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The Old Fort Herkimer Church is the oldest building in Herkimer County and one of the oldest churches in New York State. The earliest Church was a log structure built as early as 1723. The entire area surrounding the Church was part of a patent acquired by the German Palantine settlers on April 25, 1725. The patents totaled 92 in number, with Lot No. 30 assigned for the construction of the Church. The original settlement at Fort Herkimer consisted of about 200 individuals. Shortly after building their homes, the residents built a log schoolhouse, which could have served as the original house of worship. Besides the schoolhouse, a grist mill was also constructed shortly before 1730.

During the 1750s, the isolated frontier settlement was prey to the conflicts between the English and the French over control of the vital Mohawk Valley transportation corridor. The Palantine community of Fort Herkimer represented a western outpost of British colonization, as well as a strategic buffer zone to the rest of the valley. It was an important link in the Indian fur trade and, as a result, a devastating attack was made on the settlement in the fall of 1757. Several houses, barns, grist mills, and saw mills in the community were destroyed and many inhabitants were killed or taken prisoner. (Earle, 1876) (Johnson Papers, 1894)

The Church had not yet been completed by the time of this attack and it was necessary for Johan Jost Herkimer, the Justice of the settlement and builder of the Church, to send out an appeal for voluntary contributions. The appeal brought enough financial assistance so that the Church could be completed by 1767.

Defense works and fortifications existed on both sides of the Mohawk River at this time, and excellent documentation of their plans exists today in the form of contemporary sketches. The term "fort" was applied to many militia headquarters and protective outposts for the distant farms. Some were simply unpretentious well-constructed stone buildings without fortification, while others, such as the home of Johan Jost Herkimer, were more elaborately fortified. Herkimer was one of the original 92 Palantine patentees who settled at Burnetsfield in the early 1720s. He supplied provisions to garrisons by contract with the colonial government as early as 1728, and is perhaps best known through the fame of his son, General Nicholas Herkimer, the hero of Oriskany.

By 1765 all the forts along the Mohawk, including Fort Herkimer, were in a shameful state of decay, as noted by Lord Adam Gordon, who traveled the valley in that year. The frontier situation was no longer as dangerous after the series of French and Indian attacks ended. (Mereness ed. 1916)

The Old Fort Herkimer Church also played an important role in the American Revolution. In June of 1775 a liberty pole was erected at the Church. It was probably the first liberty pole raised in the State and probably the first in the country. The Church also served as a center for several colonial militias and housed numerous contingents of troops throughout the period. In 1782, groups of Indians and Tories murdered many inhabitants and burned numerous houses throughout the settlement. By 1783, additional reinforcements arrived at Fort Herkimer under the command of Colonel Marius Willett, who commanded all of the valley forces. It was also in that year that General George Washington visited the Church as part of his tour of the New York frontier. (Dailey, 1923:18)

During the first part of the nineteenth century, the Church underwent extensive renovations. An additional storey was added and a new west door was created. In addition, a tower and steeple were constructed. It was felt that these improvements would enhance the beauty of the Church and provide room for an increasing congregation. (Lossing, 1851:1, 254) Throughout the nineteenth century, however, the number of parishioners stabilized and once again, the Church fell into a state of minor disrepair.

In 1912 the Mohawk Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ilion began some renovation efforts aimed at embellishing the pulpit. In October of 1940 additional structural work was begun, with financial donations of both the D.A.R. and private sources. Sagging beams were replaced, replastering was

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FRONT COVER: Excavation at the Fort Herkimer Church: 0 1 2 (Scale in Meters); — Postmolds; — Prehistoric Features; — Burials. (Fig. 1)
done, and two windows flanking the pulpit were restored to their original shape. Finally, repair of the pews was undertaken as part of the overall effort. (Utica Daily Press, March 1, 1941)

In recent decades the Church has been used as a local historical shrine and yearly Thanksgiving services have been held in it. These services have been interdenominational and have attracted large numbers of community residents. In July, 1972, the Church was placed on the National Register of Historic Buildings and thus became eligible for federal matching grants-in-aid.

In December, 1975, a Historic Structure Report was published by the architectural firm of Mendel, Mesick and Cohen of Albany, New York. The effort was sponsored by the Classis of Montgomery, Reformed Church of America, the current controlling body of the Church building. The report recommended several internal and external structural improvements, designed to restore the Church to a serviceable condition.

A matching grant was awarded by the New York State Parks and Recreation Commission to carry out the first phase of structural improvements. The initial improvements included the construction of a drainage ditch along the south wall of the Church to prevent further damage to the foundation and the removal of the floorboards of the Church to create an air space preventing added deterioration. As a part of these efforts, an archaeological survey was highly recommended.

Through the efforts of Dr. John Reese, students from Herkimer County Community College and community residents, the archaeological survey was conducted during the spring of 1976 and a preliminary report, describing the findings, was submitted to the New York State Parks and Recreation Commission. Numerous research questions were raised in that preliminary survey, and it became apparent that a more extensive testing effort would be highly desirable. During the summer, therefore, a large scale excavation was begun and, by the end of August, 50% of the existing floor of the Church was sampled prior to the creation of the proposed air space. (See cover illustration)

Excavation Procedures

Since the renovation plans for the Church included both the drainage ditch along the south wall and an expanded air space beneath the existing floorboards inside the Church, it was determined that archaeological investigations should proceed in both areas. Test pits were dug at three-meter intervals along the proposed drainage ditch, 16 two-meter quadrants were dug in the center of the Church floor and 6 additional test pits were excavated near the north and south wall of the interior.

A profile of Test Pit No. 1 is found in Figure 2. The Charcoal and Rock Zone, (Level IV), consisted of the earliest evidence of occupation and was presumably the base of the original builders' trench. Level II, consisting of red brick chips and limestone rubble, possibly represented the 1812 building period, when an additional story was added and other structural work completed. Artifactual material was scattered through Levels I-IV, while Level V was sterile. (Appendix #1)

Inside the Church, the stratigraphy was considerably different. (Fig. 3). The Rock and Wood Rubble, (Level 1), varied from 3-5 cm. in depth and consisted mainly of wood and rock debris. Intermittently occurring was Level IA, a Wood Ash zone located between Levels I and II. This could represent cultural activity occurring during the 1812 renovation period, although few artifacts were found within it. This zone varied from 7-12 cm. in depth. Level II was a Charcoal and Dark Greasy Soil zone within which the majority of Colonial and prehistoric artifacts were found. This zone varied from 2-12 cm. in depth. The Coarse Gravel Subsoil zone, Level III, located directly beneath Level II was sterile. The excavation extended to a depth of 46 cm. beneath the surface.

Features

Postmolds-A total of 8 cylindrical postmolds were found in the excavation (see cover). Each was approximately 20 cm. in diameter and 46 cm. deep. These posts could have supported either the first church or a school constructed on the site as early as 1734.

Burials-One marked grave was found under the floorboards in the northeast section of the Church. The only identification were the initials "M.L." on the face of the limestone tombstone. These initials could stand for Michael Idich, an early patentee and parishioner (Earle, 1876). Burial #2 was located in the south central section of the Church floor near what would have been the original pulpit. According to local legend, Reverend Abraham Rosenkrantz, Pastor of the Church from 1752-1796, and his brother, were buried in that area. Other graves supposedly also exist in that area.
No markers were located, however, and since the graves extended below the level to be disturbed by the air space, no further efforts were required. Burial #3 was found near the current entrance of the Church. It, too, extended beneath the proposed disturbed area, and was therefore not fully excavated. In the fill, however, 4 kaolin pipe fragments, and 3 hand wrought nails were found.

*Midden*—A large midden was found near the west wall of the Church in Level II. A profile of this feature is found in Figure 3. Artifacts in the midden consisted of 23 plain kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, deer bone remains, the gun plate and frizzen of a musket, gunflints, 13 hand wrought nails, 27 flat headed square cut nails, 7 fragments of a copper bucket, and 4 sherds of eighteenth century delftware (Plate 1, Nos. 1-6). Directly under the midden, on the surface of Level III, 2 stone projectile points and one scraper were located.

**ARTIFACTS**

*Bottle Glass*

A total of 85 fragments of bottle glass were found. Although the fragments are small, most appear to be from dark green or brown, heavy based round bottles similar to those found at Fort Stanwix. (Hansen and Hsu 1975:128). The mouth and string rim shapes are identifiable as British manufacture between 1780 and 1820. (Noel Hume 1970:195). Two fragments were stoppers for decanters and are of clear glass. In addition, there were 7 fragments of clear white glass found in the Church. The glassware is illustrated in Plate 2, No. 1.
FIGURE NO. 3
FORT HERKMER CHURCH
MIDDEN PROFILE.

Plate 1. From the midden, west wall.
Plate 2. Bottle necks.

Plate 3. Buttons from general excavation.
Buttons

A total of 7 buttons were found in the excavation. (Pl. 3) Considering the number of individuals who frequented the Church during the Colonial period, this would appear to be a rather small sample.

Based upon Stanley South's analysis of buttons found at Brunswick Town and Fort Fisher, the following dates of manufacture can be assigned. (South, 1964:113-133)

- **Type 2**: 1726-1776 - A button from the uniform of either a British or French soldier prior to 1768.
- **Type 15**: 1726-1865 - A bone button disc possibly covered with fabric and a string eye.
- **Type 3**: 1726-1776 - The button has a wooden back, preserved by the action of the copper oxide on the back.
- **Type 7**: 1726-1776 - The face of this button is plain.
- **Type 8**: 1726-1776 - A white-metal button has a polished smooth face with a raised center portion surrounding the eye.

Buttons were cast or stamped from wood, brass, copper, pewter, or various alloys. In the Fort Herkimer excavation, 6 of the buttons were cast in brass or copper, while one was made, probably locally, from cut bone.

Clay Pipe Fragments

A total of 513 white clay pipe stems were found. A stem bore analysis of these fragments was conducted following the guidelines suggested by Gilbert Hagerty (Hagerty, 1975:11). As illustrated in the frequency distribution, (Fig. 4) the largest number fell in the 4/64 and 4/64+ range. Applying the Binford Formula this was consistent with similar findings at Fort Stanwix which placed the dates of heaviest occupation between 1758 and 1781. (Hanson and Hsu, 1975:139)

The pipe bowls were all heelless, with one exception, and had a bore diameter of 4/64. Seven fragments had a plain bowl, three had "RT" in a circle, two had "R-Tip-pit" in a plain circle, and two had a plain rim with a faded sunburst. The initials "RT" and its variations have been attributed to the Robert Tippett family of Bristol, England (Walker, 1971). (Pl. 1) The high frequency of this type of bowl suggests that pipes were coming to the Fort Herkimer settlement from a rather limited European source.

Gunflints

A total of 6 gunflints were found in the excavation, primarily in the midden feature. These flints were blond in color and were probably of French origin (Witthoft, 1966). All of the samples recovered were small and well used. (Pl. 1)

Shoe

One of the most interesting artifacts recovered was a shoe, found in Level I just under the mixed wood and plaster debris. The heel had separated from the top of the shoe and was attached with wooden pegs. A small rawhide tie appeared on top and was still in place. In appearance, the shoe resembled several of those found by Jacob Grimm at Fort Ligonier. (Grimm, 1970) (Pl. 4)

Musket balls

Two musket balls were found in the excavation. Because of its diameter, the first of these was probably used in a .75 caliber weapon. This rifle was standard issue for both American and British forces. (Hanson and Hsu, 1975:80). The second example is a .47 caliber ball used in either a rifle or pistol.

Ceramics

A total of 17 fragments of porcelain were recovered and of these, 7 could be fitted together into a Chinese Export underglaze blue dish with a floral decoration.

Delftware fragments were rather common in the interior of the Church and were interspersed with pipe
Binford Formula: -
$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26$
$4/64 = 1972 (4.493)$
$5/64 = 865 (5.173)$
Total# - $\frac{666}{2837} = 4.2597$
- $38.26 - 4.260 = 162.9876$
- $1931.85 - 162.99$
- $1768.86 - \text{MEAN DATE}$

**FIGURE 4**
FORT HERKIMER CHURCH
ANALYSIS OF PIPE STEM HOLE DIAMETERS
Plate 4. Shoe from Level I.

Plate 5. Ceramics: 1. delftware; 2. glazed redware; 3. delftware; 4. creamware; 5. "scratch blue" salt glaze.
bowl and stem fragments and hand wrought nails. A form of blue and white English delft could have been made at Bristol, but it is possibly also of Liverpool origin. (Miller and Stone 1970) A polychrome form of delft, commonly known as a "Fazackerly" style appeared in green, blue, black, and red colored fragments. Powdered blue and purple tin glazed rim shapes are identifiable as British manufacture between 1780 and 1820. (Noel Hume 1970) (Pl. 5, No. 1,3)

There were 31 fragments of plain creamware found of which 21 could be pieced together to form a sugar bowl.

A total of 30 pieces of scratch blue salt glazed stoneware were found. There is evidence of at least four different vessels. Several fragments have designs similar to those illustrated by Mountford (Mountford 1971: Fig. 159) and Noel Hume (Noel Hume 1976:117). (Pl. 5, No. 4)

Several fragments of red and buff earthenware also were recovered. The majority of red earthenware fragments were found in the interior, while the rather coarse, buff earthenware fragments were found in the exterior test pits. (Pl. 5, No. 2)

Coarse stoneware fragments were rather common in the excavation. Of the 52 fragments found, a large portion represented pots of German origin prepared for the French market. (Miller and Stone 1970:76). A distribution summary appears in Figure 5.

**Nails**

A total of 178 hand wrought nails and 784 machine cut nails of various forms were recovered. Of the hand wrought nails only 30 were T-head and 27 were L-head varieties. The remainder were rose-head varieties of numerous lengths. In the early construction of the Church the rose-head nail was favored, either because of convenience or necessity.

The cut nails were of varying lengths and, like the hand wrought nails, badly corroded. Most cut nails were interspersed with hand wrought nails in soil levels.

**FIGURE 5**

**FORT HERKIMER CHURCH**

**DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC SHERDS**

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Miscellaneous Metal Artifacts

Surprisingly few structural supports were found. Only 6 metal hinge fragments were recovered in Level I of the interior of the Church, suggesting a very recent vintage. A 1749 George II halfpenny was found. A bayonet was recovered from the proposed exterior drainage ditch. It appears to have been part of the Brown Bess design of British manufacture. (Pl. 2, No. 5) A worm also was found in addition to a lead weight used as a surveyor’s tool (Pl. 2, Nos. 2 and 3).

Prehistoric Artifacts

Throughout the interior of the Church, a single prehistoric component was noted. This component tended to be interspersed with or was just below the Colonial occupation in a dark zone of black earth. (Level III) A fascinating aspect of the prehistoric occupation was that it existed only an inch or two below the feet of the Colonial occupants of the Church. A total of 1,414 flakes of Onondaga chert, a material commonly found at various sites in the area were recovered. Only 23 of these were retouched, indicating rather limited workshop activity. The projectile points were all triangular in form, and identified as Levanna points, dated A.D. 700-900, (Ritchie, 1971) (Pl. 1). Three stone drills also were found, of a triangular basal pattern with considerable wear at the bit. A sidescraper made of Normanskill flint was found below the midden in Feature 1. The artifact was well flaked and exhibited a well-defined wear pattern. A retouched jasper flake was also found, indicative of trade contacts. Finally, an unfinished gorget was found with two holes partially drilled.

A total of 14 fragments of Indian clay pottery were also found. Three of the fragments were rimsherds and displayed a crude cord impression. The other fragments were plain body sherds. This pottery form would fall into Ritchie’s classification of Levanna sites discovered elsewhere in the state. (Ritchie, 1969, p. 271)

CONCLUSIONS

One would probably not expect to find a large amount of cultural debris inside the walls of a church unless that church has been used for purposes other than worship. As it turned out, the sizable quantity of bone remains, the midden feature, and the ceramic inventory all suggest an extended occupation, perhaps while the Church was threatened with Indian attack.

The date of this occupancy could have been during the late 1750s when the structure was first being built. The 1749 copper halfpenny, the coarse earthenware suggesting a Rhenish motif, the creamware, and the military items which were recovered would all support this position. Furthermore, the majority of these artifacts were found inside the confines of the 6 post molds which were excavated, indicating that the first church could have been of wood and much smaller than the present structure.

On the other hand, the presence of the porcelain fragments, the large quantity of bent nails recovered, the purple and blue tin-glazed pottery sherds, and other artifacts could just as easily support an occupancy during the Revolutionary War.

Artifacts could simply have been lost by parishioners as they worshipped before 1812 when the permanent floor was added.

The early inhabitants of the Fort Herkimer settlement were not wealthy individuals. The large proportion of stoneware and earthenware sherds suggest an unpretentious lifestyle. The paucity of metal artifacts would also be evidence of the scarcity of this material during Colonial times. Export porcelain, although present, was not found in large quantities. Nails, although found in large quantities, were not discarded until they were bent beyond use. Gunflints were heavily worn and quite small when found. Herkimer’s trade contacts were confined to English and German sources, based upon the ceramic material that was found. The coarse stoneware fragments seem to suggest trade contacts in central Germany, while the creamware, delftware, and kaolin pipe fragments are representative of trading centers in areas such as Staffordshire, Liverpool, and Bristol in England. One can also presume that refuge pits of broken pottery have yet to be discovered around the confines of the Church.

Itinerant bands of prehistoric Indians apparently found the Church site to be an attractive base for forays into the surrounding countryside. The nearby stream and elevated terrain where the Church now stands apparently were attractive features. These people would undoubtedly have found large numbers of fish, waterfowl, and whitetail deer in the immediate region.
## APPENDIX I.
FORT HERKIMER CHURCH
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### Artifact Types

#### Food and Drink

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clam Shells</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone Fragments</td>
<td>1,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Glass</td>
<td>85</td>
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#### Ceramic Fragments

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delft</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Salt-Glazed Stoneware</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamware</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buff Earthenware</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Earthenware</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Salt-Glazed Stoneware</td>
<td>52</td>
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#### Structural Remains

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<td>Red Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand Wrought Nails</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-Cut Nails</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar Fragments</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Window Glass Fragments</td>
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#### Personal Use Items

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight Pins</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Pipe Fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gunflints</td>
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<td>Metal Fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musketballs</td>
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<td>Buttons</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckles</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Hinge</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lock Plate and Frizzen</td>
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#### Prehistoric Artifacts

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<td>Chert Flakes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projectile Points</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projectile Point Fragments</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint Scrapers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint Drills</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammerstones</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Pottery Fragments</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorget (unfinished)</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>
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MCKELVEY 2: A LAMOKA OCCUPATION IN THE GENESEE VALLEY UPLANDS

Neal L. Trubowitz
Charles L. Miller, II

In 1975 archeological reconnaissance on proposed routes of the Genesee Expressway by the Archaeological Survey of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo resulted in the discovery of the McKelvey 2 site, a Lamoka phase (Narrow Point Tradition) occupation in the uplands of the east side of the Genesee Valley in Livingston County, New York (Trubowitz 1977). The research at McKelvey 2 and other nearby Lamoka sites indicates that the Lamoka phase occupation in the Genesee drainage was not restricted to locations near navigable and fishable waters, which is how Lamoka settlement systems have been previously portrayed (Ritchie and Funk 1973:41). The discovery of such upland sites also emphasizes the need for archaeologists to reexamine past perspectives and the techniques we use in settlement research.

The McKelvey 2 site (SUNY Buffalo site no. 1409) lies on a north-south trending ridge that marks the divide between drainage into the main Genesee River channel on the west and Conesus Lake drainage on the east (Fig. 1). This is the highest point of local elevation. Currently only intermittent stream channels flow with water after heavy rainfall on the site, although a spring at the base of the hill and a small marsh approximately .4 km (.25 mile) away could have provided potable water for the aboriginal occupants. The local soil type is well drained Ontario loam, which contains much crushed stone, including Onondaga chert, which was left behind by the retreat of glacial ice during the Pleistocene, about 11,000 years ago.

By about 4000 B.C. plant and animal species similar to those present when Europeans first saw the Genesee Valley were probably present there, with northern hardwood forests predominating in the uplands over Appalachian oak stands, while beech-maple forests covered lowland areas (Trubowitz 1977:48-54). These woods and the streams and lakes they surrounded would have provided ample food resources for the ancient inhabitants. These resources included acorns and hickory nuts, various fish and waterfowl, turkey, bear, deer, and beaver, as well as the now extinct passenger pigeon, which was reported in tremendous numbers in the valley in early historic times. This rich environment was available for exploitation by Lamoka peoples who inhabited the western New York area around 2500 B.C.

THE 1975 SURFACE COLLECTION

When the site locus was first discovered it was overgrown with grain on the west side of the rise, but corn was planted on the east side, and over 1500 artifacts were found on the surface there. These finds stretched over an area 146.3 m (480 ft) north to south and 73.2 m (240 ft) east to west. Although this gives an area of 10,702 sq m (115,200 sq ft), the site size is estimated to be around 18,580 sq m (200,000 sq ft) as the occupation probably extended onto the side of the rise where the surface was obscured. The next rise to the north (U.B. 1410) also contained Lamoka artifacts but, as it was outside the highway right-of-way, no work could be undertaken there at the time.

The surface material was collected by crew members following the crop rows, which were oriented north-south. Artifact find spots were identified with numbered and flagged garden stakes, which were recorded with a theodolite and stadia rod. These data were used to make a map of the surface distribution of artifacts (Fig. 2).

Projectile points were the most numerous tool type found in the surface collection. There were four Brewerton points (3 corner notched and 1 eared) scattered across the site, and a Madison point was found at the extreme south edge of the site, outside the heaviest artifact concentration. There were 35 Lamoka points (Fig. 3) and three other points that were possibly the Vestal type. Two Lamoka beveled adzes were recovered (Fig. 4). Besides the adzes the only other non-chert artifacts were two pitted stones (Fig. 4). The rest of the artifacts, like the points, were made out of local Onondaga chert. This material included 8 untyped points, 4 ovate bifaces, 22 other bifaces, 11 biface tips, 4 biface midsections, 1 point base, 4 drills, 5 spokeshaves, 1 end.
scraper, 8 other scrapers, 8 cores, 1 celt, 1038 modified flakes (broken or worked), and 420 pieces of raw debitage.

Preliminary analysis was made of the chert artifacts by examining tool edges under a microscope and comparing the visible wear patterns with those experimentally produced on Onondaga chert artifacts chipped for such research. These comparisons indicated that the chert tools were possibly used to process wood and animal remains. The modified flakes showed wear or usage on either the lateral edges or the distal edge which, in many cases, was broken off. It is not known whether the breakage and wear was from use, trampling, or cultivation, as the analysis was not capable of making such distinctions.

The beveled adzes were indicative of wood working, and the pitted hammerstones were probably used in cracking nuts, among other pounding tasks. The chipped stone celt was unusual. It had a wedge shape with some damage on the distal or bit end. It was 77 mm long and 2 mm thick.

Based on the map of the surface collection distribution the heaviest artifact concentration clustered on the west side of the site near the top of the hill, and on the east flank. There were fewer artifacts to the north or south. The Lamoka points were found across the site. The scrapers and miscellaneous bifaces were within the east and west concentrations.

As other research in the Genesee Valley (Trubowitz 1978) had demonstrated that the surface of plowed sites can yield useful information on the horizontal distribution of archaeological remains, an attempt was made to determine whether the surface patterns present on McKelvey 2 were significant (Miller 1977). A cluster
Figure 3. Examples of chipped stone artifacts from the 1975 McKelvey 2 collections. A, blade; B, C, ovate bifaces; D, biface; E-W, Lamoka projectile points.
Figure 4. Beveled adzes (A, B) and pitted stones (C, D) from the 1975 Mc Kelvey 2 collections, top and side views.
Figure 5. Test excavations in the McKelvey 2 artifact clusters.

analysis was done on the surface artifact distribution by dividing the site into quadrants 10 meters square in size; this size was necessary so that each unit contained sufficient artifact count for statistical study. The statistical analysis also showed that there were possibly three distinct clusters of artifacts containing similar amounts and kinds of artifacts (Fig. 5). One unique concentration of ovate bifaces was also identified on the ridge top.

THE 1978 TEST EXCAVATIONS

On April 15, 1978, a single day of test excavations was carried out by a volunteer staff at McKelvey 2 to assess the existence of archeological remains below the surface. The excavation day was generally overcast, with 30 degree (F) temperatures and winds that gusted up to 30 miles per hour. Light snow fell several times during the day, wetting the crew and paperwork thoroughly.

One five foot (1.5 m) test square was excavated within each of the three primary artifact clusters defined in the statistical tests. The total horizontal test area was thus only 75 sq ft (6.97 sq m). It was hoped that this placement of test squares would provide the greatest possibility of locating evidence (of structures or other aboriginal features. The tests were excavated to a depth of a foot or so below the surface, where they reached sterile subsoil, an orange and gray mottled clay. The dirt was excavated by shovel skimming and then was dry sifted through a 3/8 inch (ca. 1 cm) mesh hardware cloth screen. Fire-cracked or unmodified rock was weighed and left in the field.

Unworked or non-diagnostic lithics were bagged by unit. Recognizable tools were bagged and numbered individually. Tools found in situ were point plotted by triangulation from the corners of the test units, and depths below surface at the test unit’s southwest corner (unit datum) were recorded. All artifactual material was recovered from the plowzone. Three possible features were found, but time constraints and the bad weather
forced the termination of the excavations at the top of the subsoil level without further investigation of the features.

Test unit 1 was located on the east flank of the hill (Fig. 5). One feature cut across the northwest corner of the unit. Total depth of excavation was between 34 to 37 cm (1.1 to 1.2 ft). The artifacts recovered included 3 biface fragments, 1 whole and 1 broken celt, 1 core fragment, 20 modified flakes, and 56 raw flakes.

Test unit 2 was on the top of the hill near the edge of the field. No features were found although the unit was excavated to a depth of 35 cm (1.15 ft). The artifacts found included 1 pitted stone, 1 biface, 9 modified flakes, 86 debitage flakes, and 22 lb. of fire-cracked or unmodified rock.

Test unit 3 was on the northeast slope of the hill. Two features were recorded, one partially exposed on the south side of the unit, and the other a circular dark stain with a great deal of gravel in it. Maximum excavated depth was 30 cm (1 foot). Only 8 modified flakes (one a possible spokeshave) and 22 raw flakes were recovered, in addition to 201bs. of fire-cracked or unmodified sandstone.

SITE INTERPRETATION

Unfortunately the test excavations at McKelvey 2 were limited, and extensive settlement pattern delineation could not be accomplished. However, the tests did imply that there was a relationship between surface artifact concentrations and subsurface features. The existence of these features, even if they were not excavated, is important because it may indicate that the site was more than a temporary campsite.

These data mesh with the surface evidence. Of all the surface collections made during the Genesee Expressway research between 1971 and 1976, the 1975 collections at McKelvey 2 were the largest in extent and quantity. This concentration of debris, its wide extent, the presence of features, and the wide variety of tool types indicated that McKelvey 2 was some kind of base camp occupied at least seasonally. The projectile points were indirect evidence of hunting, while the pitted stones were indirect evidence of nut processing. No perishable remains were recovered, probably due to the acidic nature of the soil, the destructiveness of climate and cultivation.

While multiple occupations were indicated by the different point types, it was concluded that the site represented a Lamoka phase occupation with only minor contamination by other components due to the wide distribution and preponderance of Lamoka projectile points, and the recovery of the beveled adzes, the primary marker of the Lamoka phase.

The clustering of three artifact concentrations, containing similar varieties of tool types, in combination with features, may indicate three separate residential or activity areas. We cannot determine from the data in hand whether these were occupied simultaneously and/or serially by a Lamoka band or family.

LAMOKA SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

The identification of a probable Lamoka base camp in an upland area has far reaching implications regarding current archeological perspectives on Lamoka subsistence-settlement systems. Present interpretations are that the hunting of deer, acorn gathering, and fishing were important to Lamoka subsistence. Since the first excavations at a Lamoka site in 1925 (Ritchie 1932) archeologists have interpreted the Lamoka culture as being riverine oriented, with greater dependence upon fishing than other Archaic Period cultures, both earlier and contemporary, such as those grouped under the rubric of the Laurentian Tradition:

Within the territory of its occurrence, the Lamoka culture is almost entirely restricted to the immediate vicinity of lakes and streams, especially the smaller lakes and shallower portions of larger ones, medium-sized to large rivers, and large marshes. Very rarely Lamoka campsites are found on small streams and big springs, from one-quarter mile to about a mile back from navigable and fishable waters (Ritchie 1965:38).

Tuck (1978) noted the fishing gear associated with diagnostic Lamoka sites. Snow (1980) includes the Lamoka phase along with other Narrow Point Tradition "cultures" as part of the "Mast Forest Archaic" adaptation found in southern New England, and south of the Lake Ontario drainage. In this area Lamoka artifacts include fishhooks, gorges, and notched pebble netsinkers, which match Snow's statement that hook and line, nets, and perhaps weirs and traps were the characteristic fishing gear.

The McKelvey 2 Lamoka component has to date not yielded any evidence of fishing gear, but this is to be expected given its upland location. This upland location is the exceptional piece of the picture which
contradicts previous notions of the fishing orientation of the Lamoka settlement system. The site is on the highest local
elevation in the valley, over 6.4 km (4 miles) east of the main channel of the Genesee River and 2.4 km (1.5 miles) west of
Conesus Lake. The closest existing marsh is .4 km (.25 mile) south, and as noted before, the nearest water source is the spring
at the base of the hill. McKelvey 2 is a large base camp with no direct association with a waterside location, and it has no
immediate fishing potential.

McKelvey 2 was not alone in its upland location. Smaller sites (called camps) with Lamoka occupations have been
found at five other upland sites away from major waterways: Sinclair 2 (U.B. 1192), Sinclair 3 (U.B. 1193), W. Pease (U.B.
1319), Linsner (U.B. 1411), and Pierson 8 (U.B. 1412). Stray Lamoka points were found in the uplands at the N. Peri (U.B.
1190) and Cadyville Road (U.B. 1394) sites. All of these sites, with the exception of Cadyville Road, are between Conesus
Lake and the Genesee River (where the expressway route took the research). These sites within the highway right-of-way gave
a rough density estimate of one Lamoka component for every 190.4 ha (470.5 acres) in the uplands.

Lamoka phase sites were also found on the other major landforms within the Genesee Expressway corridor
(Trubowitz 1977:199). The heaviest occupation was on the valley slope along the terraces overlooking the Genesee River and
its major tributary, Canaseraga Creek. A total of 31 components gave a site density of one for every 33.4 ha (82.6 acres) on the
valley slope. Five components on the Ontario Lake plain within the highway corridor gave a density of one Lamoka site for
every 104.1 ha (257.3 acres), while within the smaller floodplain area surveyed, two components gave a density of one site for
every 151.1 ha (373.3 acres).

Site densities on the other landforms exceeded those found in the uplands. Nevertheless, it was clear from the site
distribution in the highway corridor that the Lamoka people made frequent use of the uplands. Only local Brewer-ton sites had
a higher upland site density of all the aboriginal cultures found during the highway research in the valley.

While it is premature to discard our notions of the riverine emphasis of the Lamoka phase, it is evident that the
Genesee Valley Lamoka people followed a more diverse subsistence-settlement system than a riverine orientation alone. The
local Lamoka bands probably made seasonal rounds, fishing at major streams and lakes during spawning periods, hunting deer
and collecting nuts in the upland in the fall, and collecting wild plants on the floodplain at sites such as Claud 1 (U.B. 1205,
Figure 1), At Claud 1 flotation from a Lamoka feature yielded "Carya (hickory shell), Galium (bedstraw), Polygonum
 hypericum (Saint Johnswort), and Chenopodium" (pigweed) (Trubowitz and Snethkamp 1975:22).

One might wonder why it was not until 50 years after the discovery of the Lamoka Lake site that the first large upland
Lamoka occupation was found. Part of the reason comes from the fact that both differential preservation of the archeological
record and our recovery techniques greatly influence the nature of the recorded database. Many of the diagnostic artifacts of the
Lamoka phase come from a few sites which are practically unique in the excellent bone and shell preservation they exhibited.
The Genesee Expressway route ran through the area of Livingston County recorded as the heartland of the Lamoka beveled
adze distribution (Ritchie 1965: Figure 5), yet few adzes were found relative to the number of Lamoka projectile points (which
is in part due to the probable preponderance of points originally), and no diagnostic bone artifacts were found (in part due to
the aforementioned conditions of acidic soils and cultivation). This low recovery of diagnostics is also explained by the
structure of the highway research which required heavy reliance on surface collection techniques with little opportunity for test
excavations, let alone extensive excavations (Trubowitz 1977:19-23).

The major reason for the delay in discovery of upland Lamoka sites is attributed to the concentration of both
professional and avocational research prior to the 1970s in lowland areas, both in the Genesee Valley and elsewhere. Review of
research records of the professional archeologists who have worked in the Genesee region and the senior author's interviewing
of many of the local avocationalists documented this bias in the Genesee Valley (Trubowitz 1977). Prior to 1971 the only
major upland research activity in the Genesee Valley was associated with investigations of Iroquoian villages on top of hills
and rises.

The beginning of intensive contract reconnaissance on the Genesee Expressway in 1973 both required and enabled
archeologists to investigate areas that had previously been presumed to be largely uninhabited by aboriginal peoples.

CONCLUSIONS

The investigations at McKelvey 2 have shown that Lamoka subsistence-settlement systems included the Genesee
Valley uplands. The highway research in part overturned previous lowland research biases, which had
precluded the discovery of large upland sites located away from “navigable and fishable” waters. The variety of Lamoka site locations across the various major landforms indicated that a diverse subsistence-settlement system was in operation during the Lamoka phase of the Archaic Period.

This included upland base camps, such as McKelvey 2, in the hardwood forests that would have been excellent deer hunting and nut gathering locations.

In presenting these findings we hope to encourage others interested in Northeastern archeology, and specifically in the Genesee Valley, to reassess their concepts of Lamoka subsistence-settlement systems and begin correcting the biases against upland research. The investigations at McKelvey 2 can also serve as a model of how intensive surface collection techniques can help delimit site size and some aspects of the horizontal distribution of artifacts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding for the Genesee Expressway reconnaissance which led to the discovery of the McKelvey 2 site was provided through the New York State Museum’s Highway Salvage Program by the federal and state governments in proportion to their support of the construction of the highway (74-30%). Thanks are extended to the field crew and administrative staff during the 1975 investigations.

Extra thanks are due to the volunteer excavators for their unfailing high spirits and hard work throughout a harsh winter day: Jay Cohen, Jane Emborsky, Eric Hansen, Frances Pickin, Carolyn Hale Pierce, Beryl Rosenthal, Charles Vandrei and Eva Vandrei. Neal Trubowitz supervised the excavations with the assistance of Charles Miller, who had determined the test locations on the basis of his thesis. Laboratory wear pattern analysis of the lithics were performed by Patrick Valentine. Carol McMillan illustrated the artifacts, while Neal Trubowitz prepared the maps. Special thanks are due to Mr. Edward McKelvey, owner of the McKelvey 2 site, for his permission to undertake this research; to him we express our fullest appreciation.

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1932 The Lamoka Lake site. Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association 7(4).

Snow, Dean R.

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Tuck, James A.
Minutes of the 66th Annual Meeting
NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
for 1982
Statler Hotel, Buffalo, New York 14202
April 23, 24, 25, 1982

Executive Committee

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Archaeological Association was held on Friday, April 23, 1982 at the Statler Hotel in downtown Buffalo. President Elizabeth Dumont called the meeting to order at 8:12 P.M. The following voting members including state officers, chapter presidents and trustees were present:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Dumont</td>
<td>(Incorporated Orange County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Gillette</td>
<td>(Van Epps Hartley Chapter)</td>
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<td>*John H. McCashion</td>
<td>(Van Epps Hartley Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Gloria Miller</td>
<td>(Auringer-Seelye Chapter)</td>
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<td>Richard Bennett</td>
<td>(Chenango Chapter)</td>
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<td>Earle Burton</td>
<td>(Chenango Chapter)</td>
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<td>Vivian Cody</td>
<td>(Frederick Houghton Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Kathy Guest</td>
<td>(Frederick Houghton Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Robert Hawkins</td>
<td>(Incorporated Long Island)</td>
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<td>*Dave Elliston</td>
<td>(Incorporated Long Island)</td>
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<td>Lewis Dumont</td>
<td>(Incorporated Orange County)</td>
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<td>*Peter Pratt</td>
<td>(Beauchamp Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Richard Jackson</td>
<td>(Triple Cities Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Chloe Zemek</td>
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<td>Gwen Gillette</td>
<td>(Van Epps Hartley Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Don Rumrill</td>
<td>(Van Epps Hartley Chapter)</td>
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<td>*Louise Basa</td>
<td>(Auringer-Seelye Chapter)</td>
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<td>Gordon DeAngelo</td>
<td>(Beauchamp Chapter)</td>
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<td>Charles F. Hayes III</td>
<td>(Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)</td>
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<td>John R. Lee</td>
<td>(Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)</td>
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Not Represented:
- Lower Hudson Chapter
- Metropolitan Chapter
- Sebonac Chapter
- Upper Susquehanna Chapter

* alternates.
Committee Chairpersons:
1. Fellowship and Awards  *Peter P. Pratt
2. Nominating Richard Bennett
3. Local Program Bill Engelbrecht
4. Certification Charles E. Gillette
5. Constitution Charles E. Gillette
6. Education vacant
7. Finance Dolores Lalock
8. Grants Vickie Jayne
9. Legislative Paul Huey
10. Budget vacant
11. Chapters and Membership Gloria Miller
12. New York Indian vacant
13. Public Archeology Dolores Elliott
14. Librarian vacant
15. ESAF Representative Louis A. Brennan
16. Publications vacant

A. Roll call was taken.
B. Minutes of the previous meeting were not read due to the absence of the State secretary and the late arrival of the material, Richard Jackson made a motion to dispense with the minutes of the last executive committee meeting. Motion carried.

Report of the Officers:

President:
Elizabeth Dumont reported on the state of the association. The postcard campaign initiated at the executive committee meeting in Norwich was a success in so far as twenty legislators responded. President Dumont reiterated that Paul Huey initiated proposals to protest President Reagan's insistence on eventually eliminating Historic Preservation funds to the State of New York. As there was no improvement over last year, it was again stated that more correspondence be sent to Capitol Hill. Therefore, another postcard campaign ought to be initiated. President Dumont then read one of the more encouraging letters from Congress.

Gerrymandering of the State for the annual meeting was brought up again which was to be discussed under old business, President Dumont thanked the Association for their support during three years of very trying economic times. The report was accepted as read.

Vice-President:
Charles Gillette reported or activities at the State Museum. During the past year there was no need for the Vice-President to assume the position of the President. He did, however, use the signature of his office in replying to routine inquiries about the association which were addressed to the office of State Archeologist. Again, no visits to the Chapters were anticipated due to the continuing fuel shortage. Report was accepted as read.

Secretary
No report was forthcoming due to the absence of the State
Secretary and the late arrival of the necessary reports. Motion was made to suspend the report entirely. Motion carried.

Treasurer:
The honorable treasurer, Carolyn Weatherwax, was in England. Discussion arose about the possibility of transferring certain accounts in order to derive greater profit from them. As this had been discussed at the previous executive committee meeting it was ordered to be brought up again under old business. The treasurer’s report was submitted and is attached. The report was accepted.

Report of the Committees:

Fellowship and Awards:
Thomas Weinman regretfully submitted his resignation as committee chairperson. Peter P, Pratt volunteered to chair the committee and meet with those responsible for nominating potential recipients of awards. Peter promised that the awards would be given on schedule at Saturday banquet. Carried unanimously.

Nominating:
Richard Bennett reported that he had mailed the ballots to Jim Walsh in January. Some, however, were not in. However, he promised to have the results of the elections ready to be announced at the Saturday morning Business Meeting. Report accepted.

Local Program:
Bill Engelbrecht reported that all arrangements had been completed at the least possible cost and he hoped that the variety offered would be meaningful to everyone. He gave credit to all those from the Frederick Houghton chapter who assisted him. Report was accepted.

Certification Committee:
Charles Gillette mentioned that it might be possible to get a viable certification program going and that Massachusetts Archeological Society which has an active field certification program. Report accepted as read.

Constitution:
Charles Gillette reported that there were no proposals to change the Constitution. As there appeared to be none pending it might not be necessary to hold the mid-year executive committee meeting. Report was accepted as read.

Education:
Carelyn Schrier moved to Florida and no report was given.
April 20, 1982
NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

12/31/80
Savings Acc't #48-1907 (Ulster Savings) $4,019.74  12/31/81
Life Membership Acc't #4-753 1,000.00
NOW Checking #2945406 (Adirondack Tr.) 5,190.43
TOTAL  $10,210.17

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Balance (4/20/82) 6,332.62
TOTAL ASSETS $11,582.87

CASH RECEIPTS 1981-82

Dues $4,356.50
1980 - $53.00
1981 1561.00
1982 2742.50
Publication Sales 634.31
(annual meeting sales 212.19)
Profits Chenango Chpt. 81 meeting 283.00
Contribution 35.00
Donation Van-Epps Hartley 1,000.00
(Int. NOW Acc't #2945406 274.47)

TOTAL $6,583.28

DISBURSEMENTS 1981-82

ESAF Dues 1980-81 138.00
1981-82 136.00
Bulletin #79-82 4,530.51
Secretary Expenses 171.68
RMSc (handling) 400.00
Postage meeting notices
and ballots 25.00
Printing, misc. 3.90
Membership Award 81 25.00
Storage 9 Neg. Flats B-Brom. 6.00

TOTAL $5,436.09

Total Receipts 1981-82 $6,578.28
Bal. Ck. Acc't (4/20/81) 5,190.43
TOTAL $11,768.71
Disbursements 1981-82 5,436.09
Bal. Ck. Acct (4/20/82) $6,332.62

Carolyn Weatherwax
Treasurer NYSAA
Finance:
Dolores Lalock gave the financial report which indicated that the Association is healthy financially. She pointed out that ESAF dues had increased and that the Secretaries expenses were higher. There was a drop in the overall revenue by $908.62 from the previous fiscal year. Peter Pratt again brought up the subject of moving the accounts around to better profit the organization, President Dumont directed that the Treasurer and another member ought to look into the possibility. The Treasurer was directed to furnish a list of life members in all the chapters. Report accepted.

NYAC/NYSAA Liaison:
Charles Gillette reported that both organizations were closely involved in combating the forthcoming Reagan budget cuts. Report accepted as read.

Grants:
Vicky Jayne was not present and no report was given.

Legislative:
Gwenn Gillette reported for Paul Huey who had not yet arrived. She reported the success of the post-card campaign initiated at the previous executive committee meeting at Norwich. It ought to be established again at this conference as the same situation still existed if not worse. To emphasize this, Gwenn read the letter from Paul which indicated that the Reagan camp proposed zero funds for the National Historic Trust. A list of State representatives was furnished and post cards were furnished at thirteen cents apiece. The original intent or message sent was simply not to take away historic funding. Report was accepted as read at 9:01 P.M. 4/23/82.

Budget:
Vacant, No report given.

Chapter and Membership:
Gloria Miller reported that Chapter memberships had dropped considerably reflecting hard economic times. The reduction was from 733 in 1980 to 593 in 1981. Report was accepted.

New York Indian:
Vacant, no report given.

Public Archeology:
Dolores Elliot was not present and no report was given.

Librarian:
Vacant, no report forthcoming.

ESAF Representative:
Louis A. Brennan was not present and no report was forthcoming.

Publications:
Vacant, no report given.
OLD BUSINESS:

An inquiry was made respecting the amount of money donated to the Rochester Museum. The total of $300.00 had been given in 1980, $400.00 in 1981. After a brief discussion, Richard Bennett entertained a motion to donate the same amount ($400.00) for fiscal year 1982. Richard Jackson seconded the motion which was accepted.

Another inquiry was made as to the disposition of the NYSAA library. According to the minutes of the last executive meeting at Norwich, Lower Hudson Chapter offered to house the NYSAA library, it would be moved from Rochester to MALFA, Muscoot Park, Route 100, Katonah, New York 10536. Louis A. Brennan is the director. The motion was approved and seconded.

The problem of gerrymandering the state for the Annual Meeting came up again. At the executive committee meeting at Norwich it had been decided that annual meetings would be held: WEST, CENTER, EAST, CENTER, WEST, CENTER, EAST. A lively discussion resulted with Richard Bennett and Gwenn Gillette bringing up some interesting points. Gwenn Gillette then made a motion to change the existing gerrymandering to WEST, CENTER, EAST, WEST, CENTER, EAST, Richard Bennett seconded the motion and the ayes carried it. This would be brought up at the General Business Meeting tomorrow.

Reverend John Lee brought up the old problem of scheduling the NYSAA Annual meeting against other state meetings particularly Pennsylvania which holds theirs about the same time. Reverend Lee was assured that this situation would be carefully studied and no conflict would result. President Dumont suggested that ESAF be used as a clearing house for scheduling. The honorable Secretary was charged with that task. ESAF would send out the information when it arrived. There was some talk of an SAA meeting conflict.

President Dumont announced that Auringer-Seelye offered to host the 1983 67th Annual Meeting. As soon as the dates were known, notices were to be sent to the NYSAA Secretary who would then inform the respective chapters. These dates were to be submitted by September 1st.

Reverend Lee informed us that the Morgan Chapter Newsletter, THE IROQUOIAN, was being resurrected and was now available for sale. The honorable Secretary purchased Volume #3, Spring, 1982 as it contained Senate Bill 52084 concerning the treatment of Indian claims. After perusing the Newsletter it was noted that it contained superb material.

Richard Bennett re-stated that back issues of the Chenango Chapter Bulletin were again available for $5.00 plus postage.

Gordon DeAngelo re-stated that the Beauchamp Chapter Bulletins were also available and that their superb Newsletter would continue to concentrate on getting the information out to the chapters.

At 9:37, Old Business was concluded.
NEW BUSINESS:

President Dumont began this portion of the executive meeting with a short speech imploring the membership to seriously concentrate on opposition to the proposed Reagan budget cuts. She emphasized that these proposed cuts were affecting not only archeology but all the natural resources as well. It might be well to widen our scope of opposition by enlisting the aid of the other suffering societies like the Audubon society, for example. Local chapter committees might contact other societal committees and work reciprocally towards the same end.

Gordon DeAngelo brought up the point that a handout be given each and a co-operative publication be issued. This proposal was taken under advisement.

Reverend John Lee brought up the matter of Corbett Sundown who had been in Washington where testimony was given to the Indian Affairs Bureau and a Bill was submitted which would establish a fair and consistent national policy for the resolution of claims based on a purported lack of congressional approval of ancient Indian land transfers and to clear the titles of lands subject to such claims.

The next item under New Business was the protocol to be established for the next Annual Meeting. This meeting will be hosted by the Auringer-Seelye Chapter at the Queensbury Hotel in Glens Falls, April 15, 16 and 17, 1983. The dates are to be sent for subsequent annual meetings to the NYSSA Secretary who in turn will notify all the chapters by September 1st. The preliminary meeting notice and call for papers must be received by December 1st. The final notice will be sent out by February 15th at the latest. Robert Hawkins made the motion and Richard Bennett seconded it. The ayes carried it and it would be brought up at the General Business Meeting in the morning.

A round of applause was given to the Houghton Chapter.

At 10:08 P.M. Richard Jackson made the motion to adjourn and Richard Bennett seconded it.

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING:

AT 9:15 A.M. April 24, 1982 Vivian Cody, Charles Vandrei and Dolores Lalock give the formal welcome. Our host for this session was the Buffalo Museum of Science. At 9:22 A.M. President Dumont called the general business meeting to order.

A motion was made by Fran McCashion to suspend the President, Vice-President and Secretaries reports in the interest of time, Ellie Loudon-McDowell seconded the motion and it was passed.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted as read.
1. Old Business:

At 9:27 A.M. a motion was made and seconded that all committee reports of the previous meeting be accepted as read except the Legislative committee report of Paul Huey. Mr. Huey read his report concerning the Federal allocation of monies for Historic Preservation. He urged all members to take advantage of the available post cards and send them in to those responsible for the lack of badly needed funds. Not only were post cards supplied but also the names and addresses, particular attention was directed toward Senate Bill 8526 and Assembly Bill 10821. After a brief discussion of this important issue the President was directed to initiate correspondence supporting the restoration of the badly needed funds.

The question of hosting the Annual Meeting was brought before the general membership. At the 1981 executive meeting at Norwich, it had been decided to gerrymander the State in the following manner: WEST, CENTER, EAST, CENTER, WEST, CENTER, EAST. However, a lively discussion at the 1932 executive meeting brought about a motion to re-gerrymander in the following manner: WEST, CENTER, EAST, WEST, CENTER, EAST. Cogent arguments supported this change. The motion was brought to the floor, was seconded and passed.

2. New Business:

At 9:39 A.M. the tellers finished counting the ballots with the following results:

**PRESIDENT:** Charles E. Gillette  
(58)  
95 Osborne Road  
Albany, New York 12205  
(518) 459-7247

**VICE-PRESIDENT:** Gordon DeAngelo  
(58)  
Box 121  
Oran, New York 13125  
(315) 682-9242

**SECRETARY:** John H. McCashion  
(60)  
84 Lockrow Avenue  
Albany, New York 12205  
(518) 459-4209

**TREASURER:** Carolyn Weatherwax  
(60)  
123 White Street  
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866  
(518) 584-1752

**ESAF REPRESENTATIVE:** Louis A. Brennan  
(60)  
39 Hamilton Avenue  
Ossining, New York 10562  
(914) 941-7467

Dr. Robert Funk and Charles Hayes received two votes each.
With the results in, President Dumont announced that the Auringer-Seelye Chapter would host the 1923 57th Annual Meeting. The protocol suggested at the executive meeting would be rigorously adhered to, that is, the dates to be submitted to the Secretary NYSAA by September 1st, the call for papers and the preliminary meeting notices by December 1st and the final meeting notices to go out by February 15th.

President Dumont then asked for a moment of silence in tribute to the passing of Donald Lenig of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter.

Lewis Dumont presented the following resolution:

81-1 RESOLVED. THAT, NYSAA extend it appreciation and thanks to all the members of the Frederick-Houghton Chapter for their superb management of the 1982 Annual Meeting. Special thanks are due to the following committee chairpersons: Jonah Margulis, Dolores Lalock, William Engelbrecht, Charles and Eva Vandrei, Mark Rosenzweig, Vivian Cody, Zygmont Bieniulis, Maio Bolgan, Leslie Granger, Carolyn Sherrill.

Fran McCashion made the motion to adjourn at 9:44 A.M. and this motion received the second from Richard-Jackson.

Respectfully Submitted

[Signature]

John H. McCashion
Secretary, NYSAA
EDITORIAL NOTE NO. 1

For the past several years it has not been the practice to publish the proceedings of the annual meeting since it was believed that these were of less interest than an archaeological report of the same published length. There was also, during the period of our financial straits, the matter of cost; it was difficult to justify an expenditure of up to $40 per page for mostly routine business. But it has been recently suggested to the editor that the membership which does not attend meetings may be losing touch with NYSAA as a statewide functioning society. At this juncture the new secretary, John McCashion, turned out a set of minutes that could be considered camera-ready and thus publishable at considerably less cost than as straight copy. Such material cannot be copy-edited, of course, and must appear as submitted. Fortunately McCashion’s notes are in good form and almost errorless. They make good, informative reading. One clarification should be made: The Association Library has been moved to the Muscoot Farm headquarters of the Lower Hudson Chapter from its former location at the headquarters of the Morgan Chapter at the Rochester Museum and Science Center.

L.A.B.

EDITORIAL NOTE NO. 2

It has been the complaint of several editors of archeological periodicals with whom I have spoken recently that there has been a very sharp drop-off in the number of submitted manuscripts during the past 18 months. The Bulletin and Journal is having the same problem; I have received no contributions as of 1982. Those who have reports in the oven should turn up the heat and get them done now, when there is no waiting in line. Where are all those papers from the annual meeting?

L.A.B.

EDITORIAL NOTE NO. 3

Archaeology of Eastern North America No. 10, with its compilation of almost 6000 fluted points in the Cis-Appalachian East, is now on the newsstand at the American Indian Archaeological Institute, Box 265, Washington, Conn. 06793. In work is AENA No. 11, which will run a series of comments on this amazing fluted point manifestation, which is the big American archaeological news of the 1980s when coupled with the acceptance at the Society of American Archaeology annual meeting last spring of an age of 19,000 years for Meadowcroft Rockshelter near Pittsburgh. AENA 11 will also carry a report by Peter Storck on the new Fisher fluted point (155 points) site in Ontario and a report by R. M. Gramly on the re-digging of the fluted point Potts Site in New York. This list price of AENA 10 is $15 and AENA 11 probably the same. AENA business manager Roger Moeller of AIAI has given me permission to offer the two books, which belong together like salt and pepper, to NYSAA readers for $25. AENA 10 will be sent immediately, AENA 11 on publication next October. Order from Moeller, not me.

L.A.B.

CORRECTIONS

Number 84 of the Bulletin/Journal committed these errors:

Fig. 2, p. 25, belongs to the Tiger Lily Site report.

As anyone familiar with Long Island will spot immediately, Fig. 1, p. 19 has been printed upside down, with Montauk Point and Orient Point to the left instead of the right. As they used to say - Gremlins.

L.A.B.
AWARDS

The recipients at the 1982 annual meeting were as follows by category of award:

**FELLOW:**  John McCashion, Chenango and Van Epps Hartley Chapters

**MERITORIOUS SERVICE:**  Beauchamp Chapter - Gordon C. DeAngelo
Chenango Chapter - Earla Burton and Eugene Travers
Houghton Chapter - Dr. Vivian Cody
Mid Hudson Chapter - Dr. Clement Angstrom
Morgan Chapter - Muriel Gorall, Robert Gorall and Fr. John R. Lee
Van Epps Hartley Chapter - Wayne Lenig

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT:**  Beauchamp Chapter - James W. Bradley
Morgan Chapter - Daniel Barber and Harold Secor