

103rd Annual Conference

New York State Archaeological Association
PROGRAM and ABSTRACTS

April 26th, 27th & 28th, 2019

HOLIDAY INN JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK

Hosted by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter



Winter in the Valley of the Mohawk, L.F. Tantillo, 1994

New York State Archaeological Association Officers

Lisa Anselmi - President
David Moyer - Vice President
Gail Merian - Secretary
Ann Morton - Treasurer

Ven Epps-Hartley Chapter Officers

John Vidulich - President
Wayne Lenig - Vice President
Sarah Vidulich - Secretary
Tom Anderson - Treasurer

103rd Annual Meeting Planning Committee

Tom Anderson
Diana Carter
Charlene Lenig
Wayne Lenig
Laura Linder
Jon Lothrop
Christina Rieth
Fred Stevens
John Vidulich
Sarah Vidulich

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Mr. Len Tantillo for graciously allowing us to reproduce his painting, "*Winter in the Valley of the Mohawk*," published in *Visions of New York State: The Historical Paintings of L.F. Tantillo*, by Len Tantillo, Shawangunk Press, 1996.

Donors

Wayne & Charlene Lenig
Ann Morton
Fred Stevens
New York Archaeological Council

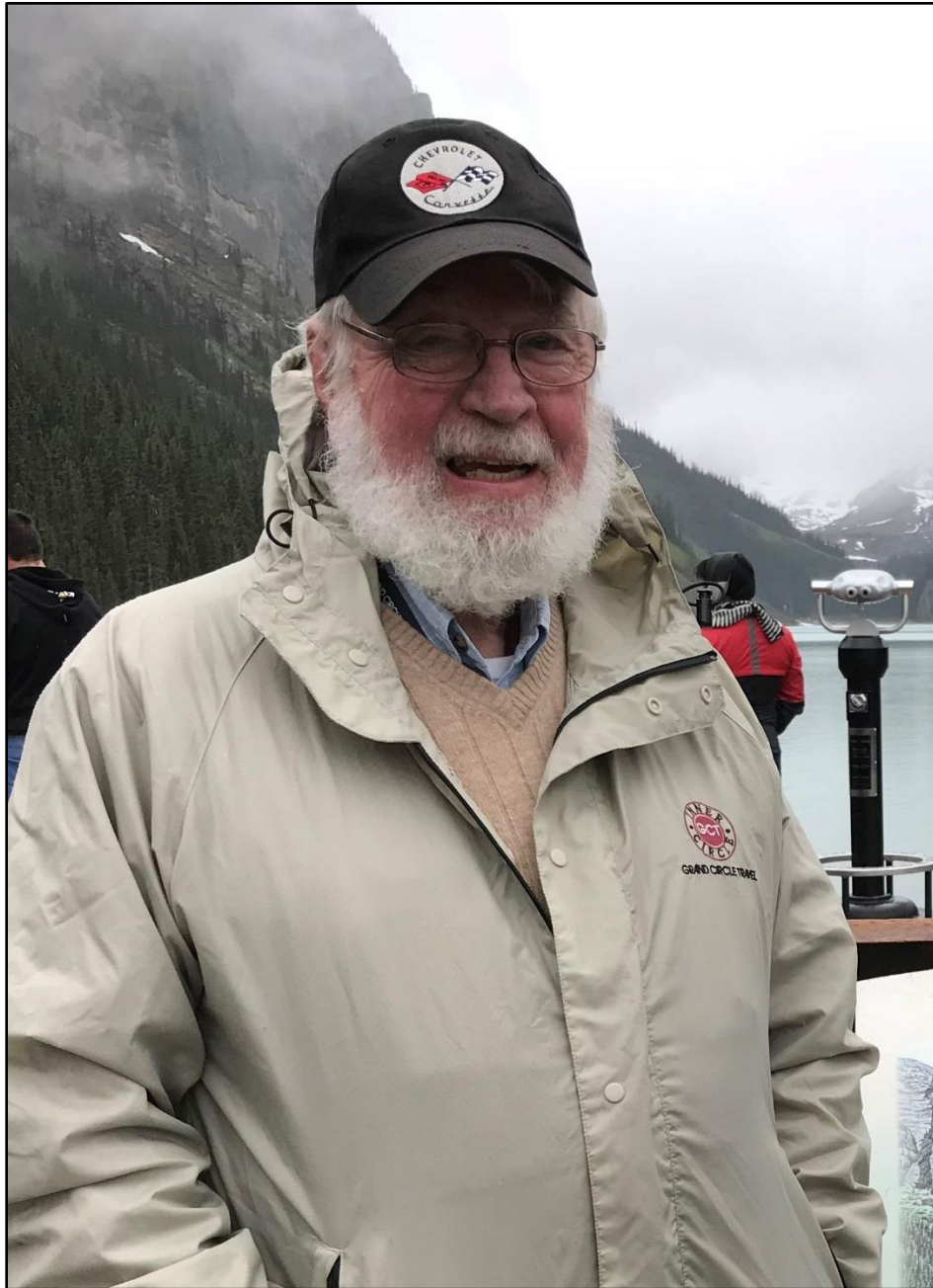
Sponsors

Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.
SUNY-Schenectady County Community College
University at Binghamton/Masters in Public
Archaeology
Birchwood Archaeological Services, Inc.
Roland B. Hill Memorial Museum of Archaeology
Iroquois Indian Museum
Susquehanna River Archaeological Center
EDR Environmental Design & Research
The First Reformed Church of Schenectady

Printing

The First Reformed Church of Schenectady
8 North Church Street
Schenectady, NY

Dedication



Joseph E. McEvoy, Jr.
1941-2019

~A Remembrance by Paul R. Huey~
Appears on Page 25 of this Program

Friday
April 26, 2019

10:00 A.M. New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) Board Meeting:
Board Room

1:00 P.M. Conference Registration Table Opens - Hotel Lobby

NYAC General Meeting – Adirondack Room (A)

Book Room Opens – VIP Room

1:30 P.M. **Tour of Fort Johnson**

Please assemble in hotel lobby, by entrance. The tour will begin by private vehicle. The caravan will travel south about 6 miles on Rte. 67 to the intersection with Rte. 5. On the right stands the 1749 stone home of Sir William Johnson, owned and operated by the Montgomery County Historical Society. Johnson served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs and was a Major General of Provincial Forces during the French and Indian War. In addition to period furnishings, the Society exhibits an important collection of Mohawk Valley Native American artifacts collected in the late 19th century by Samuel Ludlow Frey and Adelbert G. Richmond. If time permits, we will also make a brief visit to Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site, the location of the 18th-century lower Mohawk Indian Castle or village.

3:00 – 5:00 P.M. **New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) Spring Program**

PANEL DISCUSSION: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION PRACTICES

Consultation with the Native American Tribal Nations is a requirement for nearly all Cultural Resource Projects that will impact an identified Native American site. The need for consultation can be triggered as part of federal permitting review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as review by state agencies under Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and in some instances as part of local review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Although Cultural Resources Consultants understand the importance of consulting with Native American Nations for these projects, the boundaries of Agency oversight and responsibilities/appropriate protocols for initiating and undertaking this consultation are not always clearly defined for Cultural Resource Consultants, agency personnel, and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. As a result, there can be miscommunication and delays during project review.

The goals of this program are to clarify Agency expectations for Cultural Resource Consultants, the role of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and their consultants in

the review process. This meeting is a precursor to a greater convocation with tribal representatives, possibly this fall, to discuss issues and concerns of stakeholders, as well as improve understanding about the roles and responsibilities of engaged parties including tribal representatives and their agents, agencies, CRM practitioners, and developers.

A panel of CRM and Agency representatives will present summary statements at the meeting. There will be an opportunity for NYAC members to relate experiences and discuss outcomes.

- 5:00 P.M. Buffet Dinner – Sacandaga Room (B)
 Fellows Meeting – Board Room
- 7:00 P.M. NYSAA General Business Meeting – Adirondack Room

*Saturday
April 27, 2019*

- 6:30 - 8:00 A.M. Breakfast Buffet served – Hotel Restaurant
- 7:00 - 8:00 A.M. Chapter Officer's Breakfast – Board Room
- 8:00 A.M. Bookroom Opens – VIP Room

Saturday Morning Session #1 – Combined meeting rooms A & B

~ 18th & 19th C. Historical & Native American Archaeology ~
Moderator: Jonathan C. Lothrop

- 8:00 – 8:10 A.M. *Welcome to the Ancient Mohawk Homeland*
 John Vidulich & Wayne Lenig (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
- 8:10 – 8:30 A.M. *Fort Plain/Rensselaer: A Missing Chapter of Military Sites Archaeology in New York*
 Wayne Lenig (The Fort Plain Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

- 8:30 – 8:50 A.M. *Diesel, Decibels, Dust, Dialects and Doughnuts: Archaeological Monitoring in Utica, New York*
David P. Staley and Joel Ross (New York State Museum)
- 8:50 – 9:10 A.M. *Subfloor Pits in the Northeast?: Some Examples from Albany and New York City*
Michael T. Lucas, Kristin O'Connell, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)
- 9:10 – 9:30 A.M. *Gender and Household Economy in Nineteenth Century Binghamton*
Maria O'Donovan (Public Archaeology Facility)
- 9:30 – 9:50 A.M. *What Was the End for This Endscraper?*
Adam Lusier (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
- 9:50 – 10:10 A.M. **Mid-morning Break**
Coffee, tea, water, juices and danish will be available in the corridor outside the combined meeting rooms

Saturday Morning Session #2 – Combined meeting rooms A & B

~ Native American Archaeology, continued ~
Moderator: Michael Beardsley

- 10:10 – 10:30 A.M. *Another Look at Laurentian*
Edward V. Curtin (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.)
- 10:30 – 10:50 A.M. *Archaic Period Peoples of the Lower Hudson: Dogan Point*
John Garbellano (University at Albany)
- 10:50 – 11:10 A.M. *An Early Look at the J. W. Wadsworth 2 Site, Geneseo, New York*
Andrea Zlotucha Kozub (Public Archaeology Facility)
- 11:10 – 11:30 A.M. *Dogs of New York: The Role of Dogs in Prehistoric Life*
Renée Walker (SUNY-Oneonta)
- 11:30 – 11:50 P.M. *Early Hunter Caves and Rock Shelters*
Steven Satch and Anya Satch (Orange County Chapter)

12:00 – 1:30 P.M. LUNCH

For those who purchase tickets, a buffet luncheon will be available in the hotel restaurant. Others may wish to visit one of the many nearby restaurants.

Saturday Afternoon Session #1 – Combined meeting rooms A & B

~ Late Holocene Native American Archaeology ~

Moderator: Jonathan C. Lothrop

1:30 – 4:50 P.M. *Poster presentations in the Board Room*

1:30 – 1:50 P.M. *Exploring Biface Curation and Standardization at the Simmons Site, Town of Elma, Erie County, New York*
Douglas J. Perrelli and Joshua J. Kwoka (Houghton Chapter)

1:50 – 2:10 P.M. *New Clues to Late Woodland Settlement Patterns in the Esopus Drainage, Ulster County, NY*
Joseph E. Diamond (SUNY-New Paltz)

2:10 – 2:30 P.M. *Testing for Ancient Migrations through Isotopes: A St. Lawrence Iroquois Example*
Jessica Vavrsek (University at Albany & New York State Museum)

2:30 – 2:50 P.M. *Rediscovery and Analysis of Copper Beads from two Iroquoian Sites in Jefferson County, New York*
Timothy J. Abel (Consulting Archaeologist & Thousand Islands Chapter), James W. Bradley (ARCHLink) and Lisa Anderson (New York State Museum)

2:50 – 3:10 P.M. *Freshwater Reservoir Offsets on Radiocarbon-Dated Dog Bone from the St. Lawrence River Headwaters*
John P. Hart, Robert S. Feranec (New York State Museum), Timothy J. Abel (Consulting Archaeologist) and Jessica L. Vavrsek (University at Albany & New York State Museum)

3:10 – 3:30 P.M. **Afternoon Break**

Coffee, tea, water, soft drinks, cookies and brownies or apple cobbler will be available in the corridor outside the combined meeting rooms. *During break, poster presentations will be on display in the Board Room, authors attending, as listed below:*

1. *Mapping and Modeling Prehistoric Occupation in Western New York*
Ashley Hart and Melanie Lacan (University at Buffalo)

2. *Community Archaeology and Public Archaeology: How to Get the Most out of Your Public Educational Outreach*
Heather Lackos and Kathryn Whalen (University at Buffalo & Houghton Chapter)
3. *Bringing the Joy of Archaeology to New Faces and All Ages*
Ellie McDowell-Loudoun, Gary Loudan, Michael Beardsley, Terry McMaster, Greg Sohrweide, Bryan Radder (Beauchamp Chapter)
4. *Schenectady's Underground: Archaeology in the Stockade*
Lucas Weinman (University at Albany)

Saturday Afternoon Session #2 – Combined meeting rooms A & B

~ Historical Archaeology: Isotopic & Burial Studies ~ Moderator: Michael Lucas

- 3:30 – 3:50 P.M. *You Are What You Eat? Differences in Diet in the 19th-Century Albany Almshouse Population*
Andrea Lain (New York State Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
- 3:50 – 4:10 P.M. *Shrouded in Mystery: Burials at Fort William Henry*
Marie Ellsworth (Adirondack Chapter)
- 4:10 – 4:30 P.M. *The Courtlandt Street "Burying Ground": Some Light on the American Army at Fort George in 1776*
Charles E. Vandrei (NYS DEC & Adirondack Chapter)
- 4:30 – 4:50 P.M. *The Courtlandt Street "Burying Ground": A Preliminary Overview of Recovery and Analysis*
Lisa Anderson and Julie Weatherwax (New York State Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
-

6:00 – 7:00 P.M. Cocktail Hour – Hotel Lounge – Cash Bar

7:00 Annual Banquet – combined Adirondack and Sacandaga Rooms

Evening includes award presentations, followed by the banquet presentation:

Special Guest: David Givens, Director of Archaeology, Jamestown Rediscovery
David will speak on "*The Angela Site: An Archaeological Study of Race, Inequality, and Community in Early Jamestown.*"

*Sunday
April 28, 2019*

6:30 – 8:00 A.M. Breakfast Buffet served – Hotel Restaurant

Sunday Morning Session #1 – Combined meeting rooms A & B

~ Historical & Native American Archaeology ~
Moderator: David Moyer

- 8:20 – 8:40 A.M. *Archaeological Investigations of the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad*
Daniel Bradt (SUNY-Schenectady & Van-Epps-Hartley Chapter)
- 8:40 – 9:00 A.M. Three Presentations on the Community Archaeology Program, SUNY-Schenectady County Community College:
1. *Hands-On Archaeology for Kids*
Louise A. Basa (SUNY-Schenectady & Auringer-Seelye Chapter)
2. *109 Union Street: Building a Relationship*
Diana O. Carter (SUNY-Schenectady & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
3. *Does What We Know Hurt Us?: Ground Truthing History with Archaeology*
Vivian S. James (SUNY-Schenectady & Chenango Chapter)
- 9:00 – 9:20 A.M. *Beyond Deetz and Religious Gravestones: Consumer Behavior and Identity in Gravestone Research*
Sherene Baugher (Cornell University & Finger Lakes Chapter)
- 9:20 – 9:40 A.M. *Metal Artifacts: A Conservation Perspective with X-Radiography and the Elusive Bulky Red Brown Mass of Iron*
Kristin O'Connell, Michael Lucas and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
- 9:40 – 10:00 A.M. *The Buffum Street Site: Community Action and Contested Landscapes*
David E. Witt (NYS DEC) and Susan Maguire (Buffalo State & Houghton Chapter)
- 10:00 – 10:20 A.M. **Mid-morning Break**

Coffee, tea and water will be available in the corridor outside the combined meeting rooms.

Sunday Morning Session #2 – Combined meeting rooms A & B

~ Historical & Native American Archaeology, continued ~

Moderator: Sherene Baugher

10:20 – 10:40 A.M. *An Evaluation of Game Bird Identifications at Contact and Historic-era New York Sites*
Jessica Watson (University at Albany & New York State Museum) and Sarah Ledogar (University of New England, Armidale, Australia)

10:40 – 11:00 A.M. *Palisades Interstate Parks Commission Survey of Native American Ceremonial Landscape Features*
David Johnson (Orange County Chapter)

11:00 – 11:20 A.M. *Late Archaic Catchments and Least Cost Path Models*
Sam Kudrle (Public Archaeology Facility)

11:20 – 11:40 A.M. *The Times, They Are A-Changin': New Evidence for Post-Younger Dryas Late Paleoindian Occupation of the Cayuga Lake Basin*
Mark Clymer (Beauchamp Chapter)

11:40 – 12:00 P.M. *FDP 1025: A New Paleoindian Site in the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands of Northern New York*
Jonathan C. Lothrop and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), Laurie Rush (US Army Fort Drum), Margaret Schulz (Colorado State University at Fort Drum) and Barry Keegan (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

12:00 Lunch on Your Own

1:00 – 3:00 P.M. **Tour of Stockade Historic District**

Our Sunday tour will be in the Stockade Historic District of Schenectady, NY. The tour, organized by Diana Carter, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and adjunct instructor at SUNY Schenectady County Community College in the non-credit certificate Community Archaeology Program, features the program's research project sites. We will meet at the Brouwer House, 14 North Church Street (one of the two oldest houses in the historic district) for an orientation, displays, and buffet lunch for those purchasing lunch tickets. From the Brouwer House, we'll continue to the First Reformed Church, then tour several of our research sites on one of the blocks in the Historic District. Sites include a former house site, the yard of the other oldest house in the district, and a French and Indian War site. There will be an optional opportunity to visit the route of the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad (1832-1837). We thank the property owners for giving us permission to access their properties. Lunch and tour cost: \$13, tour only cost: \$5.

Paper and Poster ABSTRACTS

(Alphabetical)

Abel, Timothy J. (Consulting Archaeologist & Thousand Islands Chapter), James W. Bradley (ARCHLink) and Lisa Anderson (New York State Museum)

Rediscovery and Analysis of Copper Beads from two Iroquoian Sites in Jefferson County, New York

Saturday, 2:30-2:50 PM

In his *Antiquities of Onondaga, Vol. 9*, William Beauchamp documented four rolled copper beads from Iroquoian contexts in Jefferson County, New York. He described these beads as either “European” or “hard to say.” To date, there has been no verifiable association of European-derived artifacts from any Iroquoian component in Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties. If these beads could be analyzed and verified, the documentation of European-derived artifacts from these two late precontact Iroquoian village sites would be a significant contribution to our study of the chronology for northern New York. However, the recent rediscovery of these beads in the New York State Museum collections, and their subsequent analysis, shows conclusively that they are of native copper. The analysis documents the first precontact copper artifacts from Iroquoian contexts in the region, evincing their participation in the “New Copper” trade network throughout the Great Lakes. It remains the case, however, that there are no good associations of European artifacts with the Iroquoian occupations of northern New York.

Anderson, Lisa and Julie Weatherwax (New York State Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

The Courtlandt Street “Burying Ground”: A Preliminary Overview of Recovery and Analysis

Saturday, 4:30-4:50 PM

An unmarked 18th-century burial ground recently found in Lake George may have been the resting place for soldiers and/or others stricken by disease and malnutrition during the American Revolution. Heavily impacted by construction, 11 of the graves were found partially intact while an unknown number of others were reduced to scattered fragments. As recovery continues, osteological analysis will aim to reconstruct individuals and confirm their identity, and then focus on skeletal evidence of physical hardship in wartime including nutritional and disease stress, trauma, and musculoskeletal stress. Results to date will be presented in light of historical context.

Basa, Louise A. (SUNY-Schenectady & Auringer-Seelye Chapter)

Hands-On Archaeology for Kids

Sunday, 8:20-8:25 AM

Hands on Archaeology for Kids was first taught in the summer of 2004 as a non-credit course at SUNY-Schenectady. Created for 9- to 13-year olds, it was

designed around providing students an experience at an historic farm site that included using archaeological methods to dig and work with artifacts found, as well as interacting with the historic site's staff and docents. The teaching team consisted of an archaeologist, a teacher's aide, and student volunteers who had trained in the college's Community Archeology Program. This presentation will focus on the evolution of the curriculum for this course from 2004 to now.

Bradt, Daniel (SUNY-Schenectady & Van-Epps-Hartley Chapter)

Archaeological Investigations of the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad

Sunday, 8:20-8:40 AM

In 1831, the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad (MHRR), the first passenger railroad in New York State, was constructed along a former coach trail with taverns at set points between Albany and Schenectady. Once in Schenectady, passengers continued west on the Erie Canal or by 1832 boarded the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad (SSRR) north to Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. This paper presents the results of research and excavation focused on the SSRR subterranean City Section. The corridor through a residential area was walled and uncovered except at street intersections. The author completed this project and a report in partial completion of an advanced study certificate in the non-credit Schenectady County Community College's Community Archaeology Program.

Baughner, Sherene (Cornell University & Finger Lakes Chapter)

Beyond Deetz and Religious Gravestones: Consumer Behavior and Identity in Gravestone Research

Sunday 9:00-9:20 AM

In the 1960s, James Deetz and Edwin Dethlefsen examined New England gravestones, and suggested that over the course of the 18th century colonial gravestone iconography underwent an evolution from death's heads to cherubs, to urns and willow. Deetz in his book, *In Small Things Forgotten*, stressed the link between gravestone images and changing religious doctrines. Archaeologists and historians have questioned this simplistic link of changes in iconography to changes in religious ideology and they have found much more complex answers that reflect trade networks, economics, class, status, and ethnicity. The paper will discuss 21st-century research on New York State gravestones with a focus on consumer behavior, identity, and on the carvers as well as their clients.

Carter, Diana O. (SUNY-Schenectady & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

109 Union Street: Building a Relationship

Sunday, 8:45-8:50 AM

In 2016, SUNY-Schenectady's Community Archaeology Program began to build a relationship with Kevin Decker, who bought 109 Union Street in 2014, and Vernon Decker, his father. In 2017, the Deckers decided to excavate under the kitchen at 109 Union Street. Although we were not notified until the excavation was complete, we now have 12 boxes of artifacts that are shedding additional light on our initial

excavation from 2002 to 2008. This year, we had the opportunity to plan and execute an archaeological excavation prior to the renovation of an enclosed porch at the back of the house.

Clymer, Mark (Beauchamp Chapter)

The Times, They Are A-Changin': New Evidence for Post-Younger Dryas Late Paleoindian Occupation of the Cayuga Lake Basin

Sunday, 11:20-11:40 AM

The recent find of a distinctive, collaterally-flaked, narrow lanceolate Late Paleoindian St. Anne-Varney point by the author on the Cayuga lake bottom adjacent to the Farley's Point site was the first such find recorded in the northern Cayuga Lake region. The author has also discovered in William A. Ritchie's Frontenac Island excavation report an illustration of a point described, in Ritchie's words, as a narrow, rectanguloid blade section, with parallel flaking. Frontenac Island is just one mile north of the Farley's Point site. This illustration and description are virtually identical to the Farley's Point specimen, suggesting the presence of Late Paleoindian peoples in the Finger Lakes, and specifically Cayuga Lake, is not an isolated phenomenon. This paper will also focus on the extraordinary Late and Post-Pleistocene climate research that has been published on the Cayuga Lake basin and how well it correlates with the appearance and ultimately, the disappearance, of these mysterious Late Paleoindians. The climate data along with lake level data suggests that the immediate Post-Younger Dryas window of opportunity for Late Paleoindian presence in at least the Cayuga Lake Basin was only about 300 years, an evanescent time span which perhaps explains the scarcity of artifactual evidence. One takeaway from this paper is the suggestion how susceptible human cultures and their particular lifeways can be to climate changes over very short spans of time, a lesson perhaps for our modern times.

Curtin, Edward V. (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.)

Another Look at Laurentian

Saturday, 11:10-10:30 AM

In the 1970s James Tuck observed that Laurentian Archaic material culture featured the combination of an interior notched projectile point tradition with polished stone types borrowed from the Maritime Archaic. This paper briefly reviews important concepts of Tuck, Robert Funk, and James Conolly, leading to a view of the Laurentian Archaic phenomenon as the cumulative result of overlapping social networks operating over a long period of time. This idea is explored broadly across space and time in relation to (1) environmental changes, and (2) the importance of exotic and highly crafted artifacts to alliances that underpinned social networks. Emphasizing the polished stone components of Laurentian material culture, the long history of inland migration, new settlements, alliances, and possible ethnogenesis are considered from the Middle Archaic period along the Atlantic coast to interior Late Archaic communities such as Ketcham's Island, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Frontenac Island, and Bent.

Diamond, Joseph E. (SUNY-New Paltz)

New Clues to Late Woodland Settlement Patterns in the Esopus Drainage, Ulster County, NY

Saturday 1:50-2:10 PM

In November of 2017, the author accepted a donation of approximately 20 pre-contact sites that were collected over almost 40 years by avocational archaeologist George Van Sickle of Marbletown, New York. All the artifacts were catalogued by location and boxed separately by site. Most have New York State Museum site file numbers. Prominent within the collection were three distinct sites on "Dixon's Flats" (USN# 11108.000072/73) consisting of the "East", "West" and "Center" sites. Although there are sporadic indications of earlier archaeological cultures, an analysis of the three sites points to a series of occupations that are predominantly Late Woodland and that probably relate to the growing of cultigens on the Esopus Creek floodplain during the summer. The Dixon's Flats sites are part of a seasonal round in the Late Woodland in which the Munsee of the Esopus drainage moved from late Spring-early Fall locations on the floodplain, to sites on terraces and protected hollows above the floodplain from fall through spring. The latter are represented by sites such as Grapes, Staubly, Van Deusen, Hurley, S-2, Angstrom, and Wolfersteig.

Ellsworth, Marie (Adirondack Chapter)

Shrouded in Mystery: Burials at Fort William Henry

Saturday, 3:50-4:10 PM

The Fort William Henry Military Cemetery is an 18th-century burial site in Lake George, NY. The cemetery is popularly supposed to contain burials of English and Colonial troops, and to date from the 1757 "Massacre." (Think "Last of the Mohicans"). However, the area saw military occupations for several years during the French & Indian War, and during the American Revolution. The possibility exists that the cemetery could date to one of those periods. Also, the number of burials does not account for the large number of casualties that must be buried somewhere in the area. This paper examines location and changes in burial practice that may give clues as to the date of the cemetery.

Garbellano, John (University at Albany)

Archaic Period Peoples of the Lower Hudson: Dogan Point

Saturday 10:30-10:50 AM

This research focuses on a preliminary re-analysis of the Dogan Point site, a shell midden site on the Hudson, with a range of diagnostic points that suggests primarily Middle-Late Archaic, Terminal and Woodland occupancy. Dogan Point was originally investigated by Louis Brennan in the 1960's and 1970's, and again by Dr. Cheryl Claassen in the 1980's and 1990's. Now, John Garbellano, a PhD student at SUNY Albany, is investigating Dogan Point. Historical ecology is the main theoretical view grounding his research. The Dogan Point site is currently the

earliest dated site with evidence of human occupation along the Hudson River, making it an excellent site for renewed research. Dogan point has a shell component with mean calibrated dates ranging from 7,794 to 2,302 B.P., and a non-shell component with mean calibrated dates ranging from 3,203 to 3,167 B.P. and 422 to 317 B.P. Based on prior work, the main activities associated with Dogan Point are oyster harvesting, tool manufacturing and maintenance, hide working, seed grinding, and antler drilling. Interestingly, there are important site-specific research questions surrounding Dogan Point that remain unanswered or incompletely resolved. These areas will be discussed, as well as how up-to-date field and analytical methods should provide new insights on the Dogan Point site, and more generally on riverine adaptations of Holocene Native Americans in the lower Hudson.

Hart, Ashley, and Melanie Lacan (University at Buffalo)

Mapping and Modeling Prehistoric Occupation in Western New York

Poster: Saturday, 1:30-4:50 PM

Archaeology is inherently a spatial discipline because sites are situated into specific geographic and chronological spaces. Therefore, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a tool that can aid archaeologists in understanding spatial distribution, patterns, and changes over time. To demonstrate the value of GIS, this poster examines a number of excavations conducted by the University at Buffalo Archaeological Survey. Spatial and regional analyses have been underutilized in Western New York, thus, the project presented examines two major themes: the steps required for creating a digital database, and the potential benefits of such a database to answer questions about the past. We employed different GIS modelling techniques to address questions about how people lived and used the landscape, and how settlement patterns may have changed. Using ArcGIS, an experimental database and models were created that laid the groundwork for the future development of archaeological mapping projects in New York state.

Hart, John P., Robert S. Feranec (New York State Museum), Timothy J. Abel (Consulting Archaeologist) and Jessica L. Vavrsek (University at Albany & New York State Museum)

Freshwater Reservoir Offsets on Radiocarbon-Dated Dog Bone from the St. Lawrence River Headwaters

Saturday, 2:50-3:10 PM

Isotopic analysis of dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) bone recovered from archaeological sites as proxies for human bone is becoming common in North America. Chronological placement of the dogs is often determined through radiocarbon dating of dog bone. The Great Lakes, their tributaries, and nearby lakes and streams were important fisheries for Native Americans prior to and after sustained European presence in the region. Freshwater bodies can sequester ancient carbon that is metabolized by fish and other aquatic organisms. This ancient carbon can result in radiocarbon dates on fish bone and the bone of fish consumers that may substantially predate the age of the bone. These freshwater

reservoir offsets (FROs) have been noted on human and dog bone in several areas of the world. Here we report the results of multi-tracer Bayesian dietary modeling using $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values on dog bone collagen from cal. mid-fifteenth to mid-sixteenth-century Iroquoian village sites at the headwaters of the St. Lawrence River, New York, USA. Results indicate that fish was an important component of dog diets. A comparison of radiocarbon dates on dog bone with dates on deer bone collagen or maize from the same sites indicate FROs ranging from 97 ± 33 to 220 ± 55 ^{14}Cyr with a weighted mean of 132 ± 11 ^{14}Cyr . These results suggest that dog bone should not be used for radiocarbon dating in the absence of modeling to determine fish consumption and that previously reported radiocarbon dates on human bone from the larger region are likely to have FROs given the known importance of fish in regional human diets.

James, Vivian S. (SUNY-Schenectady & Chenango Chapter)

Does What We Know Hurt Us?: Ground Truthing History with Archaeology

Sunday, 8:50-8:55 AM

This presentation will describe the development of an initial course in zooarchaeology and faunal analysis at the SUNY-Schenectady Community Archaeology Program to investigate 18th-century diet at the Yates House in Schenectady, New York, and explain why the research is important to New York archaeology.

Johnson, David (Orange County Chapter)

Palisades Interstate Parks Commission Survey of Native American Ceremonial Landscape Features

Sunday, 10:40-11:00 AM

During the last two years, my colleagues and I have been researching Native American stone features, culturally modified trees and petroglyphs within six Palisades Interstate Park Commission parks which include: Fahnestock, Goosepond, Harriman, Highland Lake, Minnewaska and Sterling Forest. Prior to this survey, these features were basically neglected or were documented because someone was curious about their origin. Although this survey is ongoing, several important features associated with Native American Ceremonial Landscapes have been documented. This presentation will describe the various features and their relationship to one another to assist archaeologists throughout the state in documenting and preserving these Native American sites. Johnson's Native American Ceremonial and Sacred Landscape research documents are being archived by New York State and Smithsonian Institution.

Kudrle, Sam (Public Archaeology Facility)

Late Archaic Catchments and Least Cost Path Models

Sunday, 11:00-11:20 AM

Geographic information systems, with the ability to overlay spatial data, has greatly expanded the investigation of regional landscape patterns. For the present study a

GIS-assisted environmental analysis was used to investigate catchments and resource potentials across a series of well-known Late Archaic basecamp sites. The catchment comparison suggested that the resource potential of the study region was skewed and not equally distributed. Sites across the Appalachian Plateau were constrained within the main valleys, with tool types suggesting a subsistence centered on plant-processing supplemented with hunting. Site catchments across the Lake Plains were more expansive and coupled with higher frequencies of till landforms, wetlands, and fewer mast-rich forests. The basic tool patterns suggested a potentially greater emphasis on hunting subsistence, perhaps in response to lower frequencies of mast-rich forests. A preliminary least-cost path model found that some sites also occur along the nexus of highly travelled paths linking the Upper Susquehanna watershed with adjacent drainages in the Great Lakes and headwaters of the upper Allegheny Valley. The position of sites along these corridors may have had territorial significance within the larger Late Archaic cultural landscape.

Lackos, Heather, and Kathryn Whalen (University at Buffalo & Houghton Chapter)
Community Archaeology and Public Archaeology: How to Get the Most out of Your Public Educational Outreach

Poster: Saturday, 1:30-4:50 PM

Community and public archaeology projects are important settings for archaeologists to engage with broad audiences. Although these two types of public engagement look different on the outset, they can have similar results in garnering public support for archaeology in general and deepening public interest in local history. These methods of archaeology encourage the interpretation of the past by the community, contributing to multivocality in the interpretation of local history, rather than exclusively reserving interpretation to archaeologists alone. Using two case studies from recent work conducted by Archaeological Survey at the University at Buffalo, this poster discusses the various merits and limitations between these two approaches and how the interaction with the public varies between the methods.

Lain, Andrea (New York State Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)
You Are What You Eat? Differences in Diet in the 19th-Century Albany Almshouse Population

Saturday, 3:30-3:50 PM

In 2002, excavation uncovered the remains of over 1200 people buried at the Albany County Almshouse cemetery. Disrespected during life as the poorest of the poor, these people remained unknown after death since no map of the cemetery has ever been found and there were no grave markers. Upon exhumation, 30 days of study was allowed before the skeletons were reburied at the Albany Rural Cemetery. Although the identities of individuals remain unknown, research continues to yield information about these former Albany County residents. The detailed mapping and drawings and extensive photography by Museum osteologists provided a permanent record of each burial, and more recently, stable isotope analysis performed on retained bone and tooth samples lends insight into

each person's diet at birth as compared to their diets nearer the time of death. This paper presents preliminary results of the isotopic analysis and suggests further ways the unique dataset can be used to learn about forgotten people of the past.

Lenig, Wayne (The Fort Plain Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

Fort Plain/Rensselaer: A Missing Chapter of Military Sites Archaeology in New York

Saturday, 8:10-8:30 AM

Revolutionary War Fort Plain, known officially as Fort Rensselaer, was built in response to the devastating British-sponsored loyalist and Indian raids that plagued the Mohawk Valley beginning in 1778. The fort was built as a neighborhood refuge in 1779 by soldiers from the 4th New York and Tryon County Militia. The earliest fortifications comprised a log stockade enclosing two-thirds of an acre on a 400-foot high hilltop adjacent to the Mohawk River on militia Captain Adam Lipe's farm. In 1780 militia General Robert Van Rensselaer expanded the fortifications and made it his military headquarters. The following year, after Fort Stanwix was destroyed, Fort Rensselaer became the Continental Army headquarters on the western New York frontier. The battles of Klock's Field, Cedar Swamp, and Johnstown were all fought by the garrison of Fort Plain/Rensselaer and its commanders included Colonel Lewis Dubois and Colonel Marinus Willett. Since 1961, The Fort Plain Restoration, Inc., and later The Fort Plain Museum and Fulton-Montgomery Community College, have sponsored archaeological excavations at the site of Fort Plain/Rensselaer. This presentation will provide a summary of what has been learned from those excavations and related historical research.

Lothrop, Jonathan C., and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), Laurie Rush (US Army Fort Drum), Margaret Schulz (Colorado State University at Fort Drum) and Barry Keegan (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

FDP 1025: A New Paleoindian Site in the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands of Northern New York

Sunday, 11:40 AM-12:00 PM

William Ritchie's mapping in 1957 of the distribution of fluted point sites and isolated point finds revealed geographic concentrations in western and central New York, and the Hudson Valley of eastern New York. By contrast, the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands and Adirondacks of northern New York defined a gap in this overall distribution, with only a handful of fluted point isolates recorded. In subsequent years, recording of new Paleoindian sites and isolates in New York has replicated this overall geographic pattern. However, in 1994, staff archaeologists at the Fort Drum Military Reservation discovered a fluted point north of the Black River. Continued surface collection in subsequent years recorded additional artifacts, documenting the first Paleoindian site in the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands. Our presentation reviews the (1) site setting, (2) history of field investigations, (3) recovered artifacts, and (4) assemblage evidence for site age and activities, and toolstone indicators of seasonal travel across New York for the Paleoindian occupants of FDP 1025.

Lucas, Michael T., Kristin O'Connell, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

Subfloor Pits in the Northeast?: Some Examples from Albany and New York City

Saturday, 8:50-9:10 AM

Archaeologists have documented the presence of subfloor pits in the antebellum south for the past half century. Subfloor pits in slave quarters have received the most attention. These pits were excavated in a variety of shapes at locations throughout the quarters. Comparative research by Patricia Samford, Jessica Unger, and others in Virginia identifies a variety of uses for the pits including personal storage, food preservation, and shrines or other spiritual uses. Others have also pointed out the presence of small subfloor pits in Anglo-American contexts. Still, there has been little discussion of the construction of subfloor pits north of the Chesapeake. Are they common in the Northeast? What functions did they serve? Several examples from New York City and Albany suggest an interpretive framework for addressing these and other research questions.

Luscier, Adam (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)

What Was the End for This Endscraper?

Saturday, 9:30-9:50 AM

In January 2017, Hartgen discovered a small precontact site on a low-lying, subtle hill at the edge of an extensive wetland. Its location, on a rise near a wetland, was not surprising, and the artifacts, composed mostly fire-cracked rocks (FCR), were not unusual either. A concentration of debitage covered the highest point on the hill and was the only location with evidence of stone-tool use. The artifact distribution pattern was not unusual, where the highest, driest spot was likely the center of the activity. But it was here that a stone tool was discovered that was anything but typical. The end-scraper showed evidence of remarkable wear patterns that could have only formed through prolonged, excessive use. The tool was not broken and evidenced hafting. The handle likely succumbed to weathering over time, which discolored the stone. Based on the weathering and use-wear patterns, artifact illustration was used to reconstruct how it may have appeared when it was left at the site, hundreds, if not thousands of years ago. This paper places the site in geographic context, draws comparisons with other stone tools and explores behaviors that likely formed the tool and what may have ultimately led to it being left at the site.

McDowell-Loudoun, Ellie, Gary Loudan, Michael Beardsley, Terry McMaster, Greg Sohrweide, Bryan Radder (Beauchamp Chapter)

Bringing the Joy of Archaeology to New Faces and All Ages

Poster: Saturday, 1:30-4:50 PM

Our poster illustrates and describes the 2018 Beauchamp Chapter of the NYSAA archaeological events that introduced people of all ages, physical abilities and interest levels to the vast human history of central New York. Beauchamp members are keenly aware of the need to grow our membership. To accomplish this, we have been conducting excavations and presenting educational programs to share the joy of New York State Archaeology with broadly diverse groups. We embrace all ages and we encourage new faces to join us and to experience, learn, and enjoy the adventure!

O'Connell, Kristin, Michael Lucas and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum & Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

Metal Artifacts: A Conservation Perspective with X-Radiography and the Elusive Bulky Red Brown Mass of Iron

Sunday, 9:20-9:40 AM

The historical archaeology collection at the New York State Museum (NYSM) consists of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand catalogued metal artifacts from locations throughout New York with the majority from archaeological sites in and around Manhattan and Albany. This number does not reflect the almost equal amount of metal artifacts that are in banker boxes waiting to be processed. These alloys are in a constant state of deterioration, even with appropriate storage and exhibit environments. Since 2016 the Research and Collections Division has taken an active approach to assessing metal artifacts with the use of x-radiography. X-radiography is a cost effective, efficient and revealing tool for reexamining unidentified masses of iron from a variety of NYSM collections. This paper presents a summary of a demonstrable proactive procedure for curation management, the efforts to date, and a promising solution to address culling concerns.

O'Donovan, Maria (Public Archaeology Facility)

Gender and Household Economy in Nineteenth Century Binghamton

Saturday, 9:10-9:30 AM

In 2013 the Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) excavated a block in a 19th-century residential area in the urban core of Binghamton, NY. Preservation on the Binghamton University Incubator site was highly variable, and many historic properties were largely destroyed by 20th-century development. The rear yard of 120 Hawley Street contained an intact privy with late 19th- and early 20th-century deposits. These are associated with the Herrmanns, a German immigrant family who maintained a household economy based on tailor and dressmaking businesses and boarding. Middle class, Victorian concepts of gendered labor with a male "breadwinner" and "nurturing" female do not capture the reality of the Herrmanns' lived experience. Women's productive labor was crucial for this family and its loss led to failure and transformation. This is one of many cases that challenge the relevance of 19th-century gender ideals across class, racial and ethnic groups.

Perrelli, Douglas J., and Joshua J. Kwoka (Houghton Chapter)

Exploring Biface Curation and Standardization at the Simmons Site, Town of Elma, Erie County, New York

Saturday, 1:30-1:50 PM

The authors have recently completed an analysis and mapping project describing selected lithic artifacts from the Simmons Site, a Late Woodland village excavated by Marian E. White in the 1960's and located in western New York. This paper presents the results of an analysis of the biface and projectile point assemblage with a particular focus on issues of curation and standardization. The presence of numerous bifaces and points from different culture-historical phases suggests the site is multi-component, however their distribution may also be explained, in part, by the curation practices of the Late Woodland village

inhabitants. A framework for recognizing and assessing standardization of Madison point production is also presented.

Satch, Steven, and Anya Satch (Orange County Chapter)

Early Hunter Caves and Rock Shelters

Saturday, 11:30-11:50 AM

During the last 4.5 years, over 350 caves and rock shelters have been found in New Jersey, southern New York State and eastern Pennsylvania. All these sites were measured, and drawings were made. At each site, it was estimated how many early hunters could have slept there. It was learned that most rock shelters or caves fell within a certain elevation belt. In Sussex County, New Jersey, most were located between 500 feet and 640 feet. In Warren County, New Jersey and Orange County, New York, the range was also similar to Sussex County. In Pike and Wayne County Pennsylvania there were higher elevation levels. Any location that could house one or more persons was counted. Most rock shelters could not house more than four early hunters. Some could house 5 to 7. Any sites that could house 8 or more, were considered a large rock shelter or cave.

Staley, David P., and Joel Ross (New York State Museum)

Diesel, Decibels, Dust, Dialects and Doughnuts: Archaeological Monitoring in Utica, New York

Saturday, 8:30-8:50 AM

Several years of highway construction monitoring have documented a variety of artifacts, features, and sites including canal locks and walls, bridge abutments and lift mechanisms, cotton mills, breweries, as well as early forms of utility infrastructure. Although framed by project specific monitoring plans and generally by NYAC Monitoring Guidelines, numerous practical conditions greatly affected the work and results. This paper presents a sample of results, a context for the work, and discusses the utility and limitations of monitoring as a compliance strategy.

Vandrei, Charles E. (NYS DEC & Adirondack Chapter)

The Courtlandt Street "Burying Ground": Some Light on the American Army at Fort George in 1776

Saturday, 4:10-4:30 PM

For decades there have been many reports of human remains and human burials discovered in and around the Village of Lake George in Warren County. Nearly all have been attributed to the military occupation of the area by English, American and Native American soldiers during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Less well known is the presence at Lake George of American forces during the American Revolution (1775-1783). In February of 2019, a cemetery was discovered during building construction in Lake George. This cemetery appears to be connected to the American Army's General Hospital which was present at Fort George from July to December of 1776. This site presents a unique opportunity to isolate and perhaps better understand an important archaeological aspect of the military presence at Lake George during the second half of the 18th century.

Vavrasek, Jessica (University at Albany & New York State Museum)

Testing for Ancient Migrations through Isotopes: A St. Lawrence Iroquois Example

Saturday, 2:10-2:30 PM

Previous research on the origins of the St. Lawrence Iroquois (SLI) has used ceramic seriation and radiocarbon dates to consider alternative hypotheses of in-migration versus *in situ* development. The research presented here takes the novel approach of isotopic analysis to address this question. This research analyzes carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and strontium isotopes from both domestic dog and white-tailed deer archaeological specimens from various SLI sites. Dogs were selected as the target population based on the theory that dogs were more mobile due to their relationship with humans; deer were selected as the reference population to fulfill the assumption of localized movement. The isotopic results from the dog samples were compared to the deer specimens to test for detectable differences that would support the in-migration hypothesis. The results of this analysis will help determine whether the isotopic composition of dogs can determine where human populations were moving within Jefferson county.

Walker, Renée (SUNY-Oneonta)

Dogs of New York: The Role of Dogs in Prehistoric Life

Saturday, 11:10-11:30 AM

Domestic dogs are the oldest domestic animal and have played various roles in the lives of humans for tens of thousands of years. Arriving in the Americas with humans during the end of the Pleistocene, dogs served as companions, hunters, pack carriers, and guards. They are also found in burials either in human cemeteries or directly buried with them. Thus, dogs served both secular and sacred roles. In New York, dogs are found buried with humans starting in the Archaic period and it continues through the Late Woodland. The significance of the secular and sacred roles of dogs at these sites, their size and appearance, and their contributions to the lives of humans is explored in this paper.

Watson, Jessica (University at Albany & New York State Museum) and Sarah Ledogar (University of New England, Armidale, Australia)

An Evaluation of Game Bird Identifications at Contact and Historic-era New York Sites

Sunday, 10:20-10:40 AM

The domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) overwhelmingly dominate bird bone assemblages from historic sites in North America. However, our recent study on the effectiveness of metric data for identification of crania and post-crania demonstrate that many wild game birds (e.g., grouse, partridge) and other domestic species (e.g., pheasant) may be misidentified as chicken and turkey when identified using morphology alone. This finding suggests that wild taxa and less common domesticates may be overlooked in historic datasets. In this paper, we test species identifications from five historic or Contact-era sites in New York, comparing initial site report identifications with those derived from a combination of visual and osteometric analyses. After reanalyzing the assemblages, game bird diversity at most of the sites expanded, as well as identified prevalence of other orders (e.g., ducks, owls). The updated

catalog highlights the diversity of foods in historic diet and the importance of utilizing multiple analytical methods.

Weinman, Lucas (University at Albany)

Schenectady's Underground: Archaeology in the Stockade

Poster: Saturday, 1:30-4:50 PM

In this poster, I present an on-going archaeological and historical analysis of the habitation within Schenectady Stockade Historic District from pre-contact to the 20th century. I have contributed to a collaborative research effort with SUNY-Schenectady's Community Archaeology Program (CAP), as part of a research internship for independent study credit in Anthropology at UAlbany, under the supervision of CAP's Louise Basa. This research is focused on 2017 excavations and continuing analysis of a multi-component site in the historic district. This research also includes an analysis of 4 other CAP excavated sites currently presented in an exhibit I created at SUNY-Schenectady's Begley Library.

Witt, David E. (NYS DEC) and Susan Maguire (Buffalo State & Houghton Chapter)

The Buffum Street Site: Community Action and Contested Landscapes

Sunday, 9:40-10:00 AM

The Buffum Street Site in South Buffalo, New York, is a multicomponent site with occupations ranging from the Middle Woodland through the historic period. Between 1780 and 1844, a Seneca Village located on the site served as the focal point of the Buffalo Creek Reservation. The forced sale of the Reservation in the 1840's resulted in the parceling of the land. A 6.8-acre lot surrounding the former Public School 70 and the 1.6-acre Seneca Indian Park are all that remain of this important cultural and historic landscape. However, a major development involving the school threatens what remains. Despite knowing of the area's importance to the Seneca people, municipal boards have approved the proposed changes; these approvals have been contested in court. This paper will present the site's history and link municipal actions with the ongoing pattern of colonial dispossession experienced by the Seneca people.

Zlotucha Kozub, Andrea (Public Archaeology Facility)

An Early Look at the J.W. Wadsworth 2 Site, Geneseo, New York

Saturday, 10:50-11:10 AM

In January, the Public Archaeology Facility completed a Data Recovery at the J.W. Wadsworth 2 site, a multi-component encampment situated above the Genesee River near Geneseo. The site produced diagnostic artifacts primarily from the Late Woodland and Late Archaic periods, with more limited evidence from the Transitional, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Contact periods. Crews recovered an estimated 15,000 artifacts from 66 units. The assemblage includes formal tools and debitage, abundant pottery, and faunal remains, as well as a limited number of ground stone tools and trade goods. In addition, excavations revealed nearly 100 features. This paper will present preliminary results of the project and discuss a unique feature type discovered at the site. We will solicit input on interpretation of this feature from fellow archaeologists.

Joseph E. McEvoy, Jr.
1941-2019

~ A Remembrance by Paul R. Huey ~

In late October or early November 1970, a backhoe test pit revealed 17th-century Dutch artifacts at the site of Fort Orange in Albany, New York. This site, central to the history of the city, lay in the path of Interstate 787 which was already under construction. There was great excitement in Albany over the discovery, and hundreds of people came daily to the site to watch the on-going excavation by the New York State Historic Trust. At the time, the excavation's full-time crew consisted of Paul Huey and volunteer R. Arthur Johnson. Paul was cleaning a soil profile when a young man walked over and knelt on the ground surface above and asked if he could be of assistance with the excavation. The policy was not to accept volunteers unless they had previous archaeological training and experience, but the young man explained that he had worked at sites in Illinois and South Carolina. He seemed sincere and interested, and Paul decided to accept his offer.

The young man was Joe McEvoy. A trained diesel engineer, he had been honorably discharged from the United States Navy and was trying to decide whether to re-enlist. At the Fort Orange excavations, it soon became apparent that Joe had a special ability to recognize soil strata and decipher complicated stratigraphic sequences. He was a careful, meticulous excavator. By example, with his methodical excavation technique he uncovered *in situ* a string of eight wampum beads, and nearby uncovered the fragile remains of a pair of 17th-century spectacles.

For the excavators of Fort Orange, this was the beginning of a long, wonderful learning adventure. Our crew of three conducted most of the excavation and worked continuously seven days a week until the project was completed in March of 1971. As a keen observer and interpreter of the evidence as it was uncovered, Joe soon took a leading role in the work.

After the Fort Orange excavation, Joe was hired by the New York State Historic Trust, and he supervised the washing, sorting, and organization of the recovered artifacts. He catalogued and sketched the dozens of different maker's marks on the Dutch clay pipes. Research by Joe and Paul on the collection continued, not only with published sources from the Netherlands but also through contact with Dutch archaeologists.

Joe became an essential member of the small archaeological staff of the New York State Historic Trust, which eventually became the Division for Historic Preservation of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation at Peebles Island. He developed a thorough knowledge of 17th-century Dutch artifacts, and as a skillful excavator participated in archaeological work at State Historic Sites and at other archaeological localities. Joe worked at the Palatine Parsonage site in Schoharie, Douw's Point in Rensselaer, the Schuyler Flatts near Albany, and at Fort Gage at Lake George. He

excavated at nearly all the State Historic Sites, most notably at Clermont, Crown Point, Fort Ontario, Lorenzo, Crailo, Johnson Hall, Schuyler Mansion, Staatsburgh (Mills Mansion), and Olana. During an excavation, his ability to recognize, analyze, and interpret archaeological evidence was invaluable.

Working with Heidi Miksch, a conservator at Peebles Island, Joe developed outstanding skill as an archaeological artifact conservator. His microscopic study of artifacts during cleaning and stabilization often revealed significant information. He had an insatiable curiosity and desire to learn from objects. He conserved thousands of metal artifacts, many of which populate exhibits at New York State Historic Sites. Joe was in frequent contact with the public in the field and at Peebles Island. He was always very happy to answer questions from visitors who showed an interest in his work. Individuals who brought artifacts to the office could count on Joe to figure out what they were. He assisted many students and loved to explain his work. In the words of one young student, "More than anyone else, Joe showed me the scientific side of archaeology, and opened me to the amazing things we can learn from corroded metal artifacts when they receive focused conservation and analysis. He was an absolute font of information and a wonderful mentor for someone who was just starting out in the field. I'm so grateful for the time and opportunity I had to work with him and learn from him. It wasn't long enough."

Joe retired in 2010 but had planned to continue his work as a volunteer at the New York State Museum, to which the Fort Orange and Schuyler Flatts archaeological collections have been transferred. Family illness interfered, however, and then his own final illness suddenly struck him down. His time with his closest colleagues was all too brief, but his contributions to research and the exhibits incorporating artifacts conserved by him will live on for the future.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALISTS
PROVIDING ARCHEOLOGICAL & ARCHITECTURAL
HISTORY SERVICES**



HARTGEN

archeological associates inc

*A proud supporter of the
New York State Archaeological Association*

CORPORATE

1744 Washington Ave. Ext
Rensselaer NY 12144

p +1 518 283 0534

NEW ENGLAND

PO Box 81
Putney VT 05346

p +1 802 387 6020

.....: www.hartgen.com :.....



The American Revolution in the Mohawk Valley



Our five year Anniversary!

Twelve Great Authors & Historians! Two Great Bus Tours!
Don't miss New York State's Leading Conference on the American Revolution!

Thursday June 6 - Bus Tour: "The Clinton Portage"

Follow the Clinton Road to Otsego Lake, Box Lunch at Glimmerglass State Park - Visit Clinton's Dam site in Cooperstown

Friday June 7- Bus Tour: "The Footsteps of Washington"

*Follow General Washington's historic trip up the Mohawk Valley to Fort Johnson Historic Landmark - Currytown
Fort Plain Museum, Stone Arabia Church & Battlefield, General Herkimer Home State Park & Fort Herkimer Church
Box Lunch served at Fort Plain Museum*

June 7- Genealogy Presentations at Montgomery County Archives & Selected Historic Sites

Join us at Canajoharie Central School's Arkell Theater for the History Event of the Year!

Friday June 7th 5-6pm Meet & Greet Reception with Opening Night Speakers

Saturday June 8th & Sunday June 9th Speakers

- **David L. Preston** - First in Peace: The Delaware Indian Nation and its 1778 Treaty with the United States
- **Eric H. Schnitzer** - Benedict Arnold at Saratoga: How a Newly Discovered Letter Changed History
- **Mark Edward Lender** - The Plot against General Washington: The Conway Cabal Reconsidered
- **James Kirby Martin** - The Man Who Wouldn't Be King: George Washington, an Exceptional Revolutionary Leader
- **Holly A. Mayer** - Women at War: Continental Army Followers
- **John Buchanan** - The Road to Charleston: How Major General Nathanael Greene Dealt with Logistics, Savage Civil War, and Politics in the Carolina's and Georgia
- **Bruce M. Venter** - Defending the Mohawk Valley: Forts and Homes Illustrated by Rufus Grider's Art Work
- **Glenn F. Williams** - Beyond the Mohawk: the Battles of Newtown and Groveland (240th Anniversary)
- **Albert Louis Zambone** - The Rewards of Persistence: Daniel Morgan in the Saratoga Campaign
- **Tony Williams** - George Washington & Alexander Hamilton: A Revolutionary Relationship
- **Christian Di Spigna** - Founding Martyr: The Life & Death of Dr. Joseph Warren, the American Revolution's Lost Hero
- **Douglas J. Pippin** - The American Revolution in the St. Lawrence Valley

***Saturday Night Banquet at the Perthshire with keynote speaker Norm Bollen, Author,
"George Washington and the Mohawk Frontier: The Incident at Caughnawaga"***

**For More Information Contact Brian Mack at 518-774-5669 or E-mail us at fortplainmuseum@yahoo.com
New this year! On-line Registration at www.fortplainmuseum.com/conference**



ROLLING DEADLINE:
MAY 1

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:
bit.ly/MAPABing

MAPA PROGRAM DIRECTOR:
MATTHEW SANGER
MSANGER@BINGHAMTON.EDU

MASTERS IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY THE FUTURE OF STUDYING OUR PAST

A masters degree designed for CRM professionals, government archaeologists, museum professionals, and other non-academic positions in archaeology.

GAIN CRITICAL SKILLS WITH HANDS ON TRAINING IN: Geophysics including ground penetrating radar and magnetometry; aerial imaging using drones; collaborative research with indigenous groups; and traditional field and lab-based research.

BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY | HARPUR COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES |  MAPA



SUNY SCHENECTADY
COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND
COMMUNITY EDUCATION

**YOUR
PASSION.**

**OUR COMMUNITY
ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM.**

sunysccc.edu/wfdce

REVEALING THE PAST PRESERVING THE FUTURE...



SUSQUEHANNA
BROAD POINT
TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

EDR FOUND THIS ARTIFACT DURING OUR FIRST ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT IN 2010. FROM THESE EARLY ORIGINS, OUR CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION HAS EVOLVED INTO AN INTEGRATED TEAM OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS, HISTORIANS, AND PRESERVATION PLANNERS. LEARN MORE ABOUT EDR'S CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION AT

WWW.EDRDPC.COM.



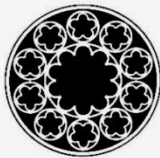
Environmental Design & Research,
Landscape Architecture, Engineering &
Environmental Services, D.P.C.

www.edrdpc.com Syracuse | Rochester | Albany | Hershey, PA

Celebrating 40 years in business, EDR is a woman-owned, award-winning land planning, design, engineering and environmental consulting firm founded in 1979

Arrowhead Ad Draft.indd 14

4/1/2019 4:31:43 PM



FIRST REFORMED
CHURCH OF
SCHENECTADY
8 N. Church Street
Schenectady, NY 12305

www.1streformed.com 518-377-2201

Sundays: Worship 10 am - Church School 10:15 am

Vespers 5pm Live Streaming via church website

**Best Wishes to NYSAA
on your
103rd Annual Meeting!**



Welcome to
Schenectady's
Stockade Historic
District!

An open congregation affirming all people
Archival records since 1680 - Research by appointment



Iroquois Indian MUSEUM

Weekend Events:

Iroquois dancers, artist demonstrations, speakers, workshops, and more!

Aug 31 & Sept. 1:

38th Annual
Iroquois Indian Festival

iroquoismuseum.org
(518) 296-8949

324 Caverns Road
Howes Cave, NY

