New York Archaeological Council

NYAC Newsletter
Spring 2016

From the President

The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) held its Spring 2016 meeting jointly with and as a prelude to the Centennial Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) at the Woodcliff Hotel and Spa in Fairport, New York on Friday April 15, 2016.

The lively NYAC Board, Business, and General meetings resulted in several changes to the board and membership. New Officers include President (Doug Perrelli), Vice President (Sissie Pipes), Secretary (Daria Merwin) with two new Board members (Beth Selig and Ted Roberts). Mike Cinquino was also re-elected to the board. Thanks to Sissie Pipes for her leadership as President for the past six years, Dirk Marcucci for his work as Vice President, Christina Rieth for her work as NYAC Secretary, and Ann Morton for staying on as Treasurer. Thanks to David Staley, Daria Merwin, and Tim Lloyd for serving on the elections committee. Two new members have joined our ranks. Please help us to welcome Patrick Heaton and Nicholas Freeland of EDR in the Syracuse area as full NYAC members.

Other issues discussed at the meeting that will be subjects for upcoming meetings and discussion include; revisions to NYAC by-laws and elections procedures, the development of committee guidelines, re-creation and updating of the membership mailing list, future programs, and the adoption of a NYAC Conflict of Interest Policy.

NYAC Awards Committee Chair Bill Engelbrecht presented the Founder's Award to Dolores Elliott for her lifetime of service to NYAC and the archaeological community of our state.

NYAC was approached by NYSDEC representative David Witt, Ph. D. at our general membership meeting regarding proposed revisions to DEC Commissioner's Policy 42 "Contact, Cooperation and Consultation with Indian Nations" the official DEC policy on government-to-government relations between the agency and Indian Nations across New York. The purpose of David's presentation was to solicit comments about the policy from NYAC members in the context of open communication and consultation with interested parties across the state. A copy of this policy will be available through the NYAC web page for consideration and comment by the membership. Comments should be sent to VP Sissie Pipes for compilation into a set of comments to be provided by NYAC to DEC within the next 60 days. Note that a previous version of this document was commented on by Nina Versaggi on behalf of NYAC some years ago and those comments were never taken into consideration.

The afternoon program was a follow-up to the Fall 2015 meeting and continues our progress towards developing state-wide standards relating to museum collections management, artifact and material discard guidelines for the field and lab, and the curation crisis in archaeology. The program consisted of a series of round-table workshops/discussions/brainstorming sessions involving these important topics and the meeting was lively and well attended.

The main goal was to develop draft/preliminary sets of best practices relating to curation and artifact management issues faced by CRM practitioners and repositories, voice concerns about whether or not to discard redundant artifacts, and how best to sample collections with a view towards their long-term stability and that of the museums and institutions that house them. Information from the event is being collected and will be shared with the membership via our web site in advance of the Fall 2016 meeting.

This was the second part of a two-part program, with the next steps to take place at our fall meeting where we will refine proposed practices and issues identified this spring. Please join us for the continuation of this critical discussion and process that will affect the practice of archaeology in the field and the operation of museums and labs across the state.

After the NYSAA program ended on Sunday, meeting attendees were invited to explore the Ganondagan Visitor's Center in nearby Victor, New York. A large group of people joined a 2PM tour of the center and grounds led by Michael Galban.

Note that the NYAC fall meeting will be held on October 8th in Buffalo, New York at a location to be determined.

Submitted by: Doug Perrelli

NEWS FROM THE PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FACILITY

Site Examinations in Schoharie Valley

The Public Archaeology Facility completed a site examination of the prehistoric Seebold site and the historic W. Dietz site in the Town of Schoharie. The sites lie on a terrace above Schoharie Creek and overlap one another spatially. Excavations were confined to areas within the sites that will be impacted by construction of a utility corridor, an access road, and a county facility.

Seebold Site

The Seebold site contains three loci of activity. Two areas of the largest locus, Locus 1, and all of Locus 3 will be impacted by construction. Seebold lies in an area with as many as 51 prehistoric sites within a 1.6 km radius. These date to the Late Archaic, Transitional, and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland and include camps and a workshop. Many of these sites were included in the Mohawk Drainage Site survey conducted by SUNY at Albany and/or were reported by William Ritchie and Robert Funk, including the Westheimer and Chance sites. The Pethick site, currently being investigated by the New York State Museum and the University at Albany, lies approximately 2 km to the north and west.

Bifaces and retouched pieces.

Seebold itself has evidence for use during the Late Archaic in the form of a Bare Island point recovered from Locus 1. The 25 site examination units produced a total of 2,888 prehistoric artifacts, including 2,854 chipped stone (debitage, cores, a diversity of bifacial and unifacial tools, as well as utilized flakes), 33 fire-cracked rocks, and 1 rough stone tool. Of these, only 16, all chipped stone, were recovered from Locus 3. In Locus 1, the lithic data suggest that the knappers at Seebold utilized a tool-making strategy in which both expedient and curated technologies were important. However, evidence indicates that differences exist in the tool technology employed in the two widely spaced areas investigated within Locus 1. In one area a curated technology may have been more favored than in the other. While the two areas may represent different activity areas on the site, it is difficult to say without investigating the in between portions of the site. The differences in tool technology in the areas may be due to differences in activities conducted in each area, or due to temporal differences in when the areas were used.

Scrapers.

Following the site examination, archaeologists recommended that the site is eligible for the National Register. If impacts can not be avoided, we recommended a Phase 3 data recovery within the areas of impact.

W. Dietz

The W. Dietz site consists of a late eighteenth- to mid- to late nineteenth-century midden associated with a documented historic structure. The structure was erected by the late 1770s and removed by 1898. Diagnostic material recovered from the site is associated with the occupation of the Dietz family, all farmers, from the late eighteenth to mid-/late nineteenth centuries. This includes occupation by William Dietz, Jr. from ca. 1771 to the early 1800s; either family members or others from 1810 to 1830; David Dietz and his family from the 1830s to 1840s; David's son, William, and his family from the 1850s to the 1860s; and laborers in the 1870s. Sometime between the 1870s and 1898 the house was abandoned and removed.

The site examination of the W. Dietz site was confined to a 10.5 m wide strip of land 37 m along the road in the area of a proposed utility corridor. This area overlaps a portion of the prehistoric Seebold site's Locus 1. Within the nine units excavated, archaeologists recovered 1,719 artifacts (1,744 fragments), including faunal remains. A general sheet midden is located across the extent of the project limits, which reflects the former farmstead. Temporally, the sheet midden indicates deposition from the late eighteenth through mid-/late nineteenth centuries. Ceramics suggest a fairly prosperous household with the presence of numerous highly decorated wares, especially transfers and Chinese porcelain. Approximately one third of the artifacts were unaffiliated with another third being architectural. Other artifact groups represented include faunal remains, food-related items, and smoking artifacts. In addition, smaller numbers of artifacts from other functional groups were also present in the assemblage, including lighting, clothing, personal/amusement/cosmetic, transportation/mechanical, agricultural, and tools/arms.

Miscellaneous artifacts.

19th-century decorated ceramics.

Ceramics from W. Dietz are generally whiteware and ironstone, with smaller amounts of stoneware, redware, yellowware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, refined earthenware, semi-porcelain, and earthenware. These were classified mostly as tableware/teawares; few food preparation/storage types were present. The majority of the material culture points to consumption of resources produced outside the household. However, there are a number of ceramic sherds associated with food preparation/preservation and glass sherds associated with canning. This indicates that there may have been some on-site production as part of the larger farmstead. Several forms could be identified from the ceramic assemblage, including plates, plates or saucers, cups or bowls, bowls, or saucers. A diversity of decoration types is also present in the assemblage, including transfer prints (over one third), manganese glazed, salt glaze, salt glazed/Albany slip, hand painted, lead glazed, annular banded, glazed, decorated, molded, shell edge-scalloped, Albany slip, Rockingham, shell edge, sponge, beaded rim, feather edge, annular marbled, annular rouletted, annular with mocha, and flow transfer. The broad diversity of decoration evident in the assemblage supports interpretations of a prosperous household.

The assemblage of food remains from the site included mammal, pig, cow, sheep/goat, sheep, deer, bird, clam shell, oyster shell, and mussel shell. It is likely that the pigs, cows, sheep, and possibly goats were maintained at the farmstead.

Following the site examination we recommended that the W. Dietz site has great research potential and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If impacts to the site can not be avoided, we recommended a data recovery at the site within the areas of impact.

Submitted by: Laurie Miroff

Battlefield Mapping Project

The Public Archaeology Facility, in coordination with the National Park Service's- American Battlefield Protection Program and the Civil War Trust, is making a series of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefield maps. The battles to be included in the mapping project are located across the Eastern United States from Maine to Florida and Wisconsin to New Jersey. A large number of these battles are located in New York State. PAF is constructing the maps in GIS and developing web versions of the maps, allowing access to governmental agencies and the general public. The maps will depict troop positions and movements during the battles providing a general understanding of the history of these battles. One of the main functions of these maps is to aid in preservation of these battlefields by depicting battlefield boundaries on the modern landscape.

Submitted by: Michael Jacobson

NEWS FROM NEW YORK STATE PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The 2016 Statewide Preservation Conference will take place May 5-7th in Albany and Troy. This year's Conference theme is Preservation50: NYS. Preservation50 is a nationwide effort to celebrate, learn from, and leverage the National Historic Preservation Act's first five decades to assure historic preservation's vibrant future in America. The 2016 Statewide Preservation Conference will be all about celebrating our past achievements and planning for the future of historic preservation in New York State, and is presented by The Landmark Society of Western New York, in collaboration with Historic Albany Foundation, the Preservation League of New York State, and the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. For more information and to register, please visit http://landmarksociety.org/conference/

Submitted by: Daria E. Merwin

NEWS FROM CURTIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, INC.

Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. has recently completed Phase 1 and 2 surveys in a variety of eastern New York State locations. Working in Greene County, we learned that glacial erratics plucked and redeposited from Onondaga limestone exposures during the Pleistocene, provided usable sources of Onondaga chert along upland ridges, especially for expedient flake and core tool assemblages used in the immediate vicinity. In addition, within the larger but still local landscape, the Hudson valley, its tributary stream valleys, and the western valley wall there are sources of other cherts, including Normanskill, Esopus, and different varieties of the Helderberg formation such as Kalkberg and New Scotland. This diversity creates an opportunity to learn about how stone material with different depositional attributes was employed in different tool production strategies. We have pursued this in our reporting. Our perspective is becoming increasingly better-informed thorough our attendance in the lithics field trips organized via the New York State Museum during several recent autumns.

Glacial erratic composed of Onondaga limestone and chert nodules, Greene County, New York.

Also, we have made several presentations of the results of recent analyses. We have mentioned substantive results of these investigations in previous NYAC newsletters, so we emphasize new information here. In February at a meeting of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter (NYSAA), we reported on the results of the investigation of the Adam Shafer site located on the SUNY Cobleskill campus. The Adam Shafer site had precontact and 19th-20th century components. At Curtin Archaeology, we had been interested in whether the Palatine German ethnicity of the earlier Shafers would be apparent in the 19th-20th century archaeological and documentary records. We had learned that it was, in subtle ways that became less apparent over time, possibly overshadowed by public identification with the new American Republic. The various data showed that American national identity was reinforced quite publicly during the early 19th century, particularly through Americanizing child names; while food-crops and foodways included German traditions until a generational change around the Civil War era.

With these findings in mind, it became quite interesting to interpret a single, strong symbol found during the excavation: a small brass swastika -- an emblem that had been attached to a lapel pin. Our documentary research found that in the 1930s, German-Americans were lured and exhorted to join a pro-Nazi group, the German-American Bund. Interestingly, New York State was a Bund stronghold. However, German ethnic identity and Nazi sympathy were far from the same thing. Looking at the sketchy statistics available (since actual Bund membership was secret) it is much easier to make the case that numerous people who were not strong Nazi sympathizers were mildly or moderately attracted to the movement out of curiosity, especially about Germany's post-World War I resurgence. At different moments in the 1930s, the American public was largely ignorant or in denial about Nazi policies in Germany. Under the circumstances, it is easier to see the swastika recovered at the Shafer site as a souvenir -- possibly from a meeting or rally -- that may have resonated with German ethnic identity, but may not indicate much in the way of support for the Nazis. At some point in time, the swastika went out with the trash, landing on top of a midden that had been growing since about 1818.

At the April 16-17 NYSAA annual meeting, filling in for Chris Rieth, I presented a paper on Bob Funk's career and contributions. This was part of the plenary session, and there is a plan to publish the plenary session papers. Hopefully this and the other papers will be available to read in the not too distant future. If so, I will lengthen the paper to include more on Bob's interdisciplinary research, involvement with CRM archaeology, and investigation of Mohawk village sites.

Recording observations made during the Esmond sites fieldwork.

On April 23, Kerry Nelson, Meadow Coldon, and I presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association (NEAA), held at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs. We focused on our current interpretation of the Meadowood lithic assemblage at the Esmond sites in the Town of Malta, Saratoga County. The multiscalar geographic perspective necessary for our analysis resonated well with the conference's theme of engaging local, regional, and global perspectives.

In earlier reporting, we emphasized the end stages of the lithic reduction trajectory. Now, with the catalog completed, it is obvious that the full range of lithic reduction stages is well-represented, from cores through four stages of bifacial reduction to finished tools. This full range of technological classes indicates that people retrieved early stage lithic material such as cores or early stage bifaces from one or more Onondaga chert sources, carried this material to a nexus of travel and connectivity between the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers in central Saratoga County, and manufactured large numbers of Meadowood cache blades.

Our preferred interpretation of the data is that local people made trips from the Esmond locale to the chert quarries and brought early reduction stage Onondaga chert back with them, thus spending little time in locations where they were outsiders. Looked at from a source perspective, it seems to make sense that communities located near the sources (being securely near home) would have spent the time to make the cache blades near the quarries in order to reduce transportation costs. All Onondaga chert sources are located well south or southwest of the Saratoga region. The distance between the Esmond sites and Onondaga chert sources is a minimum of about 35 miles as the crow flies, but much more by winding water and forest-trail routes. Unbroken cache blades successfully manufactured at the Esmond sites likely were exchanged north, east, or south to communities even more distant from sources of highly-crafted Meadowood Interaction Sphere items.

Submitted by: Ed Curtin

LETTERS OF SUPPORT SOUGHT FOR PROPOSED "GREAT LAKE ONTARIO NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY"

Logo for the proposed sanctuary.

Resting beneath the surface of Lake Ontario is a multitude of time capsules from over 250 years of North American history. Shipwrecks, aircraft, marine structures, and even potential submerged land sites from the colonial period to the present day are spread throughout the lake's basin and shoreline. Many are well preserved due to the cold freshwater environment. If properly identified, researched, and preserved, these cultural resources could add greatly to our understanding of the important maritime heritage and cultures of the region.

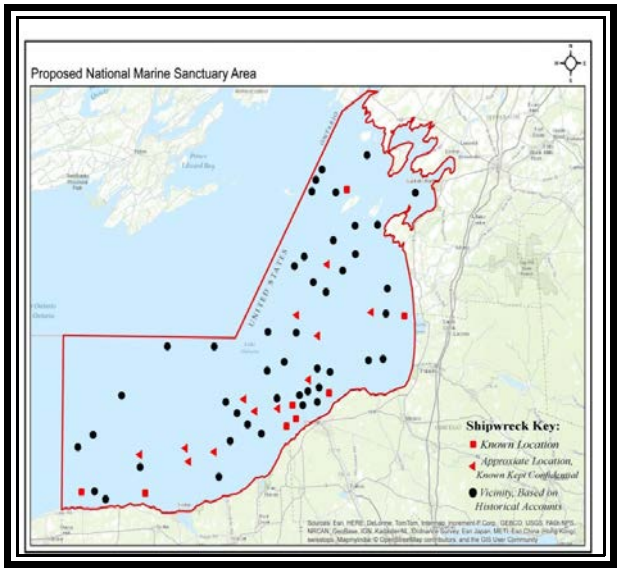
For the first time in nearly 20 years the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is accepting nominations to add new National Marine Sanctuaries (NMS) to the 15 already established regions in the world. Administered by NOAA, NMS are submerged areas within the oceans or Great Lakes designated for research, education, and protection. They are selected for their opportunity to advance marine science, education, and conservation programs. Examples include the Hawaiian Islands, Olympic Coast, Florida Keys, the Civil War wreck of the ironclad USS Monitor, and the shipwreck-based NMS at Thunder Bay, Michigan.

This unique opportunity has prompted four Lake Ontario counties, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, and Wayne, and the City of Oswego to prepare a nomination for southeastern Lake Ontario to become an NMS. These partners and the State of New York are embarking on this effort to establish international recognition for the unique features of this region, to preserve our submerged heritage, and to increase economic, recreational, educational, and archaeological and technological research activities in the region.

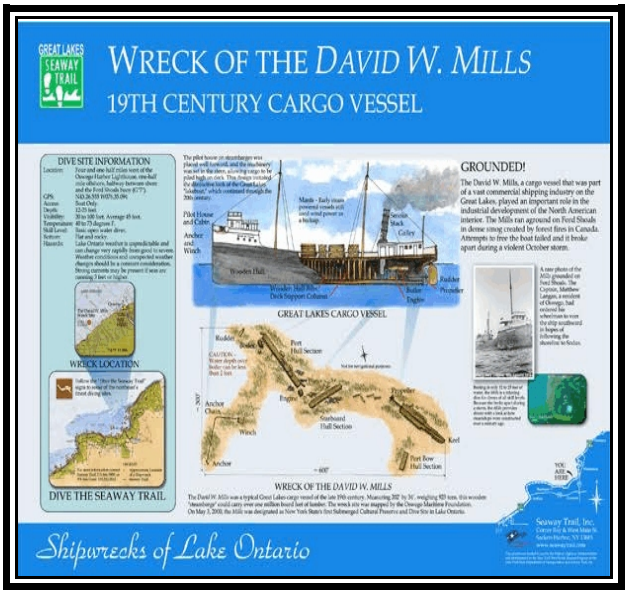
With 15 state parks and historic sites lining the 193 miles of shoreline, the proposed NMS borders, the presence of existing research and educational institutions, two shipwrecks with national and state designations, a potential of 77 more submerged historic vessels and aircraft, and myriad recreational opportunities, a NMS designation is the critical next enabling step in establishing this region as an epicenter for our nation's maritime history, heritage, industry, research, and culture.

To coordinate the development of a nomination, the five local governments assembled a task force comprised of leadership officials, Central New York Regional Planning, and the H. Lee White Marine Museum. Advising this group are staff from New York Sea Grant, Oswego County Environmental Management Council, and state agencies such as the Department of Environmental Conservation's Bureaus of Fisheries and Natural Resources, Department of State, and the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

The proposed NMS consists of a corridor that is one of the most historically significant geographic locations in the Great Lakes and the North American continent. This area of Lake Ontario and its tributaries provided food and transportation trade routes for indigenous peoples and early European explorers. During the colonial period, it was a strategic theater of conflict among European powers and the young American republic. Later, this region was critical to the development of the American west and our nation's industrial core and the westward spread of democracy. The area has also served as a location of maritime innovation and invention, and was crucial in the agricultural expansion of the 19th century. With the City of Oswego as its geographic center, the proposed sanctuary lies at the western end of the historic maritime highways of the St. Lawrence River and the Erie-Oswego Canal. Through this corridor immigration and commerce flowed to and from the developing east coast cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and westward to Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, and beyond. Oswego's harbor is the oldest freshwater port in the United States, and thus this region's history is intertwined with the history of nearly every other Great Lakes community.



Map of the proposed sanctuary area.



Interpretive panel installed on bluff overlooking Oswego Harbor.

Southeastern Lake Ontario is eligible for consideration as a NMS because of the age, type, and preserved state of numerous historic shipwrecks and many other cultural and ecological features. These sites fall into two categories: recreational and research. Examples of recreational sites suitable for visiting divers are the 1898 wreck of the ST. PETER near Pultneyville, which is on the National Register of Historic Places; and the steamer DAVID MILLS, sunk in 1919 and now a New York State Submerged Cultural Preserve near Oswego. There are also sites too deep for recreational diving, but which need protection and research because of their important historic, scientific, and educational value. Examples include the THREE BROTHERS (1833), which is the oldest intact schooner known to exist in the Great Lakes and the QUEEN OF THE LAKES (1858), which rests intact with all three masts still standing.

Schooner.

The proposed NMS will promote responsible visitation and scientific and education-based research of this unique area, without interfering with the lake's commercial and recreational activities, and without endangering the integrity of these exceptional and fragile resources.

Other areas with a NMS designation, such as the shipwreck-based NMS at Thunder Bay, have experienced significant regional growth in the economy, new federal and private sector investment, new research opportunities for universities and programs for local schools districts, and increased heritage tourism activity.

After submission of the nomination, NOAA begins an evaluation process to determine if the nomination meets its criteria for consideration. The process will take several months, and involves public stakeholder meetings throughout the region with educators, researchers, community and business leaders, divers, anglers, property owners, public organizations, and the general public. The communities' input and vision for this NMS is recognized and included in the federal designating legislation.

A critical component of the nomination is demonstrated support by stakeholders. The archaeological community is an important stakeholder in this undertaking, so we are asking you to *lend your voice* to the project by providing a letter of support by May13, 2016 that will be included in the nomination documents.

Letters of support should be addressed to:
NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program
Attn: John Armor, Acting Director, Office of Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Please mail or e-mail your letter of support by May 13, 2016, to:
Office of the Oswego County Administrator
46 East Bridge Street
Oswego, NY, 13126
ATTN: Philip Church, NMS Task Force Chairman
pchurch@oswegocounty.com

For more information, please visit the project web site, at www.lakeontarionms.com. And visit www.shipwreckworld.com to read the stories of many of these vessels and their discoveries.

Portions of this article are adapted from:
Church, Philip R.
National Marine Sanctuary Designation Sought for Portion of Great Lake Ontario. NYSAC News, Fall 2015, Albany, NY.

Submitted by: Philip Church, Oswego County Administrator and Chairman of the Great Lake Ontario National Marine Sanctuary Nomination Task Force

The stern of the tugboat Mary Kay, off SUNY Oswego, is an example of a mixed use site, popular with recreational divers and anglers alike. (Photo by Philip Church).

NEWS FROM THE ROBERT E. FUNK MEMORIAL ARCHAEOLOGY FOUNDATION, INC.

This has been a busy year for the Funk Foundation. This report overlaps two grant proposal review and award periods, which I will summarize by year, and then add some additional news.

Thanks Are in Order

First, however, thank you to NYAC. In 2016, NYAC voted to contribute $500.00 to the Funk Foundation, while individual members elected to make pass-through contributions totaling an additional $210.00. NYAC Treasurer Ann Morton has already provided these funds, and we say a great big Thank You!

2015 Grant

In the spring of 2015 the Funk Foundation received five grant proposals which were competing for one grant award. This grant was awarded to Ammie Mitchell, Ph.D. candidate at SUNY Buffalo. The grant funded petrographic slides of pottery thin sections in order to assist Ammie's dissertation research. Ammie's project is titled "Symbolism in Coarse-Crystalline Temper: Understanding the Development of Early Pottery in New York State."

I attended Ammie Mitchell's poster presentation at the recent NYSAA meeting and saw some of the petrographic slides supported by our grant. The results are fascinating. In a way, it was like looking through a microscope for the first time.

2016 Grants

The Funk Foundation recently requested that new grant proposals be submitted by April 15, 2016 for review and funding this spring. We received six proposals; we anticipate funding two grants in 2016.

2017 and Beyond

We hope to continue to support research in New York State archaeology for many years down the road. I and other board members are happy to discuss possible grants with potential grantees, as I have recently with two individuals who are either considering writing proposals, or encouraging collaborators to. Generally, proposals will be due in mid-Spring for anticipated awards in late Spring or early Summer.

I have mentioned Dan Demicco's support in the past, but it is timely now to appreciate that Dan's generosity in honoring the memory of Beth Wellman has made a significant difference allowing the Funk Foundation to look ahead with confidence.

News Regarding Older Grants

A second radiocarbon date has been obtained for the Behnke Farm site in Otsego County. The Funk Foundation has supported Richard Wakeman's analysis of this largely Snook Kill phase site with a grant for radiocarbon dating. As the size of one of the charcoal samples was too small for a conventional date, at the request of the Funk Foundation, Mr. Wakeman and his collaborators have graciously added to the Funk Foundation grant funds in order to obtain an accelerator date. Mr. Wakeman's fellow Upper Susquehanna Chapter (NYSAA) member David Moyer has assisted in bringing this research to a successful completion. Dave recently reported to Paul Huey and me that the accelerator date has been obtained and that this information soon will be added to the final report, which then will be submitted to the Funk Foundation. The Funk Foundation had earlier received a well-prepared version of this report that lacked the second date.

Also, Jeremy Wilson has been unable to complete his grant on multivariate projectile point analysis (awarded in 2008). As a result, at the request of the Funk Foundation Board, he has begun to repay the grant money awarded. We anticipate receiving his final repayment check this spring.

Reporting

I submit reports by email to the NYAC President at the time of NYAC Board meetings. I submitted my most recent report for the April 15, 2016 NYAC board and general membership meetings. I also try to regularly include reports in the NYAC and NYSAA newsletters. In addition, Paul Huey provides reports to NYSAA during the annual spring business meetings. Paul gave his most recent report on April 15, 2016. The report you are reading is the most complete of recent reports as it contains new information on the number of grant proposals as well as the progress on Mr. Wakeman's grant.

Additional information on grant cycles will be posted on the Funk Foundation website at www.funkfoundation.org.

FYI, The Funk Foundation Board

For your information, the Funk Foundation Board of Directors consists of Alfred Funk, Paul Huey, Jon Lothrop, Patterson Schackne, and me.

Submitted by Ed Curtin, Funk Foundation Board President

NYAC ANNUAL AWARDS

Dolores Elliott received the NYAC Founder's Award at the Spring 2016 NYAC meetings in Rochester. Ellie McDowell-Loudan wrote her nomination letter.

Dolores Elliott, Founder's Award

Dolores is a remarkable combination of educator, organizer, facilitator, and innovator of projects to enhance New York archaeology, history, and more broadly, Native American concerns. She is one of the founding members of NYAC having served as Secretary to the organization and as an active contributing member of the Public Education Committee, and others.

In recent years, her animated, indeed passionate and thorough research on the two hundred or more years of Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) beadwork, has inspired many people to view with a different eye these artistic creations and clever expansions into unique and useful objects.

Haundeosaunee beadwork study is only one example of Dolores' contributions to archaeology. Her archaeological research and participation on sites threatened by destruction began during her first years in the Binghamton area where she directed projects through professional channels and provided clear, meticulous guidance to avocational archaeologists for analysis of, and protection for sites and the diverse human groups who were represented in them.

Her efforts to provide accurate and thoughtful coverage in reports to the local and state agencies, and the press, have conveyed her consistent respect for the cultural groups she describes.

These are some of the many ways in which Dolores Elliott has contributed to, and demonstrated commitment to, what is best in American archaeology. She is most deserving of the recognition for her work.

(Excerpted from nomination letter by Ellie McDowell-Loudan)

NYAC NEWSLETTER

For the Fall 2016 newsletter, please submit by October 15.

Submit news in either Word or WordPerfect to Laurie Miroff by email at lmiroff@binghamton.edu.
Note: please submit photos as .jpg files.

***NOTE**: If you change your email address or would like the newsletter sent to another email address, please forward the address to me.*