbaugh (1975) suggests that broad points such as the Susquehanna may actually be fish spears. The point may have been related to trout fishing in the nearby stream.

Artifacts such as the scrapers and utilized flakes (Figure 7) may have been used to plane wood or to carve bone in the manufacture of implements such as canoes or fish bone needles, and may also have been used to process



Figure 5. Floor plan of excavated Units 3 and 4 at Fish Creek Site

food, including fish. This might mean that there was a high level of work activity in the surrounding area. Due to the dispersal of tools it is likely that the people were here for a long period of time. The location of prehistoric sites on flat, level areas, suitable for habitation, and at a higher elevation in the nearby field, suggest the use of a strategic location for defensive purposes or to avoid infestation by insects.

#### Conclusion

The data show that the stone feature at this site is similar in shape and size to other, known prehistoric stone traps, supporting the conclusion that it represents the remnants of a prehistoric fish trap. The structure appears to be the same

Table 1. Artifact Inventory List: Sano 2 - Field Surface Collection

FS#	Type/Description	Provenience (in steps)(1 step= 0.71 m)	Date
1	Unifacial scraper	15W 27S from second telephone pole	11/1/03
2	Biface	25W 33S from second telephone pole	11/1/03
3	Unifacial scraper	23W 67N from second telephone pole	11/1/03
4	Broken narrow Archaic point	6E 62S from 35 mph sign	11/1/03
5	Biface/preform	36W 29S from second telephone pole	11/1/03
6	Broken narrow Archaic point	41E 89S from 35 mph sign	11/1/03
7	Knife or ulu	60W 24S from second telephone pole	10/11/03
8	Broken biface	48W 29S from second telephone pole	10/11/03
9	Otter Creek/Brewerton point	10 steps north of Lamoka point (#10)	10/18/03
10	Lamoka point	143W 14S from western car pull-in	10/11/03
11	Broken spear	48W 29S from second telephone pole	10/11/03
12	Susquehanna Corner-notched point	Area 3	11/12/02
13	Flake	Area 4	11/12/02
14	Two flakes	Area 1	11/12/02
15	Biface/preform and flake	Area 2	11/12/02
16	Lamoka point	19E 79S from 35 mph sign	11/20/03

Figure 6. Artifacts from Fish Creek Site.

Figure 6. Artifacts from Fish Creek Site. a, b, bifaces; c, d, e, biface fragments; f, g, Lamoka points; h, Brewerton Side-Notched or Otter Creek point. Maximum width of h: 2.6 cm.

as the one in the Stone (1880) and Rau (1884) maps (Figure 1). The house on Rau's diagram is in a similar position to that on nineteenth-century historical maps in relation to the site. There appears to be a small opening on the western end of the trap where a net may have been placed to prevent fish

from migrating upstream, or this section may once have been a rock wall as well. Parts of the wall may have been destroyed by erosion or damage such as dredging or construction of the road. Joseph Peck, a local farmer, said he remembered his father talking about how a road crew came across a stone wall near the area of study when the road next to the trap was being built many years ago (Peck, personal communication August 13, 2002). Much of the original fish trap is now underground.

The archaeological evidence at Fish Creek represents an important part of prehistory. The artifacts, although limited, show that prehistoric people have used this area of Fish Creek for thousands of years. The purpose of this investigation was to prove that a trap did exist in the location in question, and to further understand the cultural relevance and age of the structure. This investigation establishes that such a structure exists and may be as much as 5 000 years old. This fish trap may be one of the oldest recorded in eastern New York. It is significant in that it shows concrete evidence of how prehistoric communities were once supported by the practice of fishing.

#### Continued Research

Continued analysis of the three fields over time will include the recovery of more artifacts to create a broader spectrum of data, which may be used to better understand the cultural function of a specific area. Also, further excavation may reveal a more complete design of the trap, and if wooden posts are discovered, they may be radiocarbon dated to yield

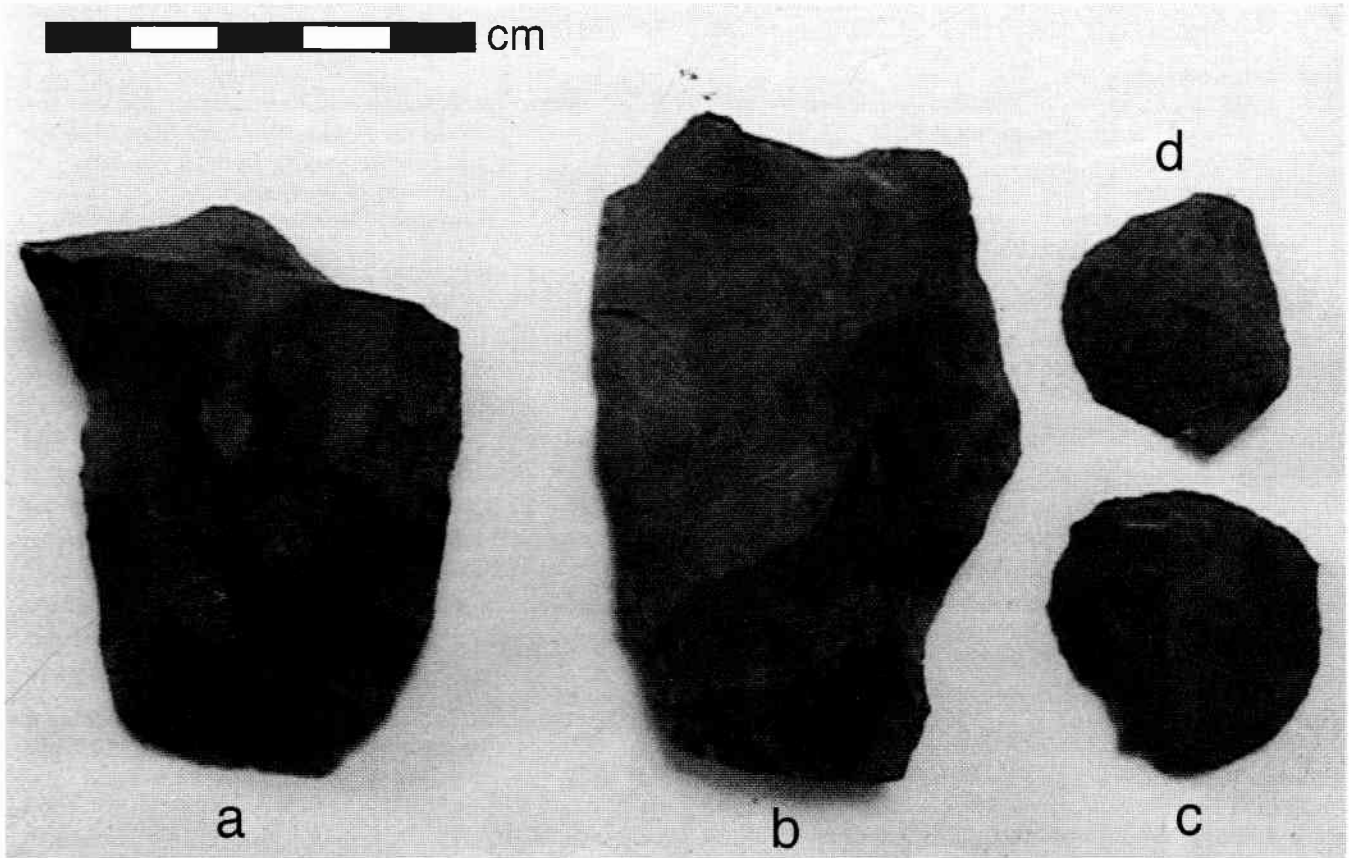


Figure 7. Artifacts from Fish Creek Site. a, **biface fragment**; b, **biface**; c, d, **scrapers**. Maximum width of b: 5 cm.

a more secure date. An examination of other nearby collections and their relationship with this site, along with a focus on fishing, may provide a better understanding of the cultural significance and importance of the site. There may be further investigation into sub-surface features in the adjacent field and a deeper look into where the rocks from the trap may have come from. There should also be further examination of low altitude aerial photographs and the possible existence of other fish weirs on Fish Creek.

Furthermore, there are limited data available on Paleo-Indian lifestyle. It is conceivable that much data on Paleo-Indian sites may be buried underwater, because water levels were probably quite low toward the end of the last ice age when much of the water was locked up in glaciers. Perhaps a more complete study of Paleo-Indian sites in New York State would show evidence of fishing.

**Acknowledgements**

The guidance provided by Edward Curtin (Mentor) and James P. Walsh (Associate Mentor) in this research project is greatly appreciated and I wish to thank them.

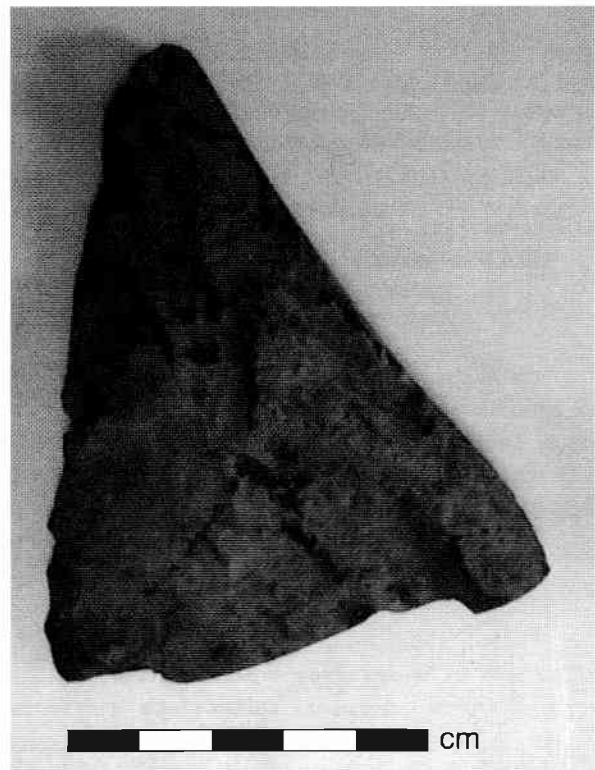


Figure 8. Artifact from Fish Creek Site. Ulu or knife. Maximum width: 7.0 cm.

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# An Investigation of a Skirmish at Crown Point During King George's War, 1744-1748

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*Pointe-à-la-Chevêche, known today as Crown Point, and its environs is recognized by historians as an important location for the study of colonial settlement and military history within the Lake Champlain Basin. Fort St. Frederic, which had been constructed on the point by the French, served as a staging area for military operations against the British settlements to the south and east and was, itself, a target of hit-and-run attacks by the British during the French and Indian Wars. This paper discusses the results of a survey conducted along the shoreline and an interpretation of evidence found on the peninsula, together with documentary sources concerning a skirmish during King George's War.*

## Introduction

Land use, unrecorded artifact collecting, and erosion are recognized as the major agents that alter records about the land and result in the loss of clues it holds for the interpretation of its historic past. Changes made by these agents have made it necessary for the public, composed largely of avocational archaeologists and historians, to seek the interest and cooperation of private landowners in documenting their properties. Professional and non-professional groups are encouraging landowners to become stewards by recognizing, valuing, and protecting the finite cultural resources on their land. Their efforts are making it possible for many to focus their interests and to participate with professionally trained researchers in order to locate and document historically significant sites. Many persons have become affiliated with local organizations such as archaeological chapters, historical societies, reenactment groups, living history organizations, and/or historical site parks like *Bravo* at Monmouth State Historic Park in New Jersey. Some have become certificated avocational volunteers in archaeology through the Community Archaeology Program (CAP) offered at Schenectady County Community College (SCCC) in New York.

Sites of importance to our country's history are located in both urban and rural areas. Many prehistoric and historic sites are located along waterways since they served as the major mode of early transportation. In addition to prehistoric hunting and fishing campsites and villages, colonial settlements and forts were built at strategic positions to connect

and protect people and trade. In more recent years many sections of rural land along waterways have been acquired for summer cottages. Cities have been built over sites now mentioned only on the pages of history books. Physical development of land and exploitation of natural resources have resulted in the loss of an undetermined number of archaeological sites, many of which have not been studied in relation to documentary sources. Even documents, where they exist, often lack many of the details vital to understanding history. Sites that have been systematically studied and their finds (artifacts, features, etc.) carefully recorded and analyzed alongside historic documents make site interpretation a valuable aid to understanding the past.

This paper is an outgrowth and extension of an archaeological survey and documentary research aimed at determining the location of French settlements along a section of the historic Crown Point, New York, shoreline, which is now highly developed. The investigation was supported in part by a research grant from the Visiting Scholar Program Fellowship of the University of Vermont's Canadian Studies Program under the direction of Professor Joseph-André Senécal. The study was conducted by a team of avocational volunteers, landowners and researchers. Their investigation utilized documents, collections, artifacts, and discussions with landowners, and collectors. In combination, these resources have allowed us to determine the probable location of a skirmish that took place in 1747.

## Purpose

The research was composed of two parts. First, a field survey was made to locate any surviving evidence of unrecognized or undocumented sites. The findings from the survey were linked with any existing documentary sources, thus enhancing the knowledge and understanding of regional history.

## Study Area

A field survey of private shoreline properties was conducted over several weeks during the summers of 1998 and 1999, along the west side of Lake Champlain in Crown Point Township. This report focuses on findings in the northern

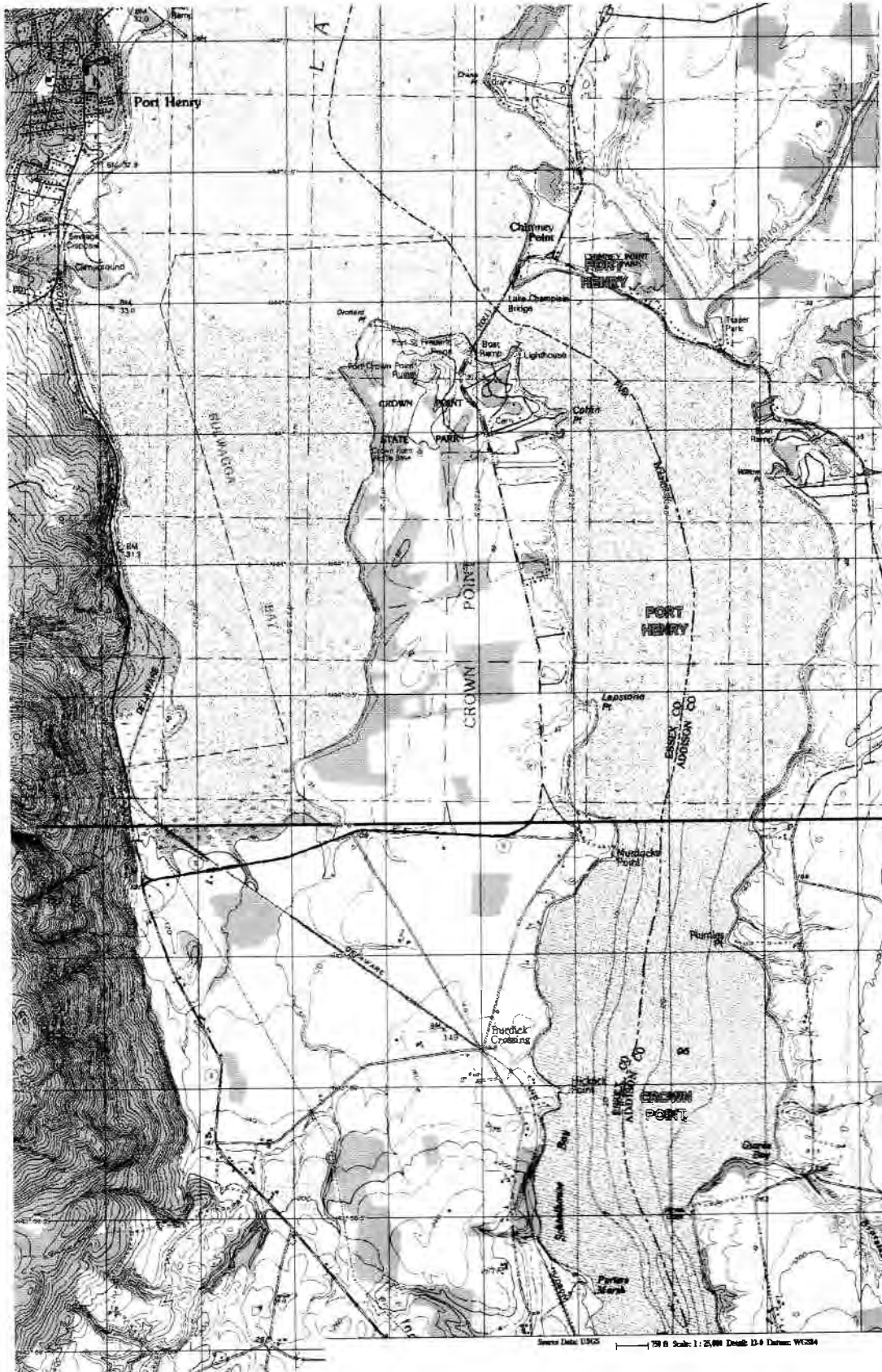


Figure 1. Topographical map, showing the Study Area and Environs. USGS Map of Crown Point, N.Y.-VT. 1950 and Port Henry, N.Y.-VT. 1945. The study area encompasses the land along the east side of the lakeside roads.

section of the township—a distance approximately 3 mi south from the ruins of Fort St. Frederic and Fort Crown Point to Hickock Point along Schoolhouse Bay—within an area proposed for French settlement. This distance represents approximately one-half the distance to the township line of Ticonderoga (Figure 1).

The French planned settlements near Fort St. Frederic along both sides of the lake. The land was surveyed and marked into lots in 1739. A copy of the map is located in the New York State Library in the Karpinski Collection (Coolidge 1979)(Figure 2). The survey extended on the east shore, three leagues (between 8 and 9 mi) north and south of Chimney Point. On the west shore it extended to the south to what is now called Put's Creek (Coolidge 1979:132).

Figure 3 is a map that was captured in 1755 by Johnson's Provincials (New York soldiers paid by the Crown). It shows the location of a redoubt situated near the neck of the peninsula. This structure was likely located within our study area.

The location of the fort provided optimal control of the waterway by its being at a particularly narrow point of the lake. The ruins of Ft. St. Frederic and the later British fort of Crown Point are located at the northern end of the peninsula, known as the garrison grounds. They are preserved and maintained by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The historic site is a visual reminder to visitors of the strategic position of the point and invites them to inquire into the history of this place.

### Methodology

The project consisted of several stages and activities that were implemented over four years. Copies of tax records and maps of the study area were obtained from the Crown Point Town Offices. They revealed that there are 97 lots along the shoreline in the study area. Our field survey was designed to allow personal contact with as many residents as could be reached during the study period. This allowed the interviewer to meet the owner and discuss the research project. We sought to create interest in the preservation of local history, and to obtain cooperation and information about observations and finds of artifacts on the property and those nearby. Permission was sought to conduct a systematic visual examination of the surface, along with metal sensing of properties. Residents were asked about past and present collectors on their property who might be contacted for further information. Artifacts collected in the course of survey were retained for a period of time for study and analysis. Since artifacts belong to the land owner, they were either subsequently returned for stewardship, or arrangements were made for storage until another depository was

established. The initial lot-by-lot process allowed at least some preliminary observations about the environment when no one was available for an interview. Several attempts were made at different times, days, and years to reach as many residents as possible.

Documentary sources, both primary and secondary, were sought. These included maps, journals, reports, and published and unpublished manuscripts and essays. An overview of regional history was undertaken in order to separate the different layers of history in the study area. This search provided an opportunity to meet and discuss local history with professionals and the general public.

### Findings of the Field Survey

A total of 84 of the 97 properties (86.6%) were visited during the survey. The remaining 13 were judged as inappropriate (extremely disturbed or very small) or unable to be accurately identified. No recovery of artifacts was made without first obtaining permission. Properties were found to vary in size but most tended to be long and narrow. Only a few properties consisted of large open parcels, and none were working farms. Most lots had at least some wooded areas. The land between the lake and lake road was developed for cottages, mainly for weekend use and vacations. Some properties on the peninsula, on the other side of the shoreline road, continue to be used for farming. They were not included in the survey.

We were able to contact the owners of 42 lots, which became the properties used in this study. Owners were interviewed about each lot. Of these, we obtained permission to examine 39 lots. Three owners agreed only to an interview. The objective of the interview and the survey was to determine the existence (past or present) of prehistoric and historic period artifacts and physical formations, such as depressions in the soil and man-made stone works on the property.

Prior to the interview, seven owners had artifacts and/or knowledge of archaeological importance (both prehistoric and historic). Five persons were able to provide information about other properties. Collections, when available, were examined and information was recorded. Two local collectors provided information about sites but their collections were not available for examination. The field survey revealed seven sites still containing artifacts of which three were eighteenth-century military sites. Two other sites were said to have contained military artifacts, but we were not able to find any evidence to confirm these reports.

The *field survey stage* consisted of a systematic visual inspection and scanning with a metal detector. Finds were first tagged and then their position noted on a grid map of the

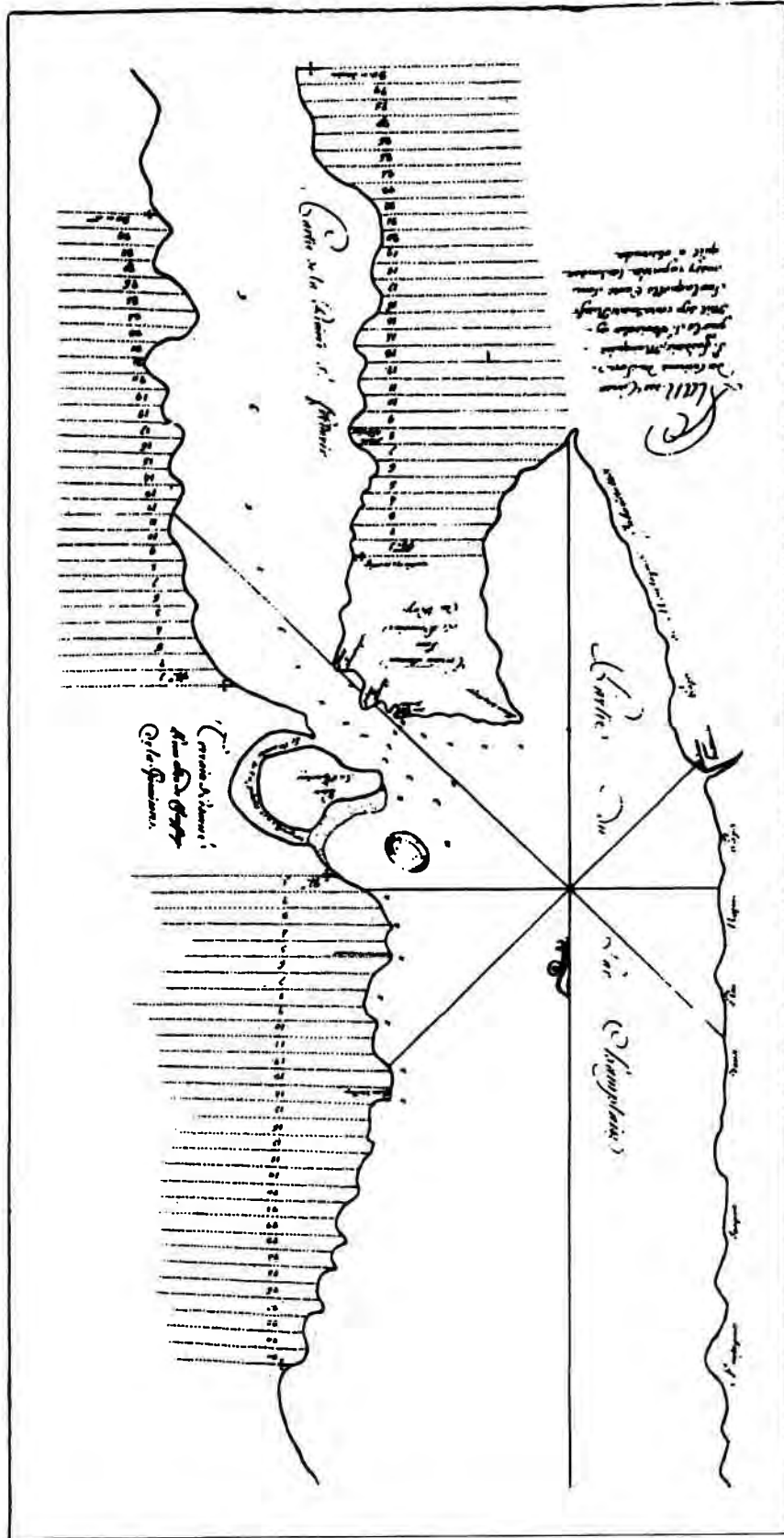
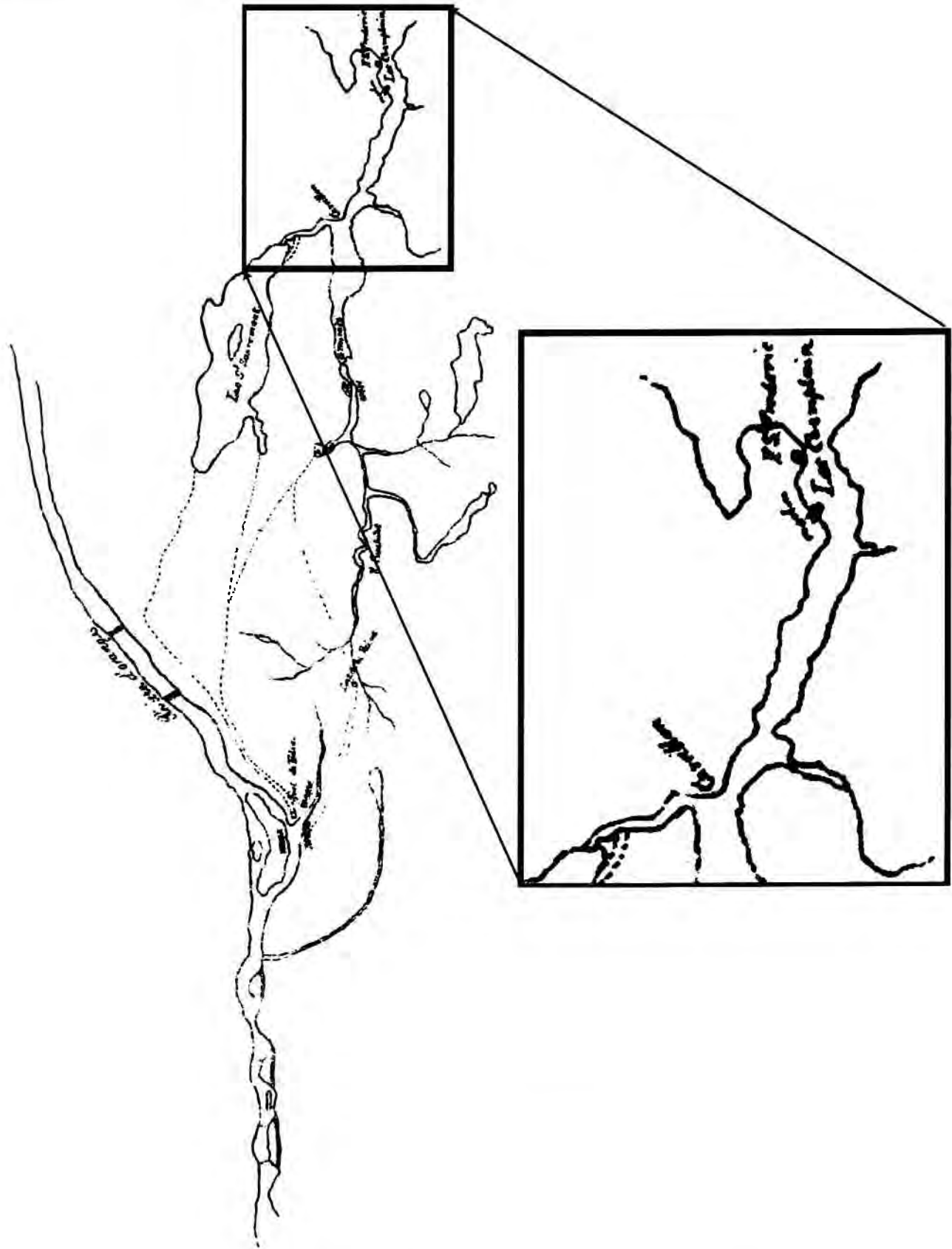


Figure 2. "Plan des terres des environs du fort Saint-Frédéric marquées par Jean-Eustache Lanouillier de Boisclerc sur laquelle carte sont aussi rapportées les sondes qu'il a observées, 1739." France, Archives des colonies, Correspondance générale: Canada, vol. 126, fol. 48. New York State Library, Maps and Manuscripts.



**Figure 3.** French Map from Tedijs-Lidius (Fort Edward) to Fort St Frederic (Crown Point) with a letter dated 17 January 1756 to Sir Thomas Robinson from Sir William Johnson. In the Public Record Office, C.O. 5 46 London, England. The enlarged section shows the presence of a redoubt in the study area and the location of Carillon, or Ticonderoga, to the south (Sullivan 1922:420).

study area. Artifacts were numbered and then either identified or described, with characteristics of context, depth, soil and the presence of other artifacts, and then bagged for later analysis. The *laboratory stage* included cleaning, analyzing, photographing, and curating the artifacts. After study and interpretation, artifacts were returned to property owners for their stewardship. In seven cases a written report was given to the owner when additional study was undertaken. Three site reports were prepared and filed with the New York State Historic Preservation Office as an outgrowth of the survey (Kingsley 2001, 2002). In the three cases in which sites were investigated, the landowners agreed to become stewards and make the finds and report available to future researchers.

Each property was examined as a unit. Areas examined included gardens, lawns, wooded areas, fields, lake shoreline, and exposed eroding embankments. Fields and lawns were examined after having been recently mowed in order to give maximum visibility of the surface for artifacts and man-made modification. Lot size varied in width and depth. Many lots extended to the lakeshore road, often being several hundred feet long. Only visibly accessible land not screened by brush, grass and trees were examined. Some properties were found to be heavily disturbed. Disturbances included leveling, construction, septic systems, gardens, and ornamental plantings. In order to determine content and boundaries, open areas (large lawn areas or hay fields) were laid out on a grid, divided into 50 ft units, and examined by having volunteers walk in parallel lines across the field approximately 12 ft apart. The exposed embankment and shoreline layers of soil were examined for evidence of artifacts, trash dumps and other deposits. Both visual examination and metal detector sensing were employed in these sweeps. Finds were first flagged and mapped on a grid to establish the extent and the boundaries of the site. Artifacts were then recovered with horizontal and vertical positions recorded and numbered, and associated information (e.g., single or with other artifacts, soil observations) recorded. Since reconnaissance was not conducted in plowed areas, visual detection was limited to artifacts exposed, either on the surface of the grass or in an eroding embankment. A metal detector was found to be invaluable in locating artifacts within the plow zone. This instrument, when used with other traditional methodology, has been found to be successful in the study of battlefield sites (Comers and Scott 1998; Sivilich 1996).

### Settlement

Settlement by the French in the area around the fort was sparse (Pell 1966; Coolidge 1979; Hamilton 1970). Following the French abandonment of Crown Point in 1759, land

was surveyed and tracts granted to those who served the British during the French and Indian Wars. In 1764 the land south of the garrison grounds of Crown Point was surveyed and a tract of 5,000 acres was granted to Major Allen Campbell (New York State Department of State, Record Series A 0272 17:163). Seven years later, in 1771, Adolphus Benzel and Anna Ulrica Benzel were granted two tracts of land on each side of the lake. The western tract was 550 acres, one mile south of the fort at Crown Point and adjacent to the Campbell Patent (New York State Department of State, Record Series A 0272 28:105; Benzel 1969:358) (Figure 4).

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, further settlement took place on the peninsula. The Murdock family owned a major portion of the eastern shoreline during the nineteenth century (Gray & Son 1876:17). By the middle of the twentieth century much of the farmland along the shoreline had been sold for recreational purposes (Figure 5).

### Revealed Evidence

Two sites, located midway along the peninsula, were found to contain lead balls of eighteenth-century firearms. These sites border the lake and are approximately 1,000 ft apart. Both locations showed disturbances from more than 250 years of farming, and each contained some archaeological evidence of habitation. The site farthest south is about 1½ mi (half a French league) from Fort St. Frederic. The site is located on a terrace along the west side of Lake Champlain. The approximate 100 ft diameter site is formed partly by a wide bay on the north and an outcropping of stone (Lapstone Point) that extends into the lake. Colonial and Indian artifacts associated with a suspected encounter were found distributed over two areas of the site. One assemblage was along the ridge of the bank above the bay and the other was inland approximately 100 ft. The latter area had been disturbed by a backhoe in the recent past. Evidence of a cellar hole had been removed by leveling and spreading. The soil within a 30 ft diameter area contained evidence of habitation from the eighteenth into the early nineteenth centuries. Pottery (stoneware, redware, creamware and pearlware), some square post molds, 16 nails (13 hand forged and 3 cut), and fragments of window glass were found by the use of test squares and shovel testing within the disturbed location of a former dwelling. A number of eighteenth-century artifacts were found scattered across the terrace, from along the edge of the embankment bordering the bay across to the disturbed area of the cellar hole. These included: lead balls (diameters/calibers of 0.681 in; 0.641 in; 0.524 in) and one with teeth marks (0.542 in diameter) from likely British and French flintlock muskets; lead scrap; a French "hawk bill"

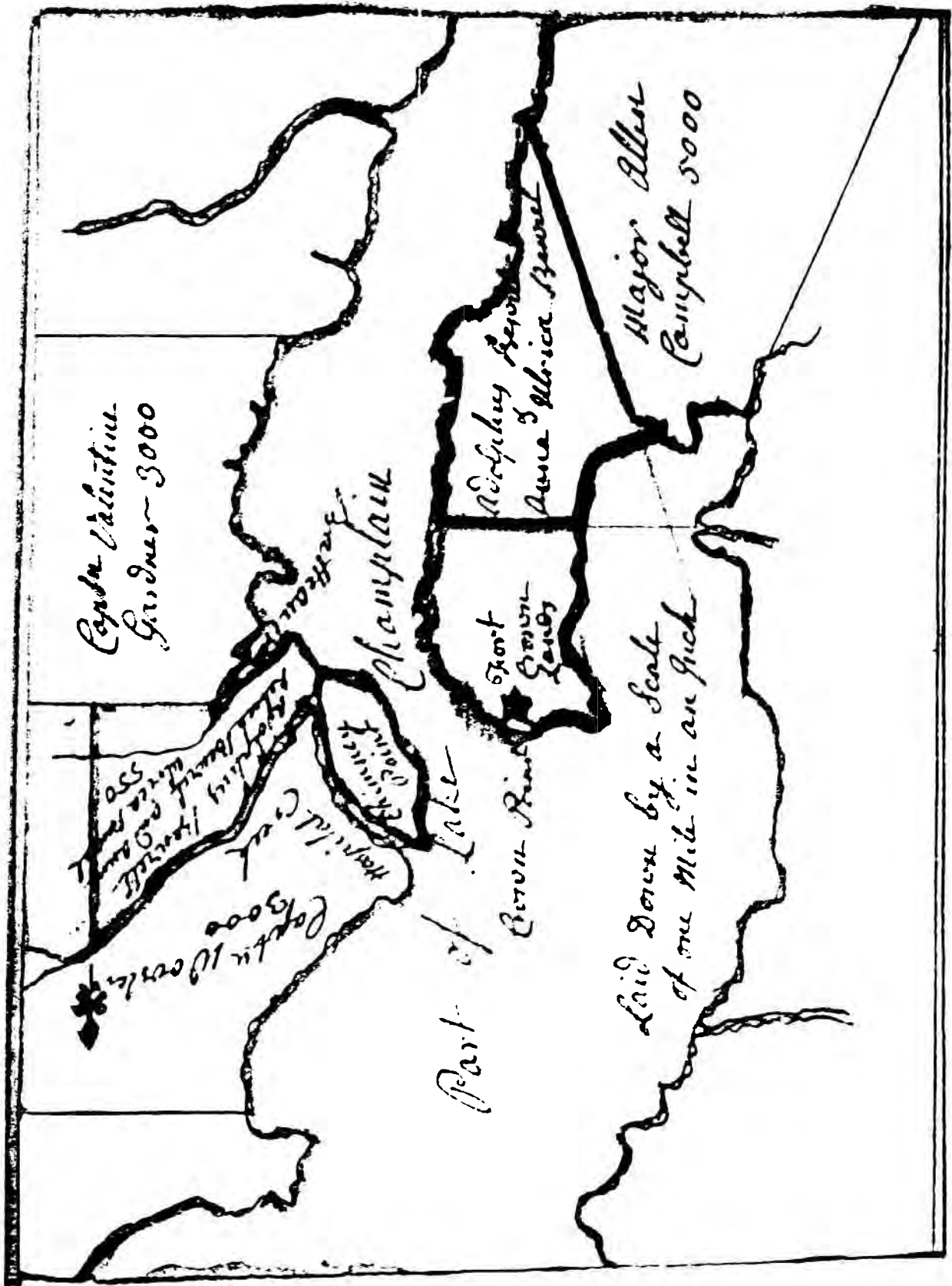


Figure 4. Map showing Benzel's tract south of the fort at Crown Point and a portion of the Allen Campbell Patent (Record Series A 0272. New York State, Department of State. Applications for Land Grants. Vol. 28:105. New York State Archives, Albany).

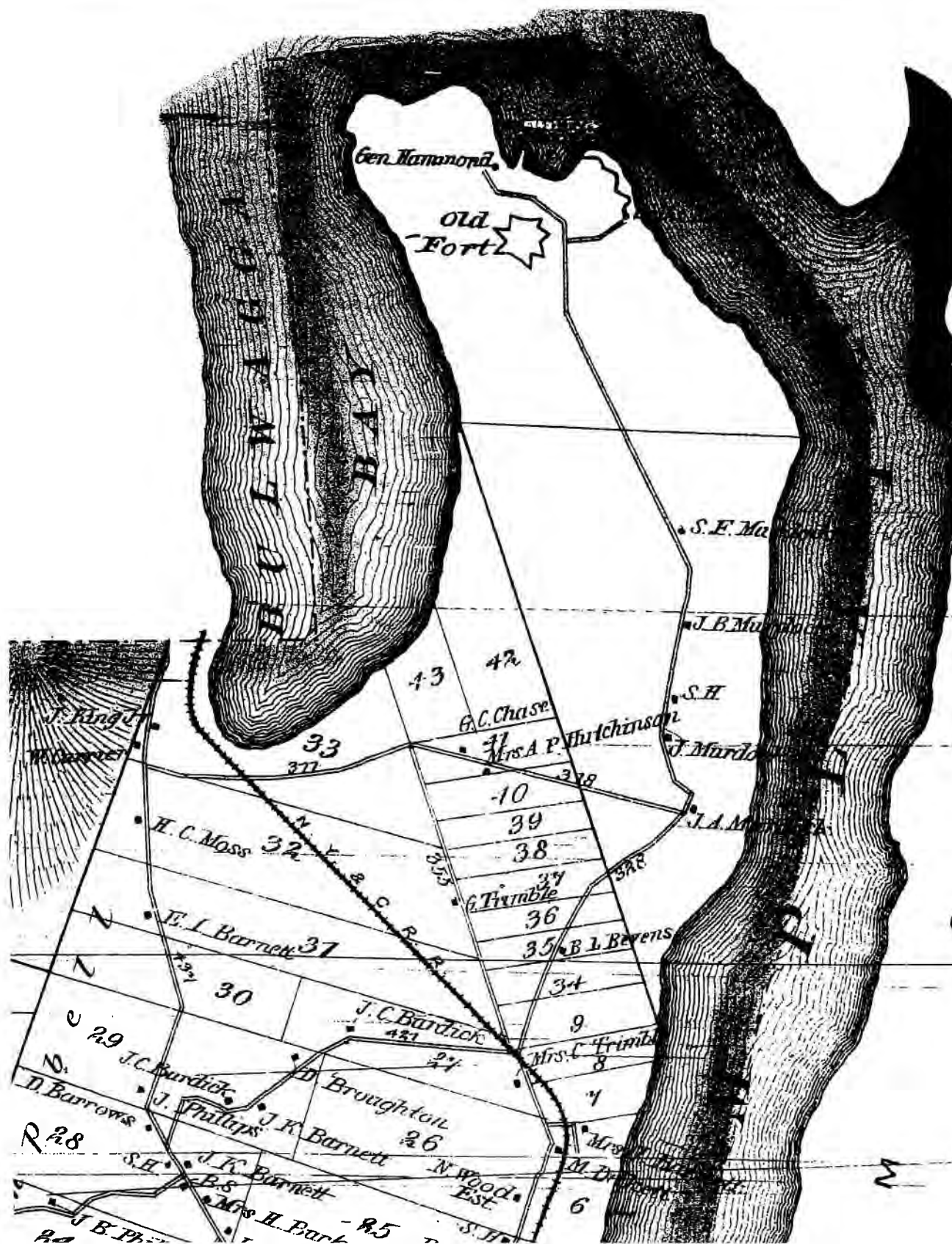


Figure 5. A section of Crown Point Township, Essex County, showing settlement in the nineteenth century.

shape clasp knife blade (dated c. 1715-60) (Stone 1974:266, 273); a French hollow brass dome button (dated c. 1726-1776) (Stone 1974: 49); two brass pins (1.25 in and 1.75 in); a section of an aqua tubular glass trade bead; a lead pendant; a gold ornament-backing post; a cast lead ornament (?) shaped like a pipe bowl; two fragments of knives; two smoking pipe bowl and stem sections with a pipe stem bore of 5/64 in (dated c. 1710-1750) (Harrington 1978:64); two chert (hard grain silica rock) flakes discarded during tool making; an iron hinge pin; and a single cast iron shot (1.136 in diameter). We also found an unidentified brass button stamped with an eight-point star design with a wavy border.

The second site, also suspected to be associated with the same engagement, is located in a field to the north of the first site. It is known by local collectors to contain numerous musket balls. Two lead balls were recovered, approximately 500 ft apart during the survey. By their size, one (0.687 in diameter) is likely British and the other (0.562 in diameter) is probably French or Indian. Twelve other artifacts were found in the plow zone layer. Among them was a case knife blade, typical of the eighteenth century. Included among the others were eight hand forged nails, two cut nails, and one fragment of window glass. Fortunately the site had not been so extensively collected over the years as to lose all evidence of past events. No previous collections from the site were available to be studied.

### Interpretation and Discussion

The shoreline settlement survey in the region of Crown Point has led to an intriguing investigation into the early history of this frontier settlement of New France. A pattern of lead musket balls, among other artifacts, was located at two archaeological sites. This discovery indicates that much of the peninsula still holds undocumented archaeological sites, crucial to interpreting and understanding the military and settlement history of the region. Systematic field survey can reveal archaeological evidence of settlement and raids made by the British and their Indian allies upon the French inhabitants in the vicinity of Fort St. Frederic on *Pointe-à-la-Chevelure*.

### Documentary Research

Four conflicts took place between the great European empires of France and Britain near the end of the seventeenth century and into the third quarter of the eighteenth century. In North America, the first three wars are referred to as King William's War (1689-1697), Queen Ann's War (1702-1713), and King George's War (1744-1748). The fourth war is popularly known as the French and Indian War

(1755-1763). The first three wars were waged primarily in Europe for control of the Continent. The fourth war, also called the Seven Years War, was more global in nature. Fort St. Frederic served as a major staging area for attacks against the British settlements to the south and east. Colonists in America were involved to only a limited degree in the first two wars. In 1745, Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts supported an attack on the French outpost at Crown Point that he recognized as a threat to British territory. He wrote Benning Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire, seeking information on needed troop strength and on the terrain at Crown Point. However the colonials were unable to organize sufficiently to attack the fort and the expedition was postponed and subsequently never undertaken (Hamilton 1970:406; Eccles 1983:150-151).

At the end of 1745, the French at Montreal sent a detachment of 21 soldiers, 105 colonists, and 37 Iroquois and Népissings, to oppose any attacks against Fort St. Frederic. In March of 1746 the garrison consisted of 99 men who were "abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions of war, with the exception of artillery" (O'Callaghan 1858: 32,36). Fort St. Frederic was itself a target of reconnaissance and an occasional hit-and-run attack by the British and their Indian allies. Entries for the years 1746 and 1747 in the "Chronology and Itinerary of Sir William Johnson" reveal British efforts to destabilize the French frontier outpost at Fort St. Frederic:

1746

- Aug. 27 Authorized to supply Indian war parties
- Aug. 28 Appointed colonel of the warriors of the Six Nations and of white parties

1747

- Apr. 3 Sent a war party to Crown Point
  - Aug. 28 Led an expedition from Mount Johnson toward Crown Point
  - Sept. 10 Returned to Mount Johnson
- [Sullivan 1921:xvii]

Two occurrences of killing and scalping of the French inhabitants by British raiding parties during King George's War are recorded (No. 319-324, in the Fort St. Frederic rectory record, 1732-1759) (Burrows n.d :27). Descriptions about the incidents can also be found in the correspondence of the time. The first incident took place on 24 July 1746. A sixteen and a half-year old, unarmed soldier was reported killed and scalped by Indians. The incident was recorded and appears as entry #319 in a handwritten, translated and unpublished document that apparently was taken from the fort's Register (Burrows n.d. :27; *Baptismal, Matrimonial*

*and Interment Registers [...] at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure (Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice, Montréal 1732-1760:59). The original register is lost; however, Joseph-André Senécal has completed a transcription and translation of the entry of a copy of the register:*

In the year One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, on the twenty fourth of the month of July, died the so called Jean Gabrielle Jean dit [also called Bosoleille [Beausoleil], soldier in the [blank] Company, sixteen years and a half of age, who was scalped by the enemy. His body was buried with the usual ceremonies of our Mother the Holy Church, in the cemetery of this Fort St. Frederic, on the day and year aforementioned.

To authenticate this act, I have signed.

Brother Alexis du Buron [Alexis Ferré du Buron, ?-1776], Recollet Priest

[Joseph-André Senécal, personal communication 2002].

Entries about this incident appear in other sources (O'Callaghan 1858:55, 35; Conlidge 1979:277). Little else is known about the circumstances of his death.

The second incident was reported to have taken place in the latter part of April 1747 on the peninsula south of the fort. This involved a skirmish between a French scouting party and Indians led by a British Provincial officer. The ambush was made under the leadership of Lieutenant Walter Butler Jr., who reported a successful encounter. Colonel Johnson, in turn, wrote to Governor George Clinton:

24th April 1747

The Party of Indians I sent out under the command of Lieut<sup>r</sup> Walter Butler Jun<sup>r</sup> against the French are returned, and have met with success, the particulars of which are as follows: They set out from Mohawk Castle the third of this instant and went to Crown Point, where they lay two days upon a hill, from whence they had a good view of the Fort; they discovered nothing except two large Canoes full of Men, that they saw go from the Fort towards Albany, and by the shouting the Men in the Canoes made as they left the Fort, it was concluded that they were going to scalp, the third day the party came down from the Hill and divided into two parties, one of which consisting of thirteen men came upon the tract of several persons going towards the Garrison, they pursued them till they go within half a mile of the Fort, when they discovered a party of the Garrison resting upon a fallen Tree, and were employed in beating and dressing some touch wood which they had found in the woods where they had been upon the patrol; our thirteen Indians took

the opportunity of approaching under a Bank; by the advantage of the Bank, they got very near the French without being discovered, and found that the Enemy consisted of twenty seven Soldiers and three Indians; our Indians fired upon them and killed three whereupon the Enemy flew to their arms and returned the fire briskly but without any execution, our Indians having loaded again gave them a second volley killed one more and wounded three, upon which the Enemy retreated, but one of their Officers brought them back to their ground again, and then they fought smartly and the Chief of our Indians was wounded through the breast and one arm and another slightly on the knee, upon this it is said our Indians enraged fought more like Devils than Men, one of our Indians run up (on observing one of the French Indians presenting his piece) within ten yards of him and discharged his piece loaded with Swan shott into his breast, upon which he fell down dead, the other two French Indians, on this, run for it; this discouraged the French so much that they all likewise fled towards the Fort, except two Officers and a Serjeant who continued fighting bravely till they all three fell; Part of our Indians in the meantime pursued those that fled, till they came within Musket shot of the Fort and say they saw nine wounded men carried into the Garrison by the others; they then returned to the place of Action, but observing a party from the Garrison coming after them, they had only time to take six scalps, the Enemy pursued them closely two days, till they came to a lake from whence a River issues that runs towards the Mohawk Castle. One of the French Officers, the Indians say was a young Men dressed in blue, with a broad Gold lace who fought with undoubted courage till he was grievously wounded, and then he called out for quarters in the Indian language; but perceiving his wounds were mortal they dispatched him; this is esteemed the galantest Action performed by the Indians since the commencement of the present War. There are several other parties of Indians going against the French, who it's hoped will met with success.

There is other partyes gone to Canada which I expect in dayly, and I shall continue sending them out the whole summer which will alarm them so in their different parts, that they won't know what to do, & I assure your LordPP<sup>s</sup>. the Indians all now begin to be in earnest & mean well, which, their actions. I hope, will even convince the people of Albany

[O'Callaghan 1855:343-344; Sullivan 1921:96; Swiggett 1933:6-7].

The following entry by the French was made on 7 May 1747, in "Journal of Occurences in Canada; 1746, 1747,"

which is entitled "Abstract, in form of a Journal of the most interesting occurrences in the Colony, in reference to military movements, and of the various intelligence received, since the departure of the ships in November, 1746" (O'Callaghan 1858:96; Coolidge, 1979:144). This journal included the period from November 1746 to 9 November 1747:

We learn by a courier just arrived from Montreal that in the last days of April a party of Mohawks and English had fallen on 21 French scouts near Fort St Frederic, and killed and scalped five of them; Sieur Laplante, an officer, had been very badly treated on that occasion, having received 7 gun shot wounds. This unfortunate occurrence was the result of too much confidence on the part of the French, who have been surprised [O'Callaghan 1858:96; Coolidge, 1979:144].

The same incident was described in a section of a letter written by M[onsieur] Millon, dated 17 July 1747. He was an Ensign and served as a Major at Fort St. Frederic:

Monseigneur,

This last twenty eight of April Monsieur de la Plante, having left with a detachment of twenty men to reconnoiter in the woods one league from the fort, was discovered, surprised and attacked by enemy Savages (at one o'clock in the evening, at 1/2 league from the fort). He was wounded with three gunshots [pellets] to his right hand. We also lost a militia officer, a soldier from the garrison and three militiamen. Another four militiamen were wounded.

[In the margin]

At Fort St. Frederic

This 17<sup>th</sup> July 1747

Your humble, most obedient and most submissive servant.

Millon

[O'Callaghan 1858:36; Burrows n.d.:27; Correspondence générale 1747:242r-243v].

The incident and deaths are recorded and appear in the register of Fort St. Frederic, transcribed and translated in entries # 320-324 (Burrows n.d.:27) and also in a copy of a copy of *Baptismal, Matrimonial and Interment Registers [...] at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure* (Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice, Montréal 1732-1760:61), transcribed and translated below by Joseph-André Senécal (personal communication, 2002)

In the year One thousand seven hundred and forty seven. on the twenty ninth of April, were buried the bodies of

Monsieur De Lahaye, a merchant from the city of Montréal, officer of the militia, Jean Poitevin, inhabitant from the Chambly River area, Antoine Durand, inhabitant of St. Ours Parish, Joseph Lajeunesse, inhabitant of L'Assomption Parish, Clermont, soldier from the Duplessis [Francois Duplessis Faber] Company, native of Laon [France], assassinated the night before by the Savages and the English, one-half league from the fort, in the area of the Bay. To authenticate this act, we have signed.

Brother Hippolyte Collet, Recollet Priest

[copy of a copy of *Baptismal, Matrimonial and Interment Registers [...] at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure* (Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice, Montréal 1732-1760:61), transcribed and translated by Joseph-André Senécal, personal communication, 2002].

### Discussion and Interpretation

The skirmish involving the French scouting party in 1747 was acknowledged by both the British and French. A comparison and an analysis of their reports show several discrepancies of date, the number and composition of those involved, and the number killed and scalped.

Butler's detailed report, written by Johnson to Clinton, states that the incident took place on 24 April at a distance of one-half mile from the fort, and involved 27 French soldiers and 3 Indians. According to Butler, the French party retreated and made a second stand. His report indicates that there were two localities where firearms were discharged.

One French report, previously cited, states that the event took place on 28 April and the other report places the attack on 29 April. According to these reports they were attacked a half league (1.38 mi) from the fort in the area of the bay. Five men were killed and scalped, and an officer with seven gun shot wounds was badly treated. The locations of the artifacts made during the survey are consistent with the distances reported by the French.

Recording or copying errors may account for differences in dates and the number of soldiers involved. The French reports do not include the presence of or losses among their Indian allies, and thus an explanation for the difference in the number of scalps. Another possibility is that more than one scalp may have been taken from a single individual. The measure for distance and location is another factor. If our study sites represent the location of this skirmish, then Butler and his Indian allies were not one-half mile from the fort. One possibility is that he underestimated the distance to the fort. Given that he was in unfamiliar territory and that reinforcements would most probably emerge from the fort, this is an understandable miscalculation. A

second explanation might be that since his information was most likely from captured maps and interrogations of French captives, he was thinking of the French league as a measure but incorrectly reported it as an English mile. Finally, it is possible that he was referring to the redoubt located at the neck of the peninsula rather than the fort itself (See Figure 3). This last hypothesis is bolstered by the presence of an area containing cut stone found a little over one-half mile from the study area, which could be remnants of the redoubt. The very prominent Bullwagga Bay, on the west side of the peninsula, is another possible location for the incident. It is also possible that these sites were the locations of other undocumented incidents.

### Conclusions

The nature of frontier warfare was brutal and effective. Surprise, ambush and the consequences of killing and scalping were successful devices used to generate terror. The number of entries recorded in the documents for King George's War (1744-1748) reveal that there were very few encounters with the loss of life on the French outpost at *Pointe-à-la-Chevelure*. On the other hand, documents reveal that numerous raids on British settlements originated from this frontier outpost. One would have to conclude that the French were successful in keeping the British in a defensive posture during this period. However, the colonists learned the lesson of guerrilla warfare during King George's War and applied it more fully in the final war with the French in North America. The exact location of this skirmish near Fort St. Frederic may never be known; however, terrain and the type of artifacts found in our survey strongly indicate that these locations are most likely those described in the historical records of the time.

Information preserved in documents, together with the archaeological evidence from our survey, offer researchers an opportunity to document and integrate evidence about historic events. Unfortunately much of the archaeological evidence of past events is rapidly being lost due to land use, collecting, and natural forces—an irreversible loss to future researchers who may desire to provide a more complete presentation of history for generations to come.

Today the ruins of the French and British forts on Crown Point serve as a visual reminder of the struggle

nearly three centuries ago. These remains are preserved and maintained by the Bureau of Historic Preservation, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP). They offer the public an opportunity to learn about and appreciate a historic military landmark. The former garrison land to the south of the forts is largely privately owned and used for agriculture and recreation. This investigation has given the residents of Crown Point an opportunity to share generously in the partnership of documentation, understanding, and preservation in a chapter of the peninsula's history.

### Acknowledgements

We would like to express our thanks to the many property owners along the Crown Point shoreline of Lake Champlain who cooperated in making this survey possible and those property owners who gave permission for rescue excavation when and where indicated. Our appreciation is extended to Dr. Paul Huey, Scientist (Archaeology), NYSOPRHP, who kindly examined the artifacts from the sites, and William Farrara, Site Manager, Fort Crown Point Historic Site, for making documents that are located at the state site accessible. Also our thanks to Joseph-André Sénécal, Director of University of Vermont Canadian Studies Program, for providing documents and translations, and for the research grant. Further information on the Fort St. Frederic settlement will be found in his forthcoming book, entitled *Pointe-à-la-Chevelure in New France, 1740-1759*. We would like to acknowledge and express our appreciation to: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Daniels and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irwin, of Crown Point, for their hospitality during the survey; to Mrs. Joan Hunston, Crown Point Town Historian, for her interest and support; and to Linda Woods, Town Clerk and Dale French, Town Supervisor, for their assistance with interpreting property records and maps. We wish to thank the volunteers from Schenectady County Community College, Continuing Education, Community Archaeology Program (CAP), who assisted in the field and lab work stages, namely Eric Schnitzer, Richard Cohen, Ken Rohling, and Terry Scheuer. We also appreciated the participation of regional volunteers Larry French, James Rowe, Jr., and Edwin Weiss. Both Jean Alexander and David Manthey provided very helpful critiques and manuscript editing, for which we are most appreciative.

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# The Reconnaissance of the Twombly Landing Site, Alpine, New Jersey: A Retrospective

Edward J. Kaeser, Metropolitan Chapter, NYSAA

*The development of the Archaic and Woodland periods' cultural horizons of southern New York State was undoubtedly the product of numerous streams of cultural influence. It can be assumed that, through the eons, most Amerindian groups who entered the region came by way of the Hudson River. River travel would undoubtedly be the easiest and most expedient method of this cultural exchange. Besides the cultural material carried by those moving into a new territory, technical skills would also be transported. If contact was made with resident groups, a counter-transmittal of traits was possible.*

*During the 1960s, six shell midden sites located on the Hudson's eastern shore were archaeologically investigated. One of these, the Kettle Rock Site at Croton Point, was dated  $5863 \pm 200$  (Y 1315) or 3900 B.C. (Brennan 1968: 11). The inference is strong that the shell midden sites were all occupied during the same Archaic period and would yield a similar  $C^{14}$  series of dates. It was of interest to me to search out a site located on the opposite western shore of the river, and if possible,  $C^{14}$  date its period of occupation. The comparison of diagnostic traits from the sites located on both sides of the river might disclose a continuum of a cultural tradition, and determine if certain diagnostic cultural material traits were absent, or underwent significant change over time and space. The Hudson River might be revealed as a significant barrier to east-west travelers and their cultural baggage.*

## Introduction

In the early 1960s, I accompanied a collector to an archaeological site located within the Palisade Park area of New Jersey. Our access to the site was by a steeply inclined path that wound its way along the cliff face overlooking the Hudson River's western shore. The uphill climb of approximately one mile from the Alpine Landing Boat Basin parking area, and the concealed location of the site, made the likelihood of its discovery by anyone else seem remote. Nearing the crest of the hillside, only by close observation could an abandoned, slightly depressed and weed-covered branch of the path be seen to run into a fairly level wooded terrace. Apparently, this spur of the trail had not been in use

for a period of time—long enough for brush growth to nearly obliterate it. A visual survey of the site surface showed the area had been visited recently by persons other than occasional Boy Scout campers. A random scatter of holes leap-frogged diagonally across the approximate center of the site. This disturbance bore the stamp of a pothunter's search for the most productive area of collectible artifacts. The sole evidence of prehistoric use of the site was a mounded pile of whole and fragmented oyster shells mixed in a yellow-grey colored earth matrix spilling over the site's eastern face. Free of weeds and fallen leaves, the surface of the heap did not look as though it had weathered the centuries. Adjacent to the mounded midden heap, a depression showed where the contents of the spoil piles had originated. At the hollow's edge were several clusters of stone flakes presumably recovered from the midden; these were no doubt considered of no value to the digger and discarded. This disturbed shell midden pile was recognized as a distinct feature, considering the effort involved in carrying shellfish from a river oyster bed, then climbing the near vertical hill face—the equivalent of climbing a ten-story building while burdened with the weight of unopened oysters. Many shell middens that line the Hudson's shore, are almost devoid of cultural artifacts, suggesting the general practice of removing the meat and discarding the shells before returning to a first terrace camp site above high water level.

My informant noted that another individual, also known as an avid collector, had dug at this site and recovered upwards of 700 projectile points and ground stone implements, one of which was a slate semi-lunar knife. This statement seemed extravagant, there being no surface evidence of an extensive excavation anywhere in the site area. If this claim had any veracity however, a formal excavation would preserve a valuable site that I believed was destined for destruction.

Prior to contemplating the introduction of the Twombly Landing Site to a responsible group who could man such an archaeological effort and meet the requirements of the Palisades Park Commission, a preliminary test was thought necessary to determine the site's approximate lateral dimensions and possibly recover a collection of artifactual materials representative of the site's prehistoric occupation. A

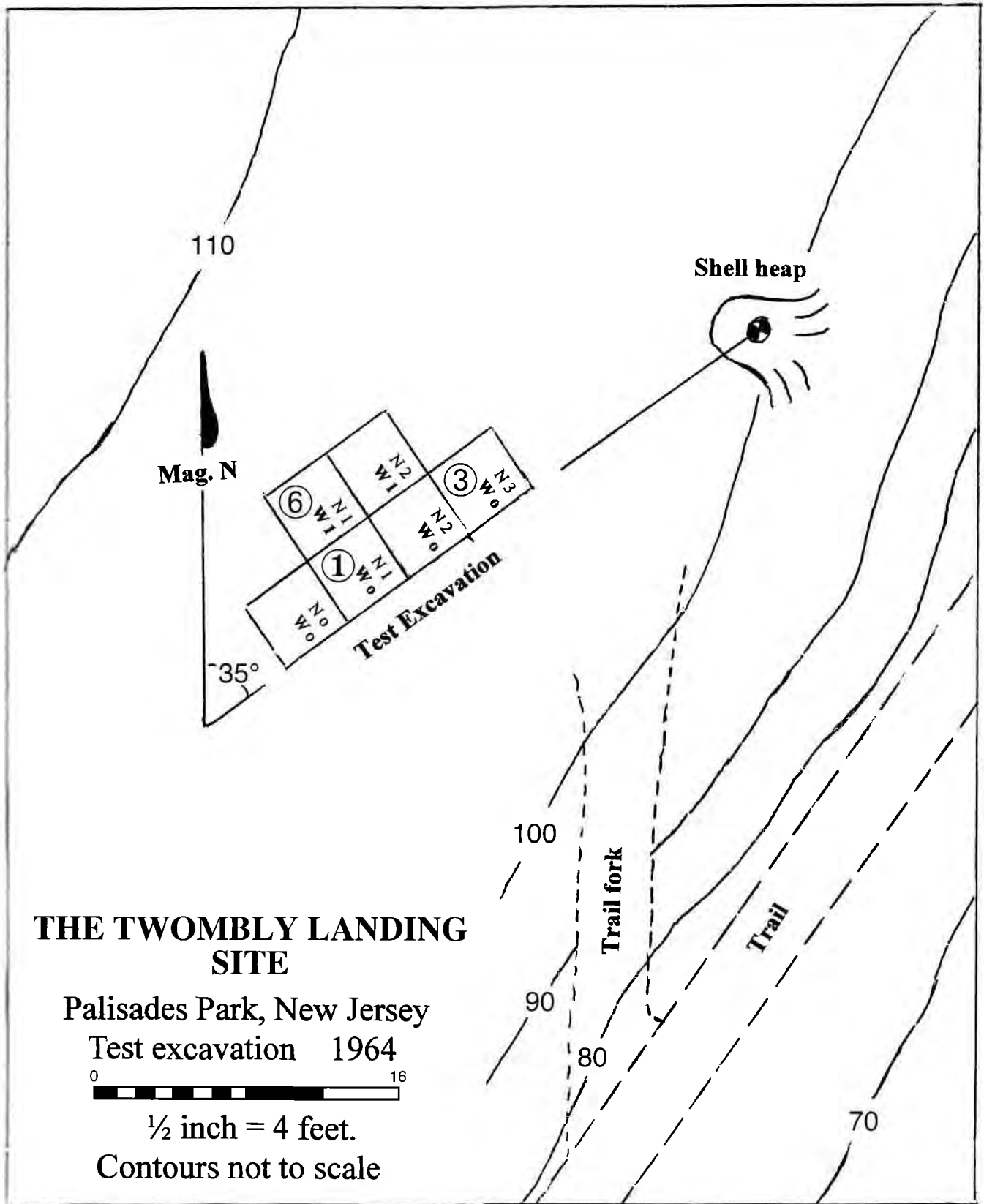


Figure 1. Twombly Landing Site map showing test excavation grid and locus

grid of six, 4 ft by 4 ft squares was laid out in the autumn of 1964 within what was estimated to be the terrace's south-eastern undisturbed area (Figure 1). The first square's south-eastern corner designated Square NO/WO, measured 30 ft from the approximate center of the disturbed shell midden mound which served as a temporary datum point. Utilizing a grid of 4 ft squares allowed adequate time for one individual to excavate two squares completely, backfill them, and conceal the disturbance with surface duff within a five or six hour day period. A preliminary three day excavation conducted by the writer produced what was considered a representative sample collection of the site's surviving material culture remains.

**1964 Excavation: Method and Interpretation**

A thin brown colored forest surface duff was removed by shovel disclosing a homogeneous appearing stratum of fine-grained, yellow colored clay-like earth devoid of shell. The total depth of the stratum was not ascertained. Artifactual recoveries were randomly distributed within the top 10 in of this stratum. Some artifacts clustered laterally within an area measuring less than 3 ft in diameter. A total of 94 projectile points, 31 point fragments, 6 heavy tools (including a full grooved axe), 38 drilling, scraping and cutting tools, 29 lanceolate and 26 trianguloid projectile point blanks, 4 bone items and 31 potsherds were recovered within an excavated area of less than 100 sq ft. The concentrated large number of cultural material recoveries indicated some type of intensive or specialized activity. If the site could be formally excavated, the opportunity to salvage an extensive collection of diagnostic artifacts could be predicted. Whether this locus indicated the site of a shelter or work area could not be determined. No clear habitation horizon or lithic workshop scatter was distinguished within the excavation. If a substantial shelter had existed, the structure's organically-stained, earth filled postmolds would have been distinct in the light colored subsoil. Lacking any radical soil color or textural change that might denote a stratigraphic sequence of artifact deposition or cultural horizon, each square was excavated by trowel an additional 6 in to insure that stone-lined hearths, cooking pits, or a concentration of lithic waste flakes indicating a work area were not overlooked. In some obscure manner, either by soil creep from the adjacent uphill slope, or through prehistoric human or animal disturbance, cultural material components ranging from the Archaic to the Woodland periods were intermixed in the excavated grid. Clustered boulders in close proximity to the site might have served as shelters, and if occupied, the scatter of their artifacts might have contributed to the cultural material mix.

At the time of the writer's excavation, only a general

morphological terminology was available to describe the various style categories of projectile points, such as stemmed or lanceolate in blade or basal shape. If possible, the identity and source of the lithic material used in the points' manufacture were also noted. The lack of any recorded comparative, regional, or morphological influence on the styles of the majority of the points examined at the time of this early research effort precluded determinations of whether they had been produced and utilized regionally or locally, or carried into this area by some migrating group. Not until two decades after my reconnaissance of the site and its formal excavation were completed, was a projectile point typology developed with some degree of confidence by those familiar with the local material culture sequences (see Brennan as cited in Fogelman 1988).

With a tangible Twombly Landing Site artifact collection in hand, and obligated to transform the raw archaeology to evaluate its archaeological significance.

Richard  
n Valley  
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o the site

**Test Excavation Artifact Recoveries**

*Lithics*

Identified Projectile Points\*

Twombly Full Stemmed	Fig. 2: 1, 2	26
Twombly Side Notched	Fig. 2: 3, 4	22
Twombly Spirate (Bared)	Fig. 2: 5	1
Taconic Pinched Stem	Fig. 2: 6, 7	7
Taconic Nobby Stem	Fig. 2: 8, 9	4
Taconic Square Stem	Fig. 2: 10, 11	11
Spirate Triangle	Fig. 2: 12, 13	3
Triangle (untyped)	Fig. 2: 14	5
Pentagonal (untyped)	Fig. 2: 15	2
Lanceolate (untyped)	Fig. 2: 16	4
Ovoids (untyped)	Fig. 2: 17, 18, 19	9

\*Projectile point typology (Fogelman 1988)

Projectile Point Fragments

Tips	—	21
Bases	—	6
Blades	—	4

Tools

Drill on Spirate Triangle Point	Fig. 2: 20, 21	2
Steep Edge Scraper	Fig. 2: 22	29
Shaft Scraper	Fig. 2: 23	1
Flake Knives	Fig. 2: 2, 4	4
Full Grooved Axe	Fig. 3: 1	1

## Tools (continued)

Roller Pestle fragment	Fig. 3: 2	1
Unidentified Spike-like Implement	Fig. 3: 3	1
Netsinker	Fig. 3: 4	1
Ovoid Pebble Hammer Stones	Fig. 3: 5, 6	2

## Ceramics

	Temper	Fig. No.	No.
Modified Vinette, body frag.	Fine grit	Fig. 4: 1	1
Rim, Incised, collar frag.	Fine grit	Fig. 4: 2	1
Rim, Punctate and Vertical Incised	Fine grit	—	1
Exterior Cord Marked, body frag.	Fine grit	—	7
Exterior Combed, body frag.	Fine grit	—	3
Plain, body frag.	Fine grit	—	18

## Bone

Ulna Awl	Fig. 4: 3	1
Awl, distal end frag.	Fig. 4: 4	1
Antler Flaking Tool, distal end frag.	Fig. 4: 5	1
Antler Flaking Tool, proximal end frag.	Fig. 4: 6	1

Soil samples from grid squares N1/W0, N3/W0, and N1/W1 were pH tested and indicated a value of 6.3. Bone will ordinarily not be preserved in soil having a pH (hydrogen ion value) of 6.3 or less. A pH value of 7.0 is neutral; values above 7.0 indicate basic or alkaline soils; those below 7.0 are acid. Other than burned specimens, or if found within a concentrated shell matrix, the acidity measured within the excavated squares suggested little probability of bone survival. Mindful of the soil acidity and the absence of shell in the midden that might elevate alkalinity, the splinter awl and antler flaking tool fragments were surprise discoveries.

The small size of the recovered potsherds (none larger than 2 in in diameter and none exceeding 1/4 in in thickness) limited specific vessel typological identification. Even the single sherd identified as modified Vinette, is uncertain, in that it does not show the typical vertical exterior and horizontal interior cord-wrapped paddle impressions identifying the classic Vinette 1 type or modifications. Both interior and exterior sherd impressions are horizontally cord-wrapped paddle impressed. Sherd thickness (2/16 in) did not indicate coil construction. Paste is hard and fine-grain grit tempered. Aside from this single, questionably identified cord marked specimen, the ceramic collection appears to typify the characteristics of some pottery types manufactured during the transition from the Late Middle Woodland to the Final Woodland period in coastal New York. The modest sample of potsherds recovered in the test grid, and those recorded by the subsequent formal excavation collection, suggest a short stay by a small Late Woodland period group.

## 1965 Excavation and Interpretation

A subsequent excavation of the Twombly Landing Site was begun in September 1965, directed by Louis A. Brennan and members of the Center for Hudson Valley Archaeology and Prehistory based at Briarcliff College, Westchester County, New York. A grant for <sup>14</sup>C dating and other expenses was provided by the Ottinger Foundation. Other than one visit to the site during excavation, the writer carried out no further on-site visits, laboratory observations of artifact recoveries, or communication with those participating in the Twombly Landing research effort. It is gratifying indeed, to realize that the Twombly Landing Site, although vandalized, was found to be mostly intact, and was not to become another irrevocably lost New York State archaeological site. Of most significance, an account of its prehistoric record was published, providing insights into the life of a newly recognized Archaic period cultural group who made their home in the lower Hudson Valley.

The late Louis A. Brennan published his analysis and interpretation of the Twombly Landing Site's temporal and cultural phenomena in this journal (Brennan 1968:11-28). He expanded the catalog of lithic traits attributable to the Taconic tradition, and extended the geographic area in which

second salinity-shellfish producing period in the lower Hudson at 4737 B.P. (corrected to 5661 B.P.) or a millennium later than the first such climax at 5863 B.P. (corrected to 7208 B.P.). This second was the last such climax, after which oyster favoring conditions were sporadic and short. The point type characteristic of this second period was the stemmed Taconic Tradition, contemporary with the Vosburg of the upper valley. The probability is that the people of the Taconic Tradition had lived in the oyster-producing environment for a long time and had shifted with it as the sea rose and moved the environment further into the valley. The pattern of prehistory of Long Island and the lower Hudson is much more likely to have been set by people from the east, pushed in by the rising sea, people who had early Archaic affiliations with the south, than by the hunters from the spruce-birch zone in the north [Brennan 1968: 27].

It is my belief that the ultimate problem to be solved will be to consider if the Twombly Landing Site is part of a local enclave with comparable affinities recorded for the six additional Hudson River sites (Brennan 1968: 11), demonstrating a reliance on seafood. The temporal and cultural

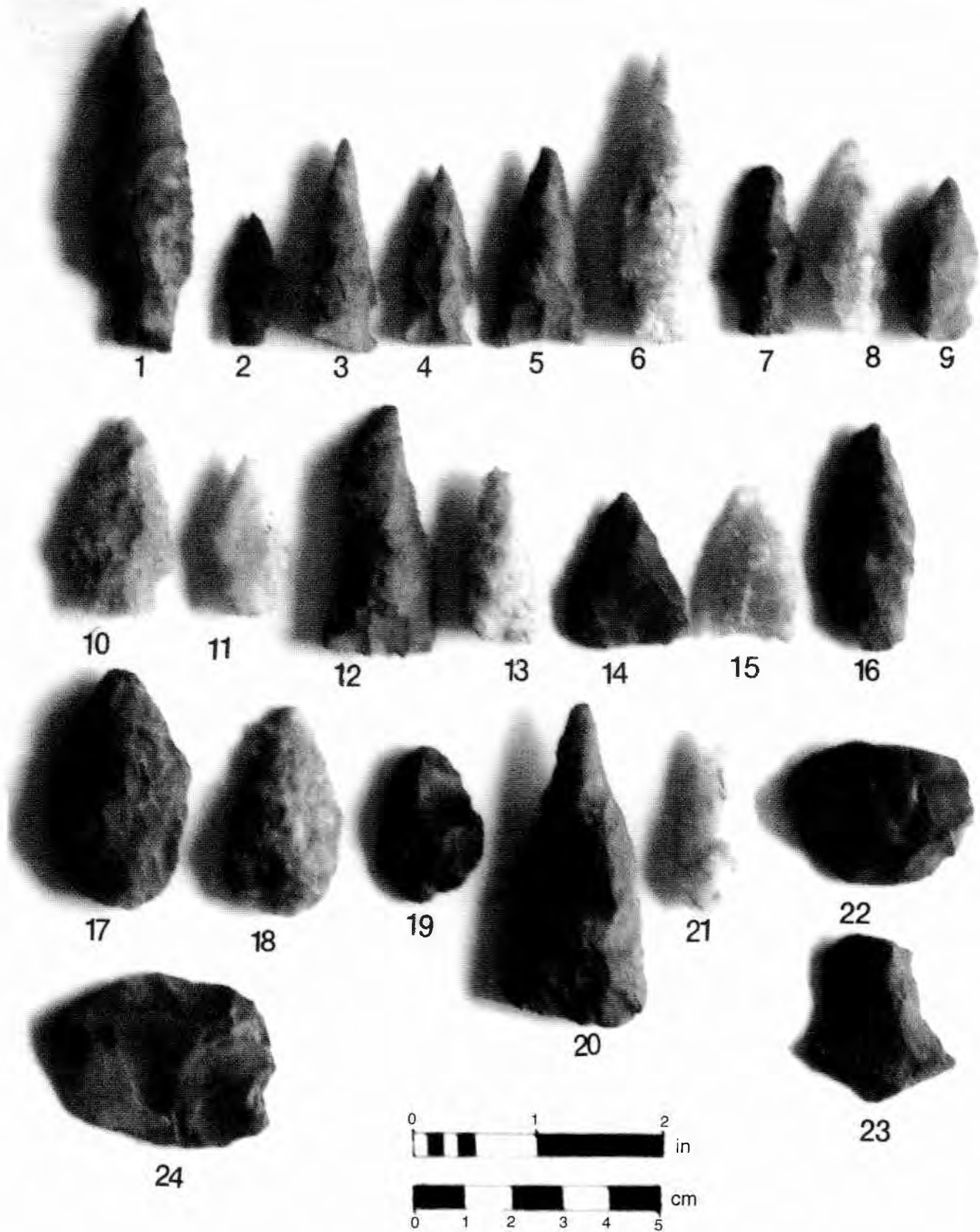


Figure 2. Twombly Landing Site. 1-16, projectile points; 17-19, biface ovoids; 20, 21, drills; 22, 23, scrapers; 24, cutting tool.

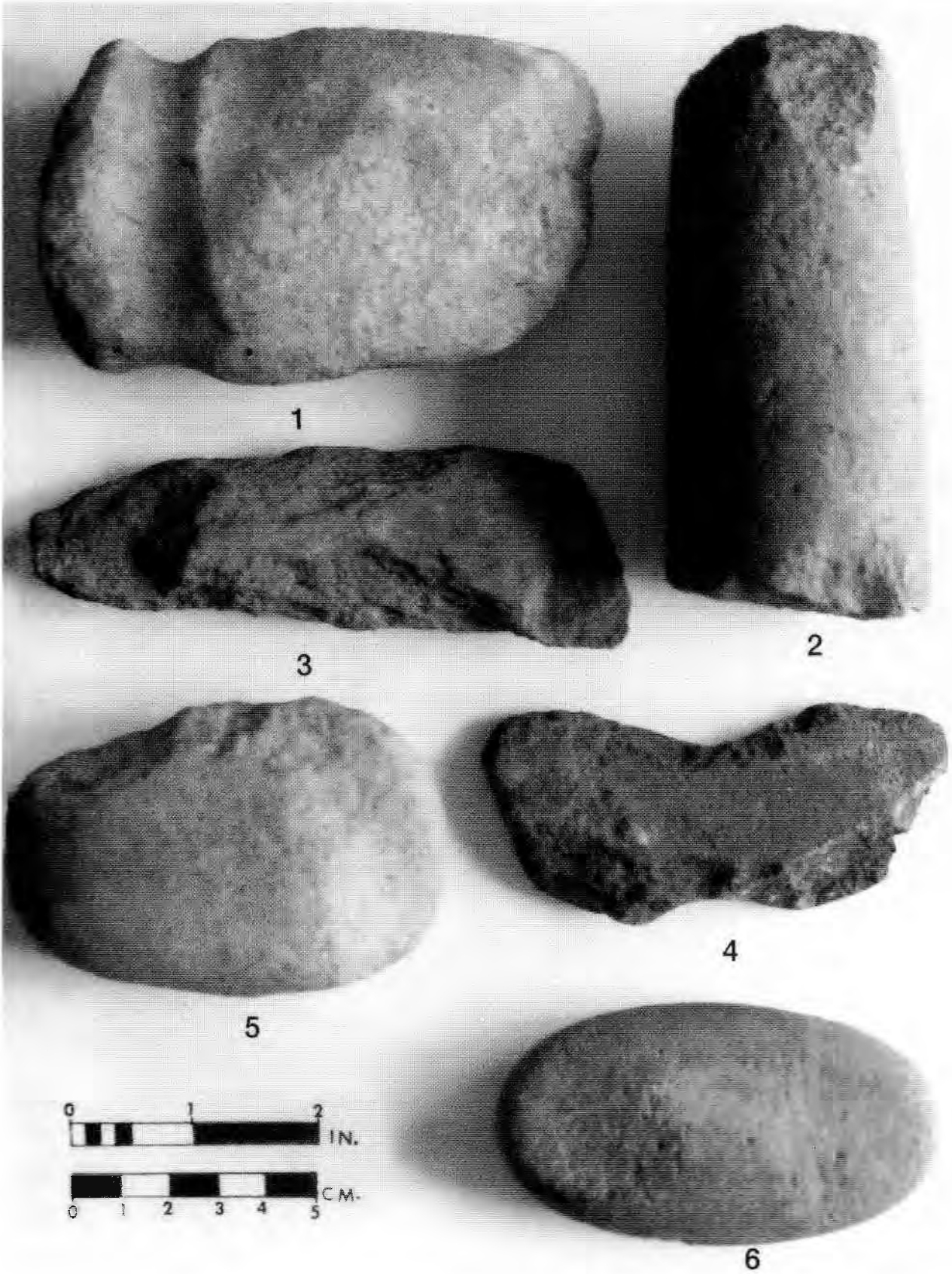
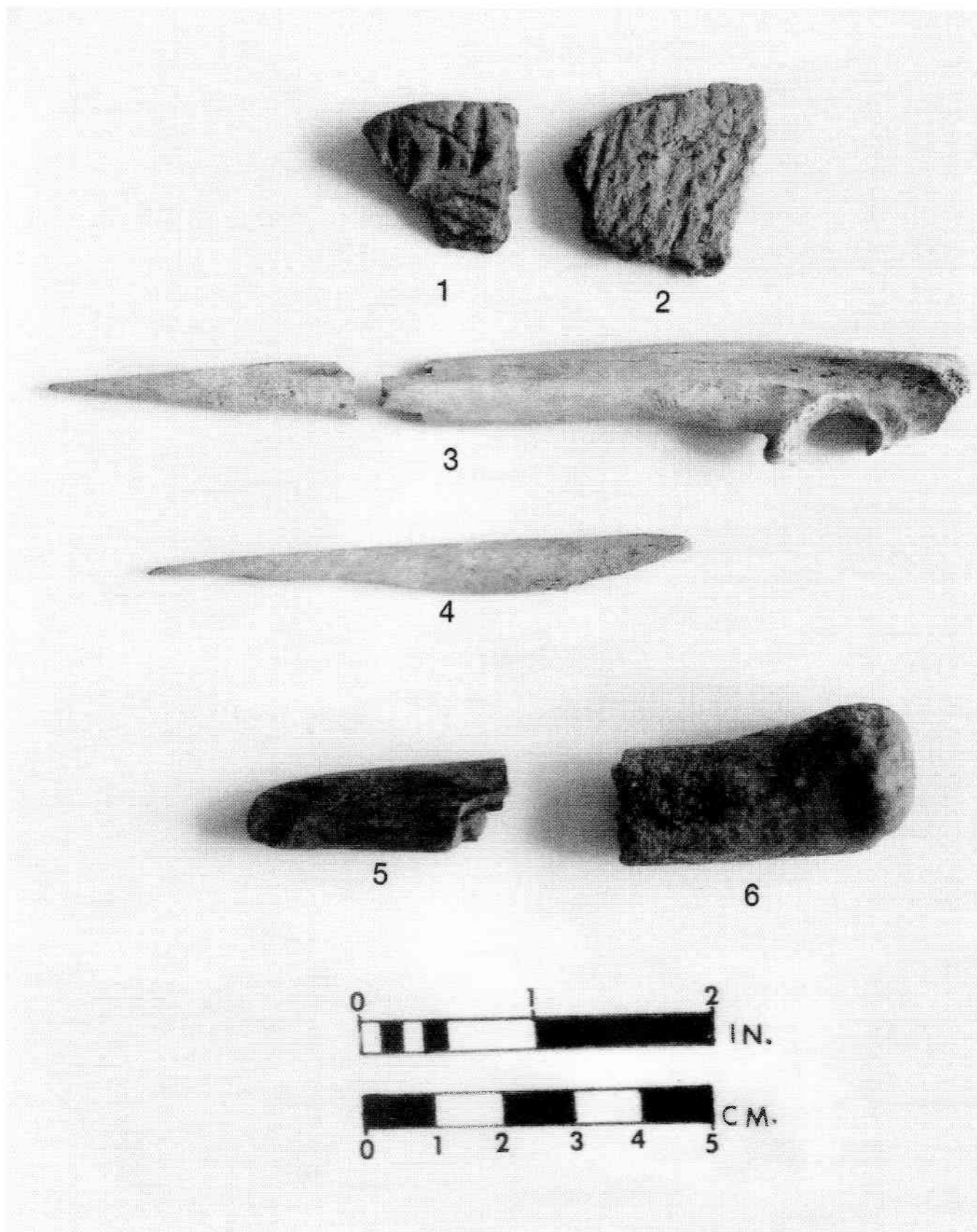


Figure 3. Twanbly Landing Site. 1, full grooved axe; 2, roller pestle; 3, spike; 4, netsinker; 5-6, pebble hammers



**Figure 4.** Twombly Landing Site. 1, incised rim sherd; 2, possible modified Vinette body sherd; 3, ulna awl; 4, bone splinter awl; 5, antler flaker-distal end; 6, antler flaker proximal end.

... recovered from the Hudson River sites and Twombly ... are great resources capable of spurring continued ... in our knowledge of the region's prehistoric occu-

#### Acknowledgements

For more than a decade of our mutual interest in the prehis- ... of the Amerindians of southern New York State. I knew ... Brennan as a concerned teacher of the neophyte, and in ... process he gained a substantial alumnus. He was Editor ... of *The Bulletin* of the New York State Archaeological Asso- ... and of most significance to me, a fellow advocate of ... "archaeology" and the recording of finds. The innova- ... meetings and lectures he presented at annual New York ... State Archaeological Association meetings often motivated ... professional and avocational researcher to high spirited ... Louis A. Brennan's work on Hudson Valley sites had ... authority born of decades of continuous obser- ... His passing left a broad gap in the advancement of ... knowledge he had gained and contributed through ... archaeological research.

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No. 42:11-28.
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R.d. 1, Box 240, Turbotville, Pa. 17772.

## BOOK REVIEW

*The Archaeology of New York City from the Paleo-Indian to Contact Periods.*

Scott F. Kostiw 2003. SFK Publishing, Plainsboro, New Jersey. iv + 103 pp., ISBN 0-9722348-0-2.

Reviewed by David J. Bernstein, SUNY-Stony Brook

Despite working in the urbanized Northeast for over twenty-five years, I never cease to be astounded by the richness of the prehistoric record that is buried beneath the vast New York metropolis. This self-published catalog of selected artifacts from a number of collections (some well known and others illustrated for the first time) attests to the antiquity (probably over 10,000 years) of the Native American presence in what are now the five boroughs of the city. While no new insights into the lifeways of the first residents of New York are offered, the 37 artifact photographs (most show multiple pieces) that form the core of the volume are an addition to the local record of the city's prehistoric past.

Among the illustrations in *The Archaeology of New York City from the Paleo-Indian to Contact Periods* are the following:

1. A number of the plates are reproductions of illustrations that originally appeared in early twentieth-century publications. Among these are four plates (1-3, 26) showing artifacts (mostly projectile points) from Staten Island that originally appeared in reports authored by Alanson B. Skinner (1909, 1915a, 1915b, 1919).

2. A large number of specimens from the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences are illustrated. Most of the pieces are said to be from sites located along the Arthur Kill (e.g., a fluted point from the Smoking Point site).

3. "Selected Paleo-Indian artifacts from New Jersey" are depicted in Plate 5.

4. Well over one-half of the plates show artifacts from the Anderson-Sainz collection, that were recovered at sites (e.g., Travis Avenue, Arlington A, Old Place, Richmond Hill, Totenville) on Staten Island. Some of these materials are known from Ritchie and Funk's discussions of the prehistory of Staten Island (Ritchie 1969; Ritchie and Funk 1971).

5. Approximately 20% of the plates contain pictures of projectile points from the Bayside Site in northern Queens that are now stored at the Bayside Historical Society. Notable among these is a locally rare bifur-

cate-base form.

6. Lithic artifacts (projectile points and a rough stone "celt") from the Robert Apuzzo collection appear in eight of the plates. All of the pieces are from the Bronx.

Unfortunately, little in the way of excavation and provenience information is provided for most of the artifacts that appear in the photographs. A few pieces are identified by site (e.g., Rossville), some by borough (e.g., Bronx) or state (e.g., New Jersey), and others by region (e.g., southern New England). In several cases, an attempt is made to identify the source for the stone used to make the artifact based on its visual properties (e.g., "jasper" from Pennsylvania). Each illustrated artifact (in the majority of cases a projectile point) is assigned a typological label (Rossville, Snook Kill, Sylvan, Bare Island, Levanna, etc.) based on one of the traditional regional schemes, such as Ritchie (1969, 1971), Funk (1976), or Kinsey (1972). Pictures of artifacts from New York City are sometimes presented alongside pieces from elsewhere in the eastern United States (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, southern New England, so the reader is cautioned to pay close attention to the plate headings when studying the photographs.

In addition to the artifact photographs, there are 38 pages of discussion of local culture history, the bulk of which involves artifact "types" and what their presence at selected New York sites might tell us about the movement and influence of various peoples in prehistoric times. Most of this discussion is not, regrettably, placed within the context of modern archaeological research on the mid-Atlantic and southern New England coasts. For this reason, interested students of New York archaeology are advised to pick up a copy of *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City* by Anne-Marie Cantwell and Diana diZerega Wall (2001). This award-winning volume is the definitive work on the prehistoric and historic archaeology of New York City and is an ideal source for both professionals and students. I assign *Unearthing Gotham* for my course in local archaeology and I also routinely use it to assist me in my own research on New York prehistory. Researchers and students may find that the photographs in the Kostiw publication are a nice accompaniment to the exceptional synthesis authored by Cantwell and Wall.

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2001 *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
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1976 *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. New York State Museum Memoir 22. State University of New York, Albany.
- Kinsey, W. Fred, III (editor)  
1972 *Archaeology in the Upper Delaware Valley*. Anthropological Series 2. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.
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1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.  
1971 *A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points*. New York State Museum Bulletin Number 384. State University of New York, Albany.
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1971 Evidence for Early Archaic Occupations on Staten Island. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 41(3):45-61.
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1909 Archaeology of the New York Coastal Algonkin. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* 3:213-235.  
1915a *The Indians of Manhattan Island and Vicinity*. American Museum of Natural History, Science Guide No. 41.  
1915b Chronological Relations of Coastal Algonquian Culture. *Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists*, pp. 52-58. Washington D.C.  
1919 *Exploration of Aboriginal Sites at Throgs Neck and Clasons Point, New York City*. Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation 5(4).

## In Memoriam

### William N. Fenton (1908-2005)

On June 17, 2005, William N. Fenton passed away at the age of 96. Although born in New Rochelle, New York, he had family roots in southwestern New York, midway between the Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca Nation reservations. Thus, he became associated with the Iroquois from an early age. He received his B.A. from Dartmouth College in 1931 and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Yale University in 1937. His life-long commitment to the Iroquois people and their welfare, and to scholarly research on their history and traditional culture are of singular significance. He was considered the preeminent authority on the history of Iroquois ceremonial, social, political, and material culture, and his extensive publications on these subjects assure the preservation of that knowledge for future generations (see Selected List of Publications below).

Dr. Fenton began his career in anthropology as a Community Worker at the Tonawanda Reservation for the U.S. Indian Field Service (1935-1937). Other appointments have included teaching anthropology at St. Lawrence University and the University of Buffalo, Senior Ethnologist at the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Director of the New York State Museum (1954-1968), Research Professor (1968-74) at SUNY/Albany, and Distinguished Professor at SUNY Albany (1974-1979).

In the course of these various endeavors, he amassed a wide circle of friends and colleagues—both Native and non-Native—who will remember him with fondness and respect. He was particularly proud of his adoption by the Seneca Hawk clan at Allegany Reservation. He will also be remembered as one of the co-organizers of the Annual Red House Conferences on Iroquois Research at Allegany State Park, starting in 1945 and continuing to this day in Rensselaerville, N.Y.

Although not an archaeologist, William Fenton's ethnological work has had a significant influence on most archaeological interpretations of New York State native prehistory. Many archaeologists utilize his concept of "upstreaming" which involves working gradually backward in time from present-day or historically-known cultural practices to earlier patterns of behavior. One article frequently cited by archaeologists, "Northern Iroquois Culture Patterns," was published in the *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol.15, published by the Smithsonian in 1978 (see Selected list of Publications below). He also co-authored an article with Elisabeth Tooker on "The Mohawk" in the same Smithsonian volume. More recent works include *The False Faces of the Iroquois* (1987), *The Great Law and the Long-*

Photograph courtesy of Elizabeth Fenton Snyder.

*house: A Political History of the Iroquois Confederacy* (1998), and *The Little Water Society of the Senecas* (2002). He was often sought to review archaeological papers and monographs, such as the "Bulletin of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology" in *American Anthropologist* (1934); the "Roebuck Village in Ontario" in *American Antiquity* (1941); "Flintlocks of the Iroquois" in *Antiquity* (1944); "St. Marie I Site in Ontario" in *American Anthropologist* (1950). Other comments, reports, and discussions of archaeological matters related to the Iroquois can be found in the *Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, and he wrote an obituary for archaeologist Marian E. White in *American Anthropologist* (1976).

William Fenton was the recipient of many honors and titles, among them, the Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research, the 50th Anniversary Award of the Conference on Iroquois Research, and the Wilbur Cross Medal from the Yale Graduate School. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Museum of the American Indian before it merged with Smithsonian and a Fellow of the Rochester

Museum and Science Center. He was always interested in ethnological and archaeological exhibits, particularly one featuring the paintings of Ernest Smith, a Seneca artist, that opened in the Rochester Museum in 1976. One of his greatest contributions, his early recordings of Seneca music, ceremonies, and language, at a time when they were beginning to fade from many people's memories, are preserved for posterity in the U.S. Library of Congress (1942).

William Fenton's wife Olive died in 1986. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, and several grandchildren.

Martha L. Sempowski  
Charles F. Hayes III

**Selected List of Publications  
by William N. Fenton**

- 1947 (With Martha Champion Huot) Seneca Songs from Coldspring Longhouse, by Chauncey Johnny John and Albert Jones [Program Notes]. *Library of Congress, Archives of American Folksong*, Album 17. Washington.
- 1950 The Roll Call of the Iroquois Chiefs: A Study of a Mnemonic Cane from the Six Nations Reserve. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 111 (15):1-73. Washington D.C.
- Review of Excavation of Sts. Marie I, by Kenneth E. Kidd. *American Anthropologist* 52(2): 265.
- 1971 The New York State Wampum Collection: The Case for the Integrity of Cultural Treasures. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 115(6): 437-61. Philadelphia.
- 1976 [Obituary] Marian E. White (1921-1975). *American Anthropologist*, 78(4): 891-92.
- 1978 Northern Iroquoian Culture Patterns. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, 296-321. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15. William C. Sturtevant, gen. ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
- Mohawk. (With Elisabeth Tooker) In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, 466-80. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15. William C. Sturtevant, gen. ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
- 1987 *The False Faces of the Iroquois*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- (With Charles T. Gehring and William A. Starna.) The Tawagonshi Treaty of 1613: the Final Chapter. *New York History*: 373-393.
- 1989 Return of Eleven Wampum Belts to the Six Nations Confederacy on Grand River, Canada. *Ethnohistory* 36: 392-410.
- 1996 Review of Lewis H. Morgan on Iroquois Material Culture by Elisabeth Tooker. *American Indian Art Magazine*: 21 (2): 94-95.
- 1998 *The Great Law and the Longhouse: a Political History of the Iroquois Confederacy*. The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 2002 *The Little Water Society of the Senecas*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1934 [Review of] Bulletin of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. *American Anthropologist*, n.s., 36(3): 464-65.
- 1936 *An Outline of Seneca Ceremonies at Coldspring Longhouse*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 9. New Haven, CT. (Reprinted: Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven, CT., 1970.
- 1940 Problems Arising from the Historic Northeastern Position of the Iroquois. In *Essays in Historical Anthropology of North America*. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 100, 159-251. Washington.
- 1941 Reviews of Roebuck Prehistoric Village Site, Grenville County, Ontario, by William J. Wintemberg. *American Antiquity* 6(3): 290-94.
- 1942 Songs from the Iroquois Longhouse. Program Notes for an Album of American Indian Music from the Eastern Woodlands. *Smithsonian Institution Publication 3691*. Washington.
- (Recorder and Editor) Songs from the Iroquois Longhouse. *Folk Music of the United States, Archive of Folk Song*, Album 6. Washington: Library of Congress.
- 1944 Review of Flintlocks of the Iroquois, 1620-1687, by Joseph R. Mayer. *Antiquity* 9(4): 459-60.
- 1945 Reviews of *Towards an Iroquois Material Culture. The Iroquois: A Study in Cultural Evolution*, by Frank G. Speck; and *Iroquois Crafts*, by Carrie A. Lyford. *American Anthropologist*, n.s., 48(3): 427-30.

**Donald G. Cameron (1926-2005)**

Donald Gordon Cameron, long time Morgan Chapter member, passed away on October 6, 2005 in Lima, New York. Born in Detroit, Michigan on December 12, 1926, Donald's family moved to Rochester, New York, when he was still an infant. His formative years in the city were spent looking forward to summers on a farm located in Lima, New York, which the family had purchased in the Spring of 1936. It was there that he discovered his first arrowhead at age nine. He found it on what was to become known as the Cameron Site which was entirely located on the property. This early contact Iroquois village dated to the late 1500s and it is where, years later, Donald was to build his own home.

Don joined the U.S. Navy at age 17 and later re-enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps. After his military service, he worked at Eastman Kodak Company as a design engineer in the preliminary development department, retiring in 1983. In his retirement, he and wife Sharon enjoyed traveling to such places as England, Scotland, Spain, Morocco, and Mexico.

His interest in early Native American sites eventually led to his meeting with Charles Wray who also had similar interests in the western New York area. In 1948 the two of them formed a partnership lasting until Wray's death in 1985. Their numerous projects concentrated primarily on Monroe, Livingston, and Ontario counties. In 1978 they devised a unique plan for the placement of over 50,000 artifacts at the Rochester Museum & Science Center. This collection is now housed in the Rochester Museum under the auspices of the Rock Foundation, a private foundation dedicated to preserving regional collections, and is particularly strong in seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century artifacts. Cultures Primitive was another project which they developed and included, among other things, a kit which provided 35mm slide programs illustrating the artifacts from the numerous sites which they had discovered and excavated.

A Life Member and former Trustee of the Morgan Chapter, Donald is survived by his wife Sharon, sons Rodney and Stephen, and brother Kenneth. Those of us fortunate enough to have been associated with Don will remember him as a very active avocational archaeologist who reveled, not only in the discovery of early Native American sites and their placement in the story of early people, but also the interpretation and human meaning that the artifacts revealed. He was well known to many individuals engaged in western New York archaeology and his enthusiastic interest and knowledge of local Seneca sites was boundless.

*Robert J. Gorall*



Photograph courtesy of Sharon Cameron.

# NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ADIRONDACK CHAPTER - QUEENSBURY  
AURINGER-SEELEY CHAPTER - SARATOGA SPRINGS  
WILLIAM M. BEAUCHAMP CHAPTER - SYRACUSE  
CHENANGO CHAPTER - NORWICH  
FREDERICK M. HOUGHTON CHAPTER - BUFFALO  
INCORPORATED LONG ISLAND CHAPTER - SOUTHOLD  
LOUIS A. BRENNAN/LOWER HUDSON CHAPTER-KOTONAH  
METROPOLITAN CHAPTER - NEW YORK CITY  
MID-HUDSON CHAPTER - REDHOOK  
LEWIS HENRY MORGAN CHAPTER - ROCHESTER  
INCORPORATED ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER -MIDDLETOWN  
INCORPORATED UPPER SUSQUEHANNA CHAPTER - OTEGO  
THOUSAND ISLANDS CHAPTER - PHILADELPHIA  
TRIPLE CITIES CHAPTER - BINGHAMTON  
VAN EPPS-HARTLEY CHAPTER - FONDA

**Minutes of the General Business Meeting  
NYSAA 89<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting  
Ramada Inn, Watertown, NY  
May 6, 2005  
(Approved December 2005)**

## Opening:

NYSAA President Louise Basa called to order the regular meeting of the General Business meeting at 7:45 pm on May 6, 2005.

## Present:

### Officers Present:

*President*, Louise Basa; *Vice-president* Marie-Lorraine Pipes; *Corresponding Secretary*, J. William Bouchard; *Recording Secretary*, Lori Blair; and *Treasurer*, Carolyn Weatherwax.

### Chapter Roll Call:

*Present*: Adirondack, Auringer-Seelye, William M. Beauchamp, Chenango, Frederick M. Houghton, Lewis Henry Morgan, Incorporated Orange County, Incorporated Upper Susquehanna, Thousand Islands, Triple Cities, Van Epps-Hartley.

*Absent*: Long Island, Louis A. Brennan/Lower Hudson, Metropolitan and Mid-Hudson.

### Committees:

*Publications*—Bill Engelbrecht  
*Finance*—Fred Stevens  
*Program*—Jack and Diane Coates  
*Membership*—Carolyn Weatherwax  
*Awards*—Peter Pratt

## A. Reports of the Officers

**President:** No formal report. Louise stated that nominations are open for the election of officers for 2006-2008 for *President*, *Vice-President*, *Treasurer*, *Corresponding Secretary*, and *Recording Secretary*. Martha Sempowski is the Committee Chair. Louise announced this will be her last year as President.

- Bart Cucchiarra is no longer able to maintain the website and listserv.
- There will be at least one interim meeting of the Executive Committee.

**Vice-President:** No report.

**Treasurer:** Report on File.

- Made some money on the CDs (certificates of deposit).
- Made money of the CDRom.
- Membership is down.
- Sissie Pipes stated that we recovered almost all of the \$5,000.00 spent on the CDRom (\$4,540).

**Corresponding Secretary:** Report on File.

**Recording Secretary:** Report on File and in *The Bulletin*. Sissie Pipes noted that the minutes should not be published in *The Bulletin* until they are approved. Could either be through Executive Committee and then Listserv.

- The minutes of the 88<sup>th</sup> annual meeting were approved.

## B. Report of the Committees

### 1. Nominations—Martha Sempowski.

- Forming a committee—hasn't met yet. January 1, 2006 is the deadline for nominations.
- Dr. Sohrweide, Dale Knapp and Dolores Elliott are other members of the committee.
- Best way to get in touch with Martha is through email. Bill Bouchard will send contact information out to the membership.

### 2. Awards and Fellowships—Peter Pratt

- They had a very satisfactory meeting and will report on it at the banquet.

### 3. Chapters and Membership—Carolyn Weatherwax

- Met in Albany following last year's meeting. Working on a new membership brochure but was put on hold. The work will resume.

### 4. Publications—William Engelbrecht

- As of April, 97 CD Roms were sold. Just about broke even. Not that many sold to NYSAA members, so there is a special conference price of \$35.00.
- David Starbuck included the order form in the CNEHA Spring newsletter.
- Bill Engelbrecht has done a lot of research and contacting about the CD.
- Penelope Drooker will check with the NYSM store about putting CD Rom in.
- Louise Basa asked for volunteer to assist Bill Engelbrecht with the sale of the CD Rom and stressed the need for more involvement NYSAA-wide with the sale.

### Back Issues

- Still some interest in back issues of *The Bulletin*; all referrals are back to the RMSC.

### *The Bulletin*—Martha Sempowski

- Looking for articles for the next issue (#121). They should be sent to Charlie Hayes.

### 5. Finance—Fred Stevens—On file

- The two CDs held at the Adirondack Trust Bank came due (earning 2%). The drop in membership is a serious issue. He suggests we put together a budget.
- Sissie Pipes stated that the sale of back issues

amounted to \$2411—we won't have that next year so the money problem is grievous.

- Louise Basa stated the money from the CD Rom will go into the Publications Fund for some other publication.

### 6. Legislative—Francis McCashion

- Fran is no longer interested in chairing this committee so need a Legislative Chairperson.
- Doug Mackey noted some recent legislative activity concerning Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It is currently under "attack." Some representatives are trying to change the National Register (not eligible properties) so that landowner objection would preclude listing and the need for investigation. He suggested writing to our representatives in the Legislature.
- Louise Basa asked if there is an interest for NYSAA to send a letter as a group in addition to chapter or individuals.
- Motion made by Sherene Baugher and 2<sup>nd</sup> by Fran McCashion to charge the Legislative Committee to send a letter to the appropriate parties. Voted and passed.

### 7. Library—Ellen Barcel—no report

### 8. Program for 2006—Incorporated Orange County—Richard Havilcek

The 90th Meeting of the NYSAA will be hosted by the Orange County Chapter. The meeting will be held May 5-7, 2006 at the Hudson Valley Resort and Spa in Ellenville, New York. [Later changed to April 28-30].

## Special Appointees

### ESAF Liaison—Tim Abel—on file

71st meeting, Nov. 2004 in Midland Ontario (Huron)

72nd meeting, Nov 9-13, 2005, Williamsburg, VA

73rd meeting, probably in Sturbridge, MA (MAS is hosting)

75th meeting in 2008—Tim would like to see it back in NY

### NYAC Liaison—Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Will present a report under new business.

### Ethics—no report

**ASPI—Ann Morton—on file**

- Arrowhead Road is under the Archeological Conservancy.
- Revised the ASPI brochure—please review the draft.
- Working on presentation for planners etc. The first draft of the power point presentation is available for comment.
- ASPI needs more people to help.
- Louise Basa asked that the NYSAA (state) officers receive a copy of the power point presentation.

**Funk Foundation**

- Consists of NYSAA, NYAC, NYSM liaison, Funk family member (Al Funk) and a member at large.
- The new NYSAA representative to the foundation is Wayne Lenig.
- They are in their third round of grants; two grants are completed and two more just about awarded.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**Website**

- Some volunteers are needed to set up a new site. One area of concern is maintenance and update.
- Ann Morton volunteered to take care of the list-serve with assistance from Doug Mackey. She will arrange to get the list from Bart C. and get in touch with Doug.
- Motion by Bill Bouchard, 2<sup>nd</sup> by Vicky Jayne for NYSAA to authorize the president to spend up to \$400 to set up a website. Voted and passed.

**NYAC/Archaeology Season**

- Nina Versaggi is the new president of NYAC.
- Ann Morton is the new treasurer.
- NYAC has changed procedures for student awards; nominations are in Spring and awards in Fall.
- Receive an honorary corresponding membership in NYAC and they agree to submit a paper for review for publication.
- Archaeology season posters will be sent to each chapter based on membership. Secretaries are asked to distribute. On the poster will be a website that will present events between May and October. Information must be submitted to be included on the website—use the form and submit. Copies of the poster will also be sent to public schools.

**State Archeologist—Christina Riehl**

- Working with the State Attorney General's office in removing from Ebay the sale of artifacts from NYS sites.
- Putting together a resource list for NYS archeology—especially for teachers.
- Very busy answering inquiries.

**New Chapter**

- Motion by Bill Bouchard, 2<sup>nd</sup> by Delores Elliott that the members of NYSAA approve the formation of the Finger Lakes Chapter of the NYSAA. Voted and Passed Unanimously.
- Sherene Baugher gave a brief introduction. They meet every month.
- Kurt Jordan reported that they have 13 members-12 of which are new to NYSAA.

**NYSOPRHP—Douglas Mackey**

- Doug gave a summary of OPRHP's activities of the past year. They have prepared an addendum to the Standards. ORPHP recently purchased a copy of the CDROM. In 2004 they reviewed 6,605 new projects and so far in 2005 they have reviewed 2290 new projects. 475 new sites have been added to the statewide inventory—400 reported as a result of cultural resource management projects and 75 by others.

**Looting Resolution—Ellis McDowell-Loudan**

- Ellie presented a resolution that already exists pertaining to collecting on State lands.
- NYAC asked her to expand on the resolution to include private lands. NYAC passed such a resolution to be sent to certain metal-detecting organizations.
- Motion by Ellis McDowell-Loudan and 2<sup>nd</sup> by Dolores Elliott for NYSAA to pass a similar resolution. Passed.

**Future Meetings**

- 2006—to be hosted by the Orange County Chapter.
- Request was made for host chapters for 2007 and 2008.

**Adjournment:**

Meeting adjourned at 9:55pm.

Respectfully submitted, Lori J. Blair, *Recording Secretary.*

# Past and Present NYSAA Award Recipients

## The Achievement Award

- Charles M. Knoll (1958)
- Louis A. Brennan (1960)
- William A. Ritchie (1962)
- Donald M. Lenig (1963)
- Thomas Grassmann O.F.M. (1970)
- Paul L. Weinman (1971)
- Robert E. Funk (1977, 1994)
- Peter P. Pratt (1980)
- Herbert C. Kraft (1989)
- Lorraine P. Saunders (1999)
- Martha L. Sempowski (1999)
- William E. Engelbrecht (2004)

## Fellows of the Association

- Monte Bennett
- James W. Bradley
- Louis A. Brennan
- William S. Cornwell
- Dolores N. Elliott
- William E. Engelbrecht
- Lois M. Feister
- Stuart J. Fiedel
- Charles L. Fisher
- Robert E. Funk
- Thomas Grassmann O.F.M.
- Alfred K. Guthe
- Gilbert W. Hagerty
- Charles F. Hayes III
- Franklin J. Hesse
- John D. Holland
- Richard E. Hosbach
- Paul R. Huey
- R. Arthur Johnson
- Edward J. Kaiser
- Herbert C. Kraft
- Roy Latham
- Lucianne Lavin
- Donald J. Lenig
- Wayne Lenig
- Edward J. Lenik
- Julius Lopez
- Ellis E. McDowell-Loudan
- Richard L. McCarthy
- Mary Ann Niemczyk
- James F. Pendergast
- Peter P. Pratt
- Robert Ricklis
- William A. Ritchie
- Bruce E. Rippeteau
- Donald A. Rumrill
- Bert Salwen
- Lorraine P. Saunders
- Harold Secor
- Martha L. Sempowski
- Dean R. Snow
- David R. Starbuck
- David W. Steadman
- Audrey J. Sublett
- James A. Tuck
- Stanley G. Vanderlaan
- Paul L. Weinman
- Thomas P. Weinman
- Marian E. White
- Theodore Whitney
- Charles F. Wray
- Gordon K. Wright

## Theodore Whitney Commendation

- Gordon C. DeAngelo (1998)
- Charles F. Hayes III (1999)

## Certificate of Merit

- Tim Abel
- Thomas Amorosi
- Roger Ashton
- Charles A. Bello
- Monte Bennett
- Daniel M. Barber
- Malcolm Booth
- James W. Bradley
- Ralph Brown
- Art Carver
- William Davis
- Gordon De Angelo
- Robert DeOrio
- Harold R. Decker
- Elizabeth M. Dumont
- Lewis Dumont
- William F. Ehlers
- Dolores N. Elliott
- Garry A. Elliot
- Lois M. Feister
- John Ferguson
- Robert E. Funk
- Joan H. Geismar
- Stanford J. Gibson
- Gwyneth Gillette
- Robert J. Gorall
- R. Michael Gramly
- George R. Hamell
- Elaine Herald
- Franklin J. Hesse
- Richard E. Hosbach
- Paul R. Huey
- Vicky B. Jayne
- Dale Knapp
- Albert D. La France
- Kingston Lerner
- John R. Lee CSB
- Edward J. Lenik
- William D. Lipe
- Kelly Lounsberr
- Adrian O. Mandzy
- John H. McCashion
- Ellis E. McDowell-Loudan
- Dawn McMahon
- Jay McMahon
- Ann Morton
- Brian L. Nagel
- Robert Navias
- Annette Nohe
- Alton J. Parker
- Marie-Lorraine Pipes
- Marjorie K. Pratt
- Peter P. Pratt
- Louis Raymond
- Beulah Rice
- William H. Rice
- Saul Ritterman
- Lucy Sanders
- William Sandy
- Barbara Scully
- Harold Secor
- Annette Silver
- Gregory Schrweide
- Mead Stapler
- David W. Steadman
- Marilyn C. Stewart
- Kevin Storms
- Tyree Tanner
- Donald Thompson
- Neal L. Trubowitz
- Justin A. Tubiolo
- George Van Sickle
- Charles E. Vandrei
- James P. Walsh
- George R. Walters
- Alvin Wanzer
- Beth Wellman
- Henry P. Wemple
- Roberta Wingerson
- Stanley H. Wisniewski

• known deceased