

# THE BULLETIN

Number 101      Fall 1990

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# The Bulletin

Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association

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American Stoneware Jug c. 1809-1833 from the Nicoll-Sill Site

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Graphic Design/Composition .....	Patricia L. Miller (PM Design)

Address c/o  
Research Division  
Rochester Museum and Science Center  
657 East Avenue, Box 1480  
Rochester, New York 14603-1480

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Published by the New York State Archaeological Association. Subscription by membership in NYSAA.

For membership information write:

John H. McCashion, Secretary, 84 Lockrow Avenue, Albany, New York 12205

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ISSN - 1046 -2368

Printed by Monroe Reprographics, Rochester, New York.

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William F. Ehlers Jr.  
1926-1990

New York State Archaeological Association members were saddened when William F. Ehlers Jr., President (pro tem), passed away on February 18, 1990. A tribute to him was presented by John H. McCashion, NYSAA Secretary, at the Executive Committee Meeting April 20, 1990. The tribute is included in the minutes in this issue of *The Bulletin*.

# The Lauder Site

## A Late Archaic Site in Washington County, New York

Roger L. Ashton, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

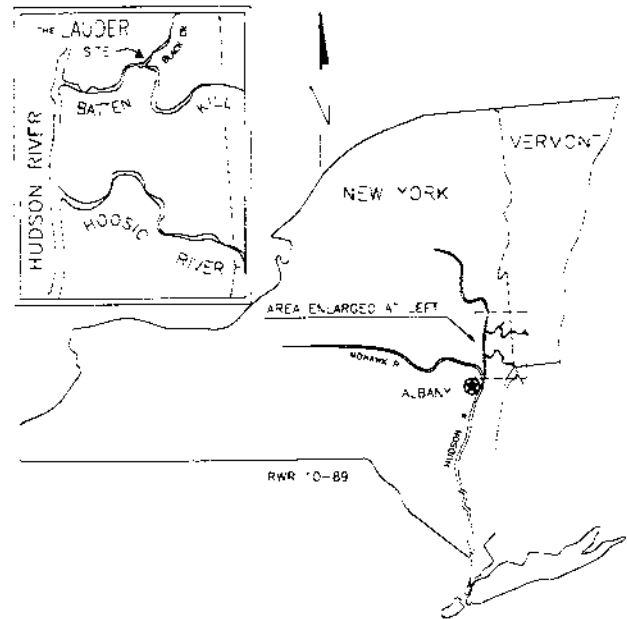
*The Lauder Site is presumably, a year-round, single-component, habitation site attributed to the River Phase of the Archaic Period. Features, including pits and hearths, produced Normanskill points as well as a variety of other lithic tools. A radiocarbon date from a hearth was determined to be 2200 B.C. (uncorrected).*

### Introduction

In east-central Washington County, New York, two streams merge approximately 8 mi from the Vermont border. The Batten Kill is a large, rapidly running trout stream that drains a mountainous expanse in southeastern Vermont. It then flows in a westerly direction through rolling flatlands in New York State and has its eventual junction with the Hudson River at Schuylerville, New York (Figure 1). Black Creek, a narrower but slower moving stream, originates in Hebron, New York, and meanders generally southwestward to its eventual junction with the Batten Kill just north of East Greenwich, New York.

In July of 1970, the author was searching for archaeological sites along the western shore of Black Creek, one-quarter mile above its junction with the Batten Kill (Figure 1). On the first stream terrace several shovel-test holes disclosed much chipping debris and fire-cracked rock. Upon further exploration, several bushel-basket-sized depressions were noted in the exposed shaly ledge above the terrace. Bands of blue-gray mottled Normanskill chert were present in this shale. While this material at first glance seemed to lack good flint-knapping quality, it matched the chipping debris from the test pits on the terrace and was apparently utilized by the prehistoric Indian occupants.

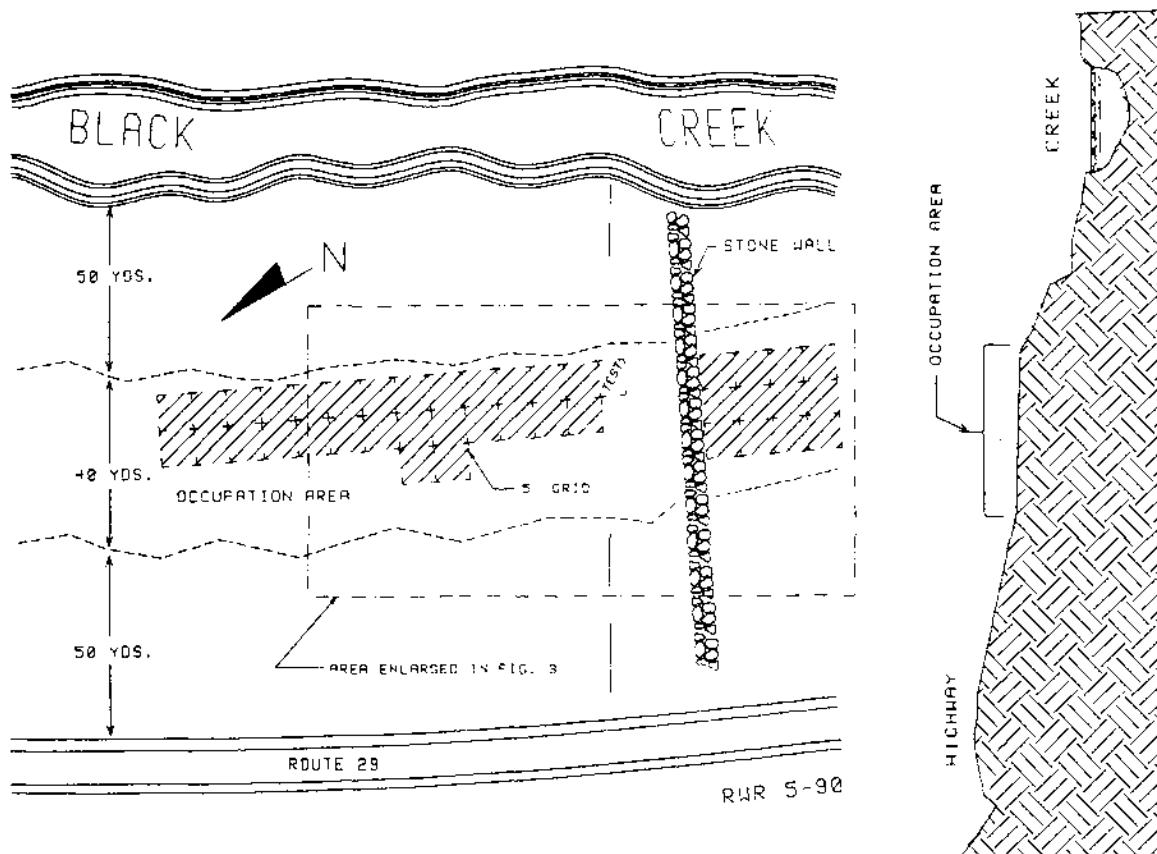
Encouraged by the findings, I obtained permission from the landowners, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lauder of East Greenwich, to conduct extensive excavations on the site. A 5 ft x 5 ft (1.5 m x 1.5 m) test square produced a Normanskill type point (Ritchie 1971), several preforms, and the usual chipping debris and fire-cracked rocks. It was soon evident that there was no buried cultural stratum as the debris-producing brown loamy zone seemed to disappear at a depth of 10 in (25 cm). The underlying alluvial soil was apparently laid down at some earlier time before occupation. It was evident that the 25 ft (8 m) descent from the terrace to stream prevented any flooding of the site. The habitation area measured 75 ft x 15 ft (23 m x



**Figure 1.** Lauder Site, Township of Salem, Washington County, New York.

5 m) with a stone wall running through the site at the southern end. The site continued on in that direction onto property owned by Mrs. Ethel Reid. This area was later excavated with permission from Mrs. Reid in 1985. In 1970, this field was intensively pastured by cattle, and it seemed prudent not to ask permission at that time. These excavations added another 20 ft x 15 ft (6 m x 5 m). The entire site consisted of approximately 1525 sq ft (142 sq m) of which 1150 sq ft (107 sq m) were excavated. Mrs. Reid, who is in her mid-nineties, could remember family discussions about never plowing the field due to its ledgy, steep character. She was positive that no plow had touched the soil for at least 150 years. The author certainly has no quarrel with this statement, but at some early time someone must have plowed it because several small boulders had the telltale mark of abrasions from a cast iron plow point. Nevertheless, tillage must have been minimal.

A reference grid of 5 ft x 5 ft (1.5 m x 1.5 m) squares was laid out with baseline oriented in a north-east south-west direction which was most suitable because of the narrowness of the



**Figure 2.** Lauder Site. Topography and excavations.

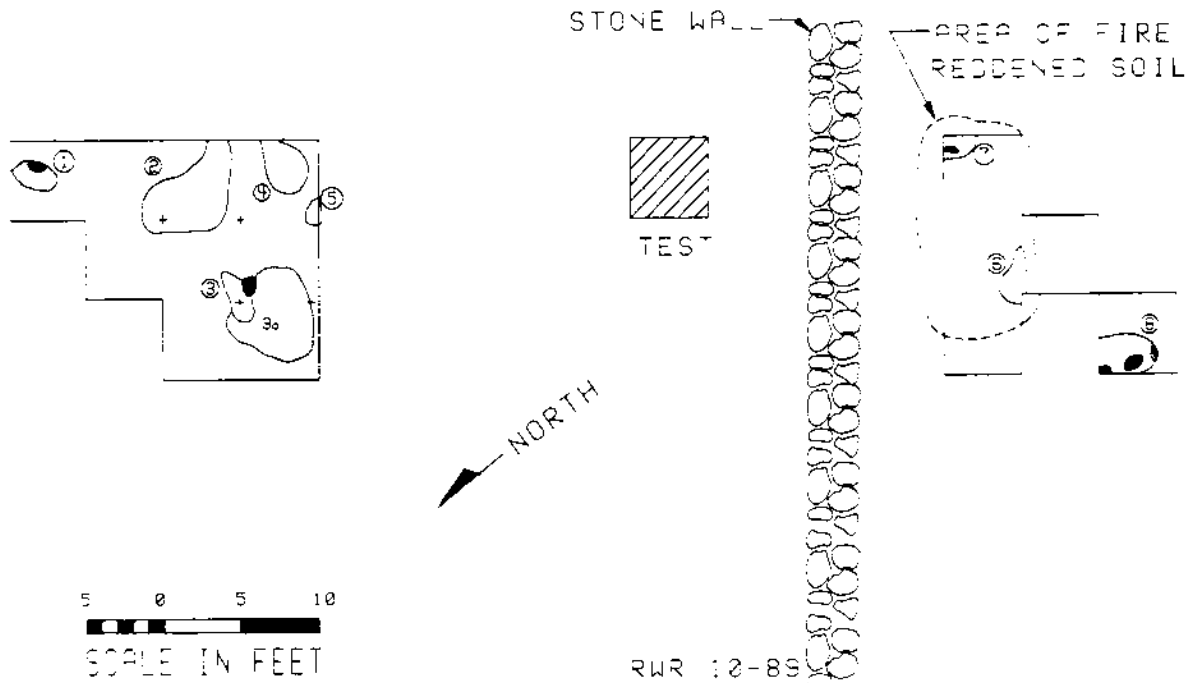
site (Figure 2). All excavation was carried out according to standard archaeological practices, and numerous photographs were taken. Artifacts encountered in the top 10 in (25 cm) were not measured in due to the obvious disturbances from the above-mentioned tillage. All chips were carefully checked for any utilization. Samples of pit fill were taken but yielded no information other than a charcoal sample.

**Features**

Nine features were exposed at the base of the brown zone (Figure 3). The first was an oval shaped pit measuring 22 in x 16 in (56 cm x 41 cm) with a depth of 18 in (46 cm). A fire-shattered rock about 9 in x 2 in (23 cm x 5 cm) was encountered just below junction and was part of this feature. The fill consisted of a dark stained soil void of any chips or artifacts. The shattered rock must have been caused by fires outside the feature as there was no evidence of this feature being used as a hearth. It may have provided storage for some foodstuffs. Feature 2 was a large circular pit measuring 53 in x 42 in (135 cm x 107

cm) at the top with a maximum depth of 17 in (43 cm). Fire-reddened soil indicated that initially it served as a large hearth, but the feature lacked the customary firecracked rocks. This feature was eventually used as a depository for large amounts of chipping debris and 34 artifacts, many of which were broken. The artifacts included Normanskill points, preforms, knives, abrading stones, a hammerstone, and a bi-pitted stone bearing an abrading imprint on it.

Feature 3, actually two features, one intrusive into the other, was quite informative. The first was a typically elongated Archaic hearth measuring 38 in x 18 in (97 cm x 46 cm) wide with a depth of 18 in and contained the usual fire-cracked rocks and flecks of charcoal. Near the bottom of this feature was found a small but adequate sample of charcoal with a few chips and a Normanskill point embedded in the center of the sample. This charcoal was saved and submitted for dating at a later time and will be discussed below. The other component of this feature consisted of a disposal pit measuring 64 in x 62 in (163 cm x 158 cm) with a depth of 19 in (48 cm). Beside this pit was a football-sized battered anvil stone embedded in



**Figure 3.** Lauder Site. Feature locations.

Stratum 2 with a portion of the top appearing in the plow zone. The feature contained a few broken preforms, two unfinished knives, large amounts of chipping material, a hammerstone, and a Normanskill point with a fractured tip. This feature appeared to be part of a workshop area systematically set up for a flint-working enterprise.

Feature 4 was oval shaped, measuring 37 in x 22 in (93 cm x 56 cm), with a depth of 17 in (43 cm). This pit contained a cache of six hammerstones located at the base and was totally devoid of any other material. Feature 5 was a very small pit almost totally destroyed when farmers in colonial times excavated a channel for a foundation to build a stone wall.

Feature 6, an oval shaped pit measuring 45 in x 24 in (114 cm x 60 cm) across with a total depth of 29.5 in (75 cm), contained several fire-cracked rocks, a preform, knife, and a few chips. It probably served as a hearth and disposal pit. Feature 7 was a shallow oval pit or pits with an approximate diameter of 63 in (160 cm). The colonial channel disturbance mentioned above which enveloped some of Feature 5 reached into Feature 7 and prevented its total excavation. Here again was a hearth with a few broken artifacts in evidence.

Features 6 and 7 were in adjoining squares and were situated within a large area of fire-reddened soil measuring 13 ft x 8 ft (4 m x 3 m) which contained many broken artifacts and approximately 400+ fire-cracked rocks below plow zone. A broken Middle Woodland pot appeared with a Normanskill point in close proximity in

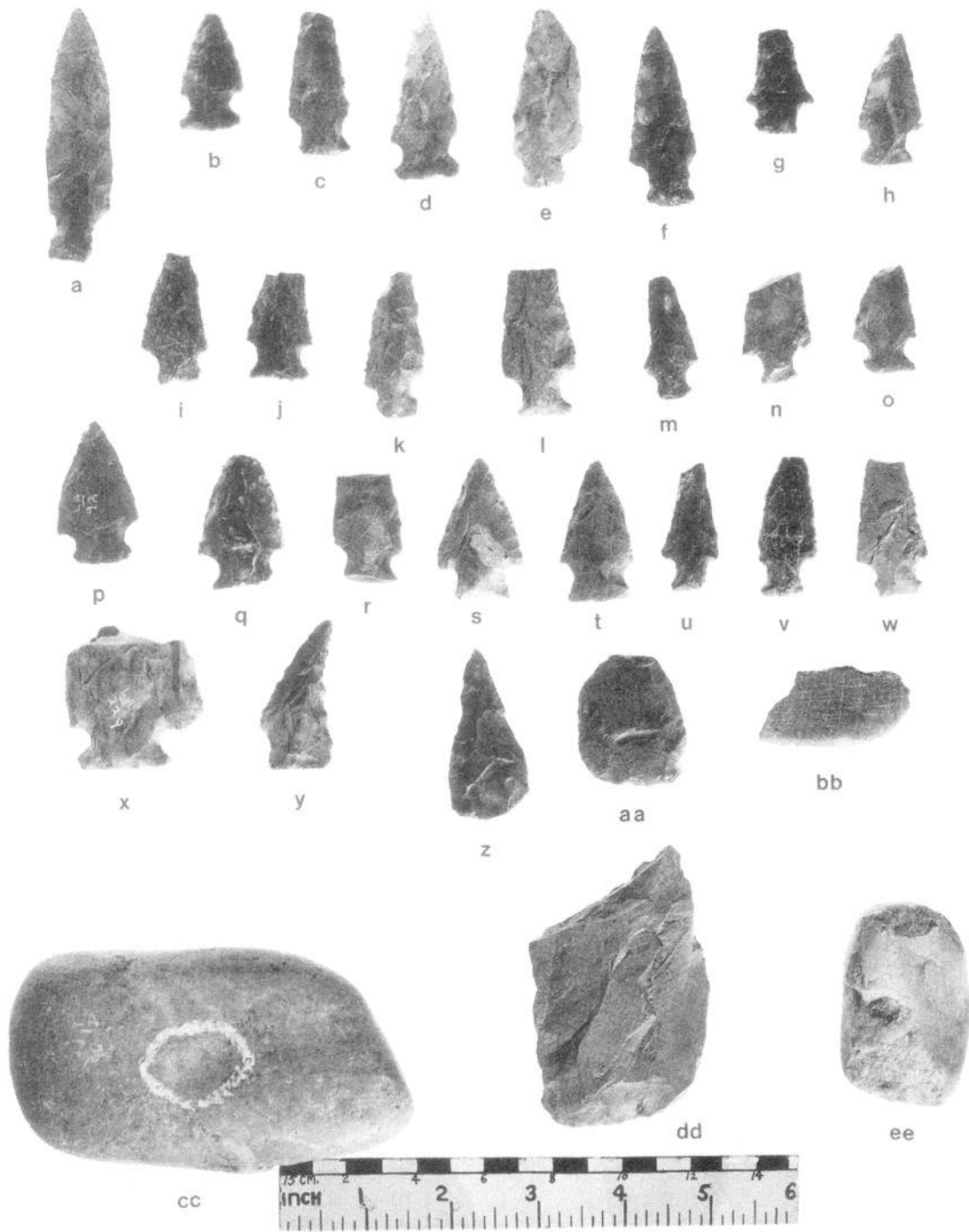
this large feature. Certainly these objects were not contemporaneous; apparently the pottery was intrusive from a much later time.

Feature 8 was a large rectangular pit 43 in x 31 in (109 cm x 79 cm) with a total depth of 29 in (74 cm). This feature was lined with flat rocks along both sides and the bottom, and contained a limited amount of dark stained soil, a few chips, and one fire-cracked rock. Feature 8 also could have been a storage pit.

### Artifacts

Two local Normanskill cherts were used at Lauder. The most prevalent, a gray blue material with an occasional white streak, originated on the site itself. Of secondary importance was a red shaley chert that was probably obtained from a small quarry at Lake Lauderdale some 5 mi (8 km) to the south. Small quantities of Fort Ann flint, obtained from a source 35 mi (56 km) north and quartzite from river cobbles were also utilized. The artifact inventory is found in Table 1 (see also Figure 4).

While artifacts such as celts and gouges were absent, the presence of two broken drill tips suggested that some woodworking did occur. Bifacial knives, scrapers, and utilized flakes could have been used in butchering, hide-processing, and woodworking activities. A netsinker indicated that fishing was pursued. On-site production of artifacts was represented.



**Figure 4.** Lauder Site. Artifacts. a. Crude Fishtail point (Normanskill); b-h. Normanskill points (Normanskill); i-j. Normanskill points (Fort Ann); k-o. Normanskill points (Normanskill); p. Broad Corner-notched point (Red Normanskill); y. Broad Corner-notched point (Normanskill); r. Normanskill point (Normanskill); s. Broad Comer-notched point (Normanskill); t-w. Normanskill points (Normanskill); x. Perkiomen point (Normanskill); y. Curved knife (Normanskill); z. Preform (Normanskill); aa. Ovate knife (Red Normanskill); bb. Scratched slate object; cc. Bipitted anvilstone (quartzite); dd. Large biface in progress (Normanskill); ee. Pebble hammer (quartzite). Photograph courtesy of the New York State Museum.



**Table 1.** Lauder Site Artifact Inventory.

Chipped Stone	
Projectile Points	
Normanskill	30
Untyped Broad Corner-Notched	3
Perkiomen Broad	1
(probable)	2
Orient Fishtail	1
Genesee	1
Drills	2
Scrapers (end and side)	12
Preforms	101
Bifaces (knives)	20
Rough Stone	
Anvil stones	3
Abrading stones	9
Hammerstones	31
Bi-pitted hammerstones	2
Netsinker	1
Pestles	1
Quarry picks	1
Polished Stone	
Incised object (ornament?)	1
Pendant-like object	1
Ceramics	
1 Middle Woodland pot (broken)	1
Miscellaneous	
Scratched slate object	1
Soapstone lug	1
Utilized Flakes	53

by a large quarry pick, hammerstones, cores and blocks of chert, preforms, and abundant refuse of secondary chipping. Bannerstones were absent from the site.

## Discussion

To warrant its excavation, a site must show potential for answering important research questions concerning its former occupants. Initial testing indicated that Normanskill points and other occupation residues were present, and it was the author's hope that additional data on the River Phase (Ritchie 1965) could be acquired. Protection from the prevailing westerly winds, the first high ground above the stream juncture, and an excellent supply of locally available chert made Lauder an ideal site location and workshop area. The presumption was that the site was essentially single-component, with few complications from earlier or later excursions. This was not the case, since although the artifact inventory (Table 1) includes 30 Normanskill points and three broad corner-notched points assumed to go with Normanskills (R. Funk personal communication, 1989), the inventory also

includes one Perkiomen Broad point, two probable Perkiomen Broad points, one Orient Fishtail, and one Genesee point. However, the artifacts are chiefly from the River Phase occupation. One lug from a steatite stone vessel was found, and it was assumed that it was left by the makers of the Orient Fishtail or Perkiomen Broad points. No bone implements survived presumably because of high soil acidity.

Important information was provided by the radiocarbon date. As mentioned above, one Normanskill point was embedded in a small sample of charcoal in a hearth. This was submitted to Geochron Laboratories on August 25, 1987. The age on this sample (GX-13588) was determined as 4150 B.P.  $\pm$  195 years referenced to A.D. 1950, which converts to an uncorrected date of 2200 B.C. This date is relatively old compared with other published dates for the River Phase which are found in Table 2.

Concerning River Phase development, Funk (1965, 1966, 1976: 240, 250, 256) offers two hypotheses: 1) The River Phase evolved from the Sylvan Lake complex in the mid-Hudson and lower Mohawk Valley by about 1900 B.C., existing concurrently with late Sylvan Lake manifestations in the lower Hudson Valley; 2) the River Phase is a distinct and intrusive manifestation in its core area, where it replaced or truncated the local Sylvan Lake groups until the period of Snook Kill dominance. Locally speaking, central Washington County and its many secondary watersheds that rendezvous with the Batten Kill have a very heavy scattering of Normanskill points. Bare Island, Lamoka, and similar small-stemmed points are much less common. This scarcity is puzzling because the upper Hudson and Hoosick Rivers into which this watershed drains were heavily occupied by the users of these points attributed to the Sylvan Lake complex. Central Washington County contains heavy Laurentian manifestations (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1965). If the seeming near absence of a Sylvan Lake occupation proves to be real, it is possible that Laurentian evolved directly into the River Phase in central parts of the county. Assuming the 2200 B.C. date is correct, this date would place the River Phase locally on the same level as the Sylvan Lake complex which occupied the period dates of 2500 B.C. to 2100 B.C. in the middle and lower Hudson (Funk 1976). This also would move River Phase roots back toward the very late Vosburg complex period, which was dated about 3400-2600 B.C. at the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter (Funk 1976), 2524 B.C.  $\pm$  300 years at the Bannerman Site (Ritchie 1958) and 2500 B.C. at the Ten Mile River Rockshelter (Funk, Walters, and Scott 1971). Possibly for some unknown functional or technological reason, the Normanskill point evolved from the template for older side-notched forms in central northeastern New York, and in a matter of two to three hundred years this style had diffused up and down the Hudson Valley

**Table 2. River Phase Radiocarbon Dates.**

Pickle Hill Site	two small samples combined from two features 1760 B.C. ± 100 years (I-2401)	(Weinman, Weinman, and Funk 1967)
Bent Site	1930 B.C. ± 100 years (Y-1169)	(Stuiver, Deevey, and Rouse 1963)
Bent Site	1339 B.C. ± 200 years (M-1187)	(Crane and Griffin 1963)
Farrell Site	1922 B.C. ± 120 years (Y-2346) 2012 B.C. ± 160 years (Y-2345)	(Hayes 1966; Hayes and Bergs 1969)
Fortin Site	1735 B.C. ± 100 years (I-6739) 1660 B.C. ± 95 years (I-6368)	(Funk, Rippeteau, and Houck 1973)

and it's various tributaries, signaling the end of the Sylvan Lake complex. One date is not sufficient to confirm Funk's second hypothesis, but the writer feels that the distribution of diagnostic projectile points in Washington County indicates the need for more research into this problem.

River Phase settlement data indicate that they were chiefly riverine dwellers (Funk 1976). The Lauder inhabitants at this basically quarry and workshop site most likely timed their stay to fish and game movements and could have followed traplines using snares and deadfalls, a very effective and productive way to obtain game. The very late Archaic is an interesting time period, its occupants existing in the same basic adaptive mode for several thousand years.

At the culmination of the Lauder excavation, William O'Donnell of Cambridge, New York, brought to this writer's attention a single-component River Phase site that he was excavating. The ABC Site is not too distant from Lauder, and it is expected that this new site will contribute much more knowledge of the River Phase study. At this point in time its location must remain confidential to protect both the landowners and the site itself. ABC is a very large single-component station encompassing approximately 3.5 acres (1.4 ha), yielding numerous typical Archaic implements such as gouges, celts, bannerstones, scrapers, and hundreds of Normanskill points. Large features and post molds are in evidence, and several good samples of charcoal have been taken and will be dated in the future. Some of the blue-gray chert quarried at Lauder is in evidence at ABC. Lauder would be considered large for the River Phase in this area, as most sites of this category are tiny back country locales yielding small numbers of artifacts and rare features. ABC, presumably a year-round habitation site, is much more extensive in both size and artifact yield and could prove to be one of the two or three most important sites of the River Phase.

#### Acknowledgments

In presenting this paper the author wishes to thank Dr. Robert Funk for his personal help and constructive criticism. Also I am indebted to the landowners, Mrs. Ethel Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lauder.

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## 700 Years of Ceramics on the Nicoll-Sill Estate, Bethlehem, New York

Floyd I. Brewer, Bethlehem Archaeology Group

*Excavations at the Nicoll-Sill Estate yielded both Native American and Euro-American ceramics from Early Woodland through Late Historic occupations. Over 12,000 sherds of non-Indian ceramics have been analyzed with special attention being given to food preparation, storage, and everyday service preferences of a succession of individuals residing on the property until the 1960s.*

Florence Christoph used a small brush to clear the remaining soil from a dark object on which there was a pattern of fines. What could it be? It had to be something made by humans; otherwise, the pattern of lines wouldn't be so regular, almost like a work of art. After recovering several more pieces, some with a concave appearance, she decided it had to be American Indian pottery. Further discussions with the author resulted in a careful search for a hearth just below the area she was excavating. Along with the hearth excavators recovered a bone awl, numerous animal bones, charcoal, and a triangular Levanna point.

It was the summer of 1983 and these were the first pieces of American Indian pottery found on the grounds of the Nicoll-Sill mansion, about eight miles south of Albany (Figures 1, 2, and 3) on the Hudson River in the Town of Bethlehem. They were later identified as *Oak Hill Corded* (Ritchie, personal communication, 1983). Other pottery finds at the site would range along the Owasco/Mahican chronological continuum. They were identified as *Vinette Dentate*, *Owasco Levanna Cord-on-Cord*, *Owasco Corded Oblique*, *Castle Creek*, *Deowongo Incised*, *Kingston Incised*, *Point Peninsula Dentate Stamped*, *Point Peninsula Corded*, *Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped*, and *Chance* (R.E. Funk and W.A. Ritchie, personal communication, 1986). The largest number of fragments are parts of American Indian pots made between A.D. 1300 and 1600 (Figure 4).

Was this evidence of an isolated hunting party occupying the estate long ago? Later in the summer, William Goes, a farmer working the land 500 ft (152 m) south of the Nicoll-Sill mansion, provided another possibility. He brought over a collection of several hundred Archaic and Woodland Period stone tools that he recovered after spring plowing on a nearby ridge over a period of 30 years. With this evidence, the theory of an isolated hunting party occupying the site went down the drain quickly; however, the full story wouldn't be known until the companion Goes Farm Site was excavated in future years.

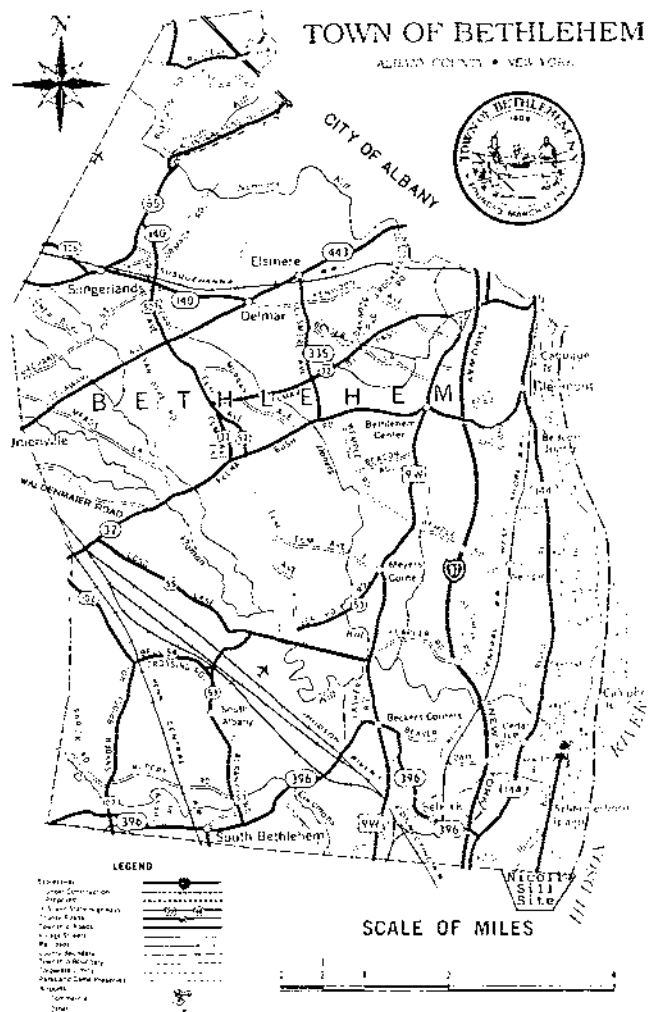
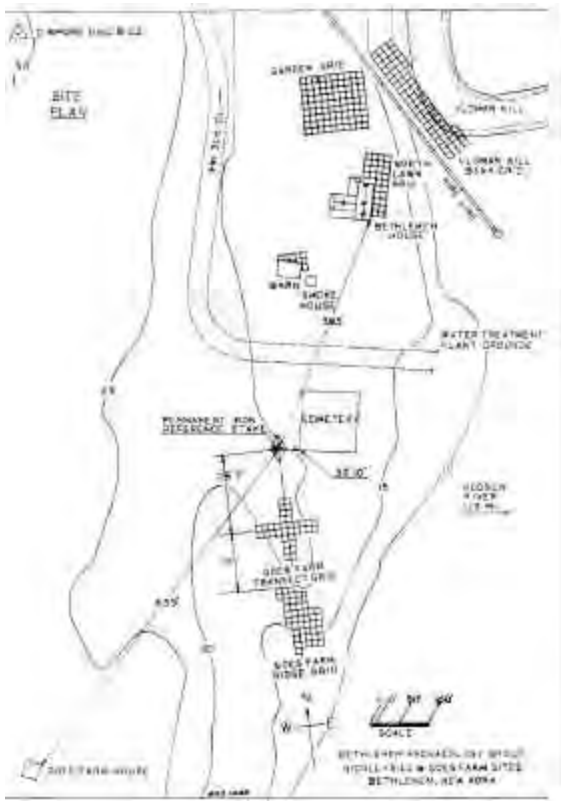


Figure 1. Map of the Town of Bethlehem.

### Euro-American Settlement

A tiny piece of tin-glazed Dutch majolica found on the north lawn of the Nicoll-Sill Estate raised the possibility that the land was occupied by Europeans during the earliest years of settlement west of the Hudson River. An Albany Institute of History and Art ceramics specialist agreed that "it dates to about 1645" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1982). Early Dutch documents show that Cornelis Hendricksz van Nes was renting the land from the Patroon from 1642 to 1648 when "director van Slichtenhorst got angry with him for calling him



**Figure 2.** Nicoll-Sill mansion and Goes Farm Sites. Excavation units.

names." Even so, he remained on the farm until 1650 (Christoph and Christoph 1982).

Some Delft fragments found on the property could have been manufactured later in the 1600s (Figure 5). Most of the Delft wares found on the estate have the familiar yellowish tan, soft core body with a thin, light blue, tin glaze and may have been part of several bowls used by the William van Alen family living on the land around the turn of the eighteenth century.

### The Historic Nicoll-Sill Home

The recently restored Nicoll-Sill mansion was built in the early 1730s and was occupied by Kiliaen van Rensselaer Nicoll and his wife, Elizabeth Salisbury, c. 1735 (Figure 3). It is a spacious, twenty-four room Dutch-style home with cut stone foundation walls. The exterior walls are of load-bearing brick laid up in Dutch cross bond. The original section and the 1795 addition feature a gambrel roof (Mesik 1976:15). "Bethlehem House," as it was called in early times, is presently occupied by Schenectady attorney Paul Mulligan, son of the former town historian, Thomas E. Mulligan.



**Figure 3.** Nicoll-Sill mansion constructed c. 1735 as it looked at the start of the excavation in 1982.

### Elizabeth Salisbury Nicoll 1712-1790

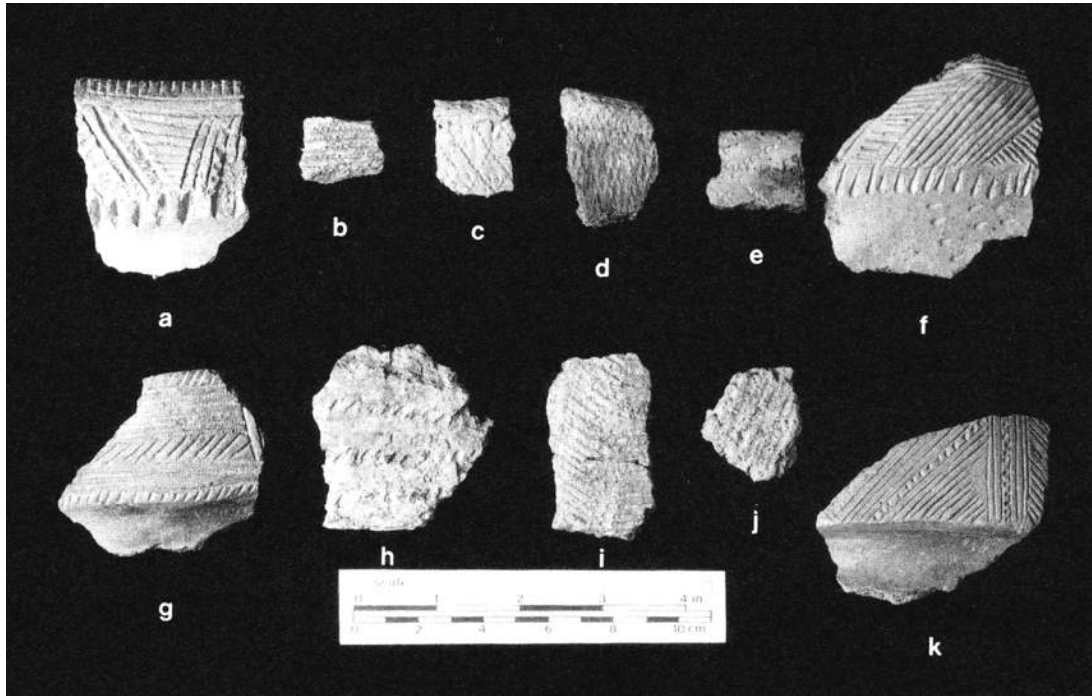
Elizabeth Nicoll, wife of Kiliaen van Rensselaer Nicoll (1706-1776), was born into a wealthy family. Her parents' residence in Leeds, Greene County, New York, was a two story brick structure with a gambrel roof, reputed to be the handsomest house between Albany and New York City at the time it was built in 1705 (Reynolds 1965:Plate 29). It is likely that she came to the marriage well supplied with fine pottery. Hundreds of ceramic fragments dating to the time she lived in the house were recovered from the ground around the estate.

### Redware and Slip Decorated Ware for Food Preparation (Figure 5)

The archaeological evidence shows that Mrs. Nicoll's servants probably used redware and slip-decorated ware for food preparation; however, the absence of marks or other diagnostic characteristics has prevented identification of the potteries where most of it was made. One slip-decorated design has dark brown lines trailed over a thin, light-yellow slip and features an orangey-tan clay in the body. A similar design was utilized by Robert Glover and Son in Stanley, England, around 1700 and later (Cooper 1968:46-47). Fragments of a very similar design found in the same area look like the Staffordshire pressed dish shown by Cooper with no date attribution (Cooper 1968: Plate 325).

### English White Saltglazed Stoneware and Creamware for Everyday Service (Figure 5)

Two small fragments of English white saltglazed stoneware decorated with vivid polychrome colors were extracted from the soil on the north lawn very near the house. "These are from a dish manufactured in the 1740s, rarely found on New



**Figure 4.** Indian pottery from the Nicoll-Sill Site. a. Kingston Incised, b. Vinette Dentate, c. Owasco Corded Oblique, d. Owasco Levanna Cord-on-Cord, e. Castle Creek, f. Deowongo Incised. g. Oak Hill Corded, h. Point Peninsula Corded, i. Point Peninsula Rocker Stamped, j. Point Peninsula Dentate Stamped, k. Chance.

York sites" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1983). It is possible that they point to Elizabeth Nicoll's interest in white saltglazed stoneware in the earliest years of its manufacture. Later, white saltglazed stoneware was used to make "the typical English tableware of the mid-eighteenth century ...the well-known series of plates with their rims ornamented in dot, diaper, and basket or barley patterns that date no earlier than 1740" (Noel Hume 1985:115). The saltglazed ware fragments in the Nicoll-Sill collection are precisely like those recovered from the William Floyd estate in Mastic, Long Island, which date to about 1750 and later (Linck 1985:220-235). There is a striking similarity between the two collections in a wide range of ceramic categories from coarse red earthenwares and saltglazed wares to porcelain and hard white earthenwares.

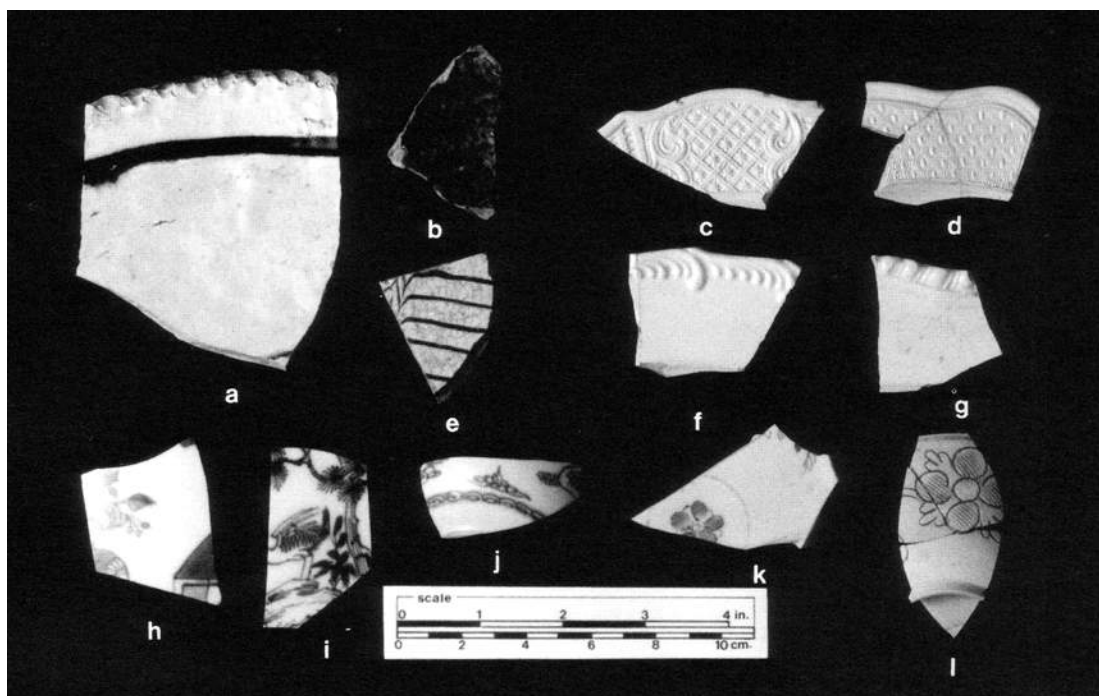
The archaeological record further suggests that Elizabeth Nicoll acquired the earliest forms of English creamware. Although few fragments were recovered, she apparently owned some dishes with the royal pattern "created by Josiah Wedgwood in the early 1760s" (Noel Hume 1985:116). By 1765, when Wedgwood's new rim design with feather-edged relief-molded fronds appeared, her interest in the latest creamware pattern was evidently strong enough for her to buy in quantity. Hundreds of fragments of the lighter yellow feather-edged pattern were found all over the property. Isolated fragments suggest that

she acquired an earlier beaded pattern as well as "the spearhead pattern that came out before pearlware was introduced in the late 1770s" (Noel Hume 1985:116).

Elizabeth Nicoll's everyday service may well have included some English and German stoneware mugs. The Nicoll-Sill collection contains fragments of debased stone ware with the crowned cipher medallion of George III. "Around 1770, the English indulged in a successful bid to oust German imports by producing chamber pots, mugs, and pitchers in scratch blue but allowing the excess cobalt to remain roughly within the areas of the incised design in the German manner" (Noel Hume 1985:118). The older German fragments found in an adjacent square at the same level have raised gray dot designs and belong to mugs which may have been handed down in the family.

#### Porcelain for Special Occasions (Figure 5)

It is quite possible that Elizabeth Nicoll began her marriage with some high quality underglaze decorated Chinese export porcelain. Fragments found on the north lawn "could date from 1720-1730" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1985). They have a thin body, slightly bluish-white glaze, and an underglaze cobalt blue decoration. The design features a spiral, chain-like motif around the rim and a cloud-like symbol



**Figure 5.** Representative sample of probable ceramic choices of Elizabeth Salisbury Nicoll, 1712-1790. a. Slipware, b. Redware. c-d. English white salt glazed stoneware. e. Slipware. f-g. English creamware, h-h. Chinese export porcelain, I. English scratch blue stoneware.

below. "The early date is indicated by the thinness of the body and the open design" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1985).

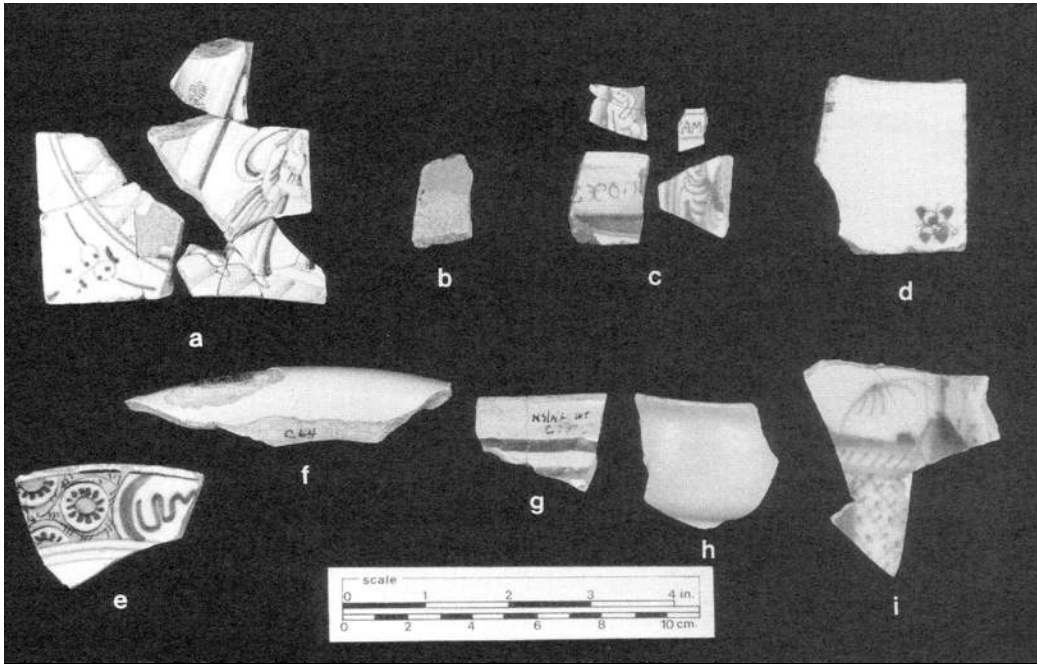
Mrs. Nicoll's interest in fine quality porcelain may have continued throughout her life. Evidence recovered from the soil around the estate suggests that she acquired Chinese export porcelain with a variety of design motifs. Over four years of digging around the house, excavators kept asking, "If not Elizabeth Nicoll, then who?" Some of these dishes could have been handed down in the families of women in charge of the house in later years, but the writer's best guess is that they belonged to Elizabeth Nicoll. One porcelain plate design manufactured between 1730 and 1740 shows a long-legged bird under a pine tree surrounded by a leafy bush. It is one of the more oriental motifs in the Nicoll-Sill collection.

A noticeable example of the westernization of the Chinese export trade can be seen in one of the designs possibly acquired by Mrs. Nicoll. It depicts an attractive vase of flowers and the roof line of a western-style house done in the familiar underglaze cobalt blue decoration. Another blue-and-white underglaze design has a repetitive border motif and a brown edge, common features in the mid-1700s. Additionally, Mrs. Nicoll apparently acquired some over-glaze Chinese export porcelain. The north lawn yielded fragments with an iron-red leaf-like design and a brown wash on the back.

#### Delftwares (Figure 6)

Archaeological evidence suggests that Mrs. Nicoll may have enjoyed the beauty of English delftware. "The charm of English delftware lies in the vigorous, free, spontaneous style of the painted decoration necessitated by the fact that it had to be applied quickly to the absorbent tin glaze" (Godden 1966:xi). One group of English blue-and-white delft fragments found on the estate is similar to dishes produced in Liverpool, England between 1750 and 1765 (Garner and Archer 1972: Plate 7a). Another group looks very much like the Lambeth-style blue-and-white chinoiserie designs produced after 1750 (Ramsey 1761:32-34). This fragile pottery may have been used for decoration or, at most, as service dishes for bread and fruit. Attractive as they may be, the glaze on these fragments rests on the surface like a sheet of ice and flakes off a little each time they are handled.

Mrs. Nicoll may have added decorative Dutch Delft tiles around one or more fireplaces after 1750. One group of fragments depicts an angel and a religious scene in soft, purple manganese with a sprig-like symbol in the corners. Other tile fragments show the Exodus theme, and still others picture the sun's rays within a roundel. These tiles may have been a vehicle for telling the children Bible stories around the fireplace during the cold winter months.



**Figure 6.** Nicoll-Sill Site seventeenth -eighteenth century delftware. a. Dutch delft tile c. mid-1700's b. Dutch majolica delft tile c. 1650, c-d. Dutch delft tile c. mid-1700s, e-f. English delft plates c. 1760, g-h. Delft ointment pot c. 1765, i. English delft plate c. 1760.

**Margaret van Rensselaer Nicoll 1743-1812**

Margaret Nicoll, wife of Colonel Francis Nicoll (1738-1817), and daughter of Hendrick van Rensselaer of Claverack, New York, was an educated woman. Dunkin Sill's research on his great-great grandmother left him with "a strong impression that she was a woman of fine attributes; dignified, cultured, and most graciously hospitable" (Sill 1934:12).

**Redware for the Kitchen (Figure 7)**

Since a variety of redware was recovered from the soil of the estate and since redware was manufactured throughout the 1700s and later, the writer assumes is that Margaret Nicoll's servants used lead-glazed redware in food preparation. Fragments in the Nicoll-Sill collection fit Ketchum's analysis: "Redware after baking was relatively soft and porous, and it's pink to dark brown body shattered readily. The creamy glaze covering the crockery turned into a glass-like coating which rendered the vessels waterproof and a bit more durable ...New York clay workers added various minerals to their glazes to achieve a variety of colorations" (Ketchum 1970:12-13).

Some of the Nicoll-Sill redware may have been manufactured in England, some in this country. "It is not easy for experts to tell the difference" (Schwartz 1969:17). Since the colors and decoration of Nicoll-Sill samples are

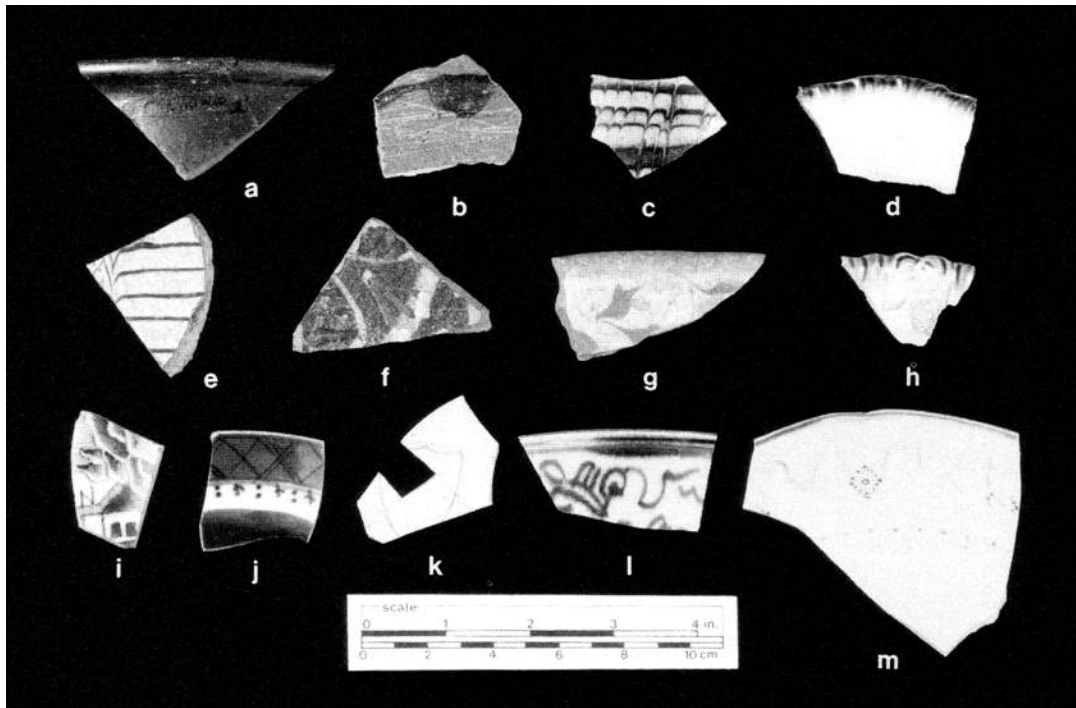
similar to those recovered from the Salem Village Parsonage site in Massachusetts in the late 1970s, the Bethlehem Archaeology Group is considering the type-variety approach to analysis applied to the Salem Village collection "classifying 5,360 fragments into 31 categories" (Tumbaugh 1983:3-17). Further attention to the redware collection is deemed important because it was during Margaret Nicoll's stay in the house that "the general public began to realize the harmful effects of continual use of lead-glazed ware, especially where acidic foods were involved" (Ketchum 1970:12).

**Porcelain for Special Occasions (Figure 7)**

Pottery specialists often refer to a decline in the quality of Chinese export porcelain toward the end of the eighteenth century, and "during the reign of Chia ch'ing (1796-1820), the downward spiral continued with virtually no innovation" (Atterbury 1982:33). Some of the Nicoll-Sill fragments dating to Margaret Nicoll's time in the house are thicker than those found on the estate that date to the early 1700s, and some have fuzzy designs "often associated with poor firing" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1986).

Despite these deficiencies, Margaret Nicoll seems to have enjoyed a rich variety of blue-and-white underglaze Chinese





**Figure 7.** Representative sample of probable ceramic choices of Margaret Nicoll 1743-1812. a. Redware, b-c. Slipware. d. English Shell-edged pearlware, Slipware. h. English Shell-edged pearlware, i-m. Chinese export porcelain.

export designs during her time in the house. Complete designs are difficult to discern from dozens of tiny fragments, but some feature pleasant scenes with an island in the distance and trees, rocks and hills surrounded by grass and fern-like plants. Many fragments have a solid blue line around the base and/or rim. Mrs. Nicoll may have acquired one design similar to a Nanking border which features a deep blue band along the rim and a pattern of linked crosses painted on the band. Below the band is an intricate spear-like motif. The fragments are similar to "Nanking ware made and decorated at Ching-te-chen" (Mudge 1981:76). Another plate fragment has an overglaze shield design drawn in black with traces of a floral motif done in blue inside and around the shield. It is typical of special-order porcelain turned out by Chinese potters around the turn of the 8th century" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1986).

Pearlware for Everyday Service (Figure 8)

Numerous fragments of blue-edged pearlware were recovered from the soil in many parts of the estate. The rim pieces feature the common shell-edge shown in the widely used *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Noel Hume 1969:129). Noel Hume believes that "the early examples were well painted, the brushwork being drawn inward to create a feathery edge." (Noel Hume 1985:131). This is certainly true of the Nicoll-Sill artifacts.

It is very possible that these fragments are part of the "blue-edged china" listed in an inventory of Francis Nicoll's estate at the time of his death in 1817.

**Elizabeth Nicoll Sill 1764-1821**

Although it is unlikely that many fragments found on the estate can be traced to Margaret and Francis Nicoll's daughter, Elizabeth, a brief story about her is included since her marriage changed the name of the property. Her wedding to Major Richard Sill in early May 1785 must have been the wedding of the year in this area. The house was teeming with influential guests including the popular Betsy Schuyler and her husband, Alexander Hamilton. Contrary to popular assumption, Major Sill's employer, Aaron Burr, did not attend the wedding.

Richard Sill worked in Aaron Burr's law office in Albany. His letter to Burr dated May 7, 1785, sums up his feelings about Elizabeth and dispels the notion that Burr attended the wedding: "Before this letter will reach you, you will doubtless have been informed that I ventured on the world unknown; last Monday Mr. Westerlo united our hands but made no addition to the union of our hearts..." (Sill 1785). Two sons and five short years later, Elizabeth and Richard returned to the Nicoll-Sill home as he sought to recover from a case of consumption (tuberculosis). He died at the house in 1790.

Dunkin Sill passed along the family folklore about his great-grandmother:

Elizabeth was apparently a colorless woman who avoided responsibility. After their father's death, her father and mother cared for and brought up her two sons. Elizabeth left little or no impression of individuality on her family or associates. Her marriage to Samuel Nicoll was only a passing incident, but a third marriage to Peter Ludlow brought many annoyances and keen regrets to her sons. This marriage was strongly opposed by Elizabeth's parents who realized that Ludlow was marrying to be taken care of. However, after the marriage took place, Francis Nicoll built and furnished a substantial and comfortable brick house on a plot of land near where the present schoolhouse stands [Sill 1934:7].

His reference is to the 1859 Cedar Hill School, currently administered as a museum by the Bethlehem Historical Association.

Elizabeth's son, William Nicoll Sill, "matured into a quiet reserved, dignified man. His brother, John Lee, had a charming personality but got into trouble with the law on occasions" (Sill 1934:7-8). Given these circumstances, it is easy to see why Colonel Nicoll deeded the house and farm to his grandson, William Nicoll Sill, at the time of his death in 1817.

### **Margaret Mather Sill 1789-1866**

Margaret Mather Sill, wife of William Nicoll Sill (1789-1844), and daughter of Samuel Mather and Lois Griswold of Lyme, Connecticut, is said to have married William on the spur of the moment in 1808. Her grandson, Dunkin Sill, recalled that "the marriage date was near and active preparations were in progress by families on both sides ...Out driving in Lyme together one afternoon, William urged an immediate marriage. Margaret agreed... William brought his bride to Bethlehem where they were warmly welcomed by his grandparents" (Sill 1934:9).

American Stoneware for Food Preparation and Storage (Figures 8 and 9)

Dozens of American stoneware fragments were recovered from the Vloman Kill bank a few hundred feet northeast of the house. Many of them are difficult to date, but other objects found with them point toward their use by Margaret Sill's servants between 1817 and 1866. There are some signs that she bought much of the stoneware locally. The largest number of pieces have the familiar Albany slip glaze on the interior. Parts of words such as "Sey" and "oy" suggest the Seymour family of Troy that manufactured stoneware between 1815 and 1850. These fragments feature a

shiny, pitted, light tan, saltglazed exterior and a dark brown interior. They were probably part of a four-gallon crock.

An almost complete light gray jug recovered from the site is labeled "Cushman Albany NY" (Figure 9). A missing fragment on the left side of the name Cushman raises doubts about the first name of the potter; however, "Paul Cushman operated a stoneware factory on Washington Street in Albany between 1809 and 1833...his products have been eagerly sought by collectors for decades." (Ketchum 1970:88-89). The jug features a quaintly drawn bird in cobalt blue. Another light gray crock with a dark brown Albany slip glaze on the interior has lug handles and the words "Albany NY" under the rim. The artist drew a dark blue frond underneath the words and a seaworm just above it.

The variety of shapes, sizes, and types of containers dating to the first half of the 1800s leaves a clear impression that Margaret Sill's servants used American stoneware extensively for food preparation and storage. The collection includes parts of butter pots, pitchers, and mixing bowls in addition to the items mentioned above. It also includes a baluster-shaped stoneware pitcher that features an ovoid body and a widely flared collar. The clay in the body and the medium-brown slip glaze hint that it was made elsewhere. The pitcher is similar to one turned out by a Norwich, Connecticut firm around 1830 (Greer 1981:104; Schwartz 1969:45).

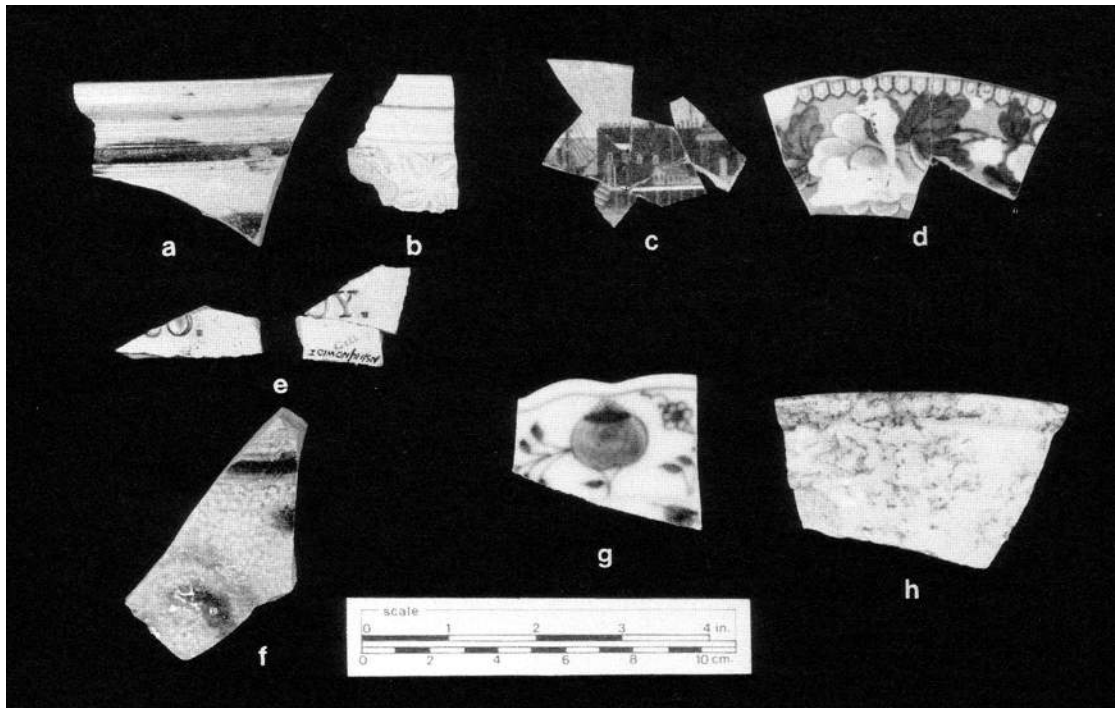
Pearlware for Everyday Service (Figure 8)

Mrs. Sill appears to have favored English pearlware for everyday service. Many broken pieces were found among the stoneware fragments described above; however, the pearlware is easier to date. She evidently chose a beautiful, even flamboyant, design created by John and Richard Riley of Burslem, England (Little 1969: Plate 46). It has an attractive blue-and-white floral motif and it was manufactured between 1825 and 1830.

Parts of a Lafayette commemorative plate found on the Vloman Kill bank would have fitted in nicely with the above Riley dishes. "No event in the early history of the United States stirred such depths of popular affection as the famous visit of General Lafayette" (Camehl 1971:192). In fact, General Lafayette visited several times, and an 1824 visit to the Albany area was commemorated by the potter Clews through a pearlware platter entitled "Lafayette Landing at Castle Garden" (Camehl 1971:203). These pieces were found among the Riley plate fragments. It is possible that Margaret and William Sill either witnessed the event or received the platter as a gift.

Spongeware (Figure 8)

Food may have been served on Margaret Sill's table in colorful spongeware that was all the rage after 1840. Two almost complete bowls from the Vloman Kill bank were



**Figure 8.** Representative sample of probable ceramic choices of Margaret Mather Sill, 17R9-1866. a-b. American stoneware, c-d. English pearlware, e-f. American stone" are. g. German "Meissen" porcelain, h. English spongeware.

reassembled in the laboratory. "The small bowl with light brown splotches against a light yellow glaze over the entire dish was made around 1850" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1954). The larger bowl, decorated with medium-blue splotches against a whitish-gray glaze, is sponge-decorated graniteware. Bowls such as these were produced by William and Thomas Adams, Charles and W.K. Harvey, and other English potters (Hughes 1959:72).

#### Porcelain for Special Occasions (Figure 8)

No single pottery fragment recovered from the Nicoll-Sill estate created as much controversy as a beautiful blue onion Meissen plate fragment found on the Vloman Kill bank. It was first rejected as porcelain by the writer and consigned to trays containing earthenware. Later, earthenware specialist, Adrienne Gordon, put it back in the porcelain tray. At this point, the writer examined it carefully and labeled it poor quality porcelain but, waffling a bit, admitted it could be transfer-printed whiteware which was fired at a high temperature. Finally, it was shown to Dr. Paul Huey, NYSOPRHP-Historic Sites, who pronounced it "Later Meissen" (Huey, personal communication, 1988). But how much later? The writer finally decided to rest the case solely on the archaeological context. It was found nestled among the Riley plate and

American stoneware fragments described above and was probably made between 1830 and 1850. Although it is stamped "Meissen" in blue on the back and has passed the translucence test, it does not have the usual solid white porcelain body, and there is still some doubt about what it really is. Despite these factors, the writer believes Mrs. Sill may have used the Meissen onion pattern for special occasions. She may have been drawn to the pottery by its sheer beauty.

#### The Delftware Puzzle (Figure 10)

Members of the Bethlehem Archaeology Group were also puzzled by the appearance of a nearly complete English delftware chamber pot (Garner and Archer 1972) on the Vloman Kill bank among material dating to William and Margaret Sill's tenure in the house. It is very similar to the English pots turned out after 1730: "drab, off-white, salt-like glaze, strap handle, and slightly everted rim" (Noel Hume 1985:147). Given the utilitarian nature of a chamber pot, it is unlikely that it could have survived regular use over a hundred years. Could it have been stored in the attic or used as decoration on a commode over many years? Mrs. Sill's second son, John, probably knew the answer. He inherited the house when his mother died in 1866.



**Figure 9.** American stoneware jug attributed to Paul Cushman. Manufactured between 1809 and 1833 in Albany, New York. Probably owned by Margaret Mather Sill, 1789-1866.

### **Lydia van Rensselaer Sill 1828-1903**

Lydia van Rensselaer Sill, wife of John W. Sill (1822-1890) and daughter of General John S. van Rensselaer, spent a lot of time in the old house after her marriage to John. It is likely that she enjoyed the company of her mother-in-law, Margaret Mather Sill, and often joined her husband in taking their children to visit in the early years of her marriage. This would account for her son, Dunkin's, vivid memories of his grandmother, Margaret. Oddly, Dunkin Sill rarely mentioned his mother in his lengthy correspondence with Harry Dinmore in 1934.

Lydia Sill is listed in the 1865 Census as a parent of eight, although only seven of her children are shown living with her at the time. Dunkin H. Sill is listed as age eleven after his two older sisters, Ann D., age fifteen, and Louise Y., age thirteen. His father, John, is listed as age forty-two and his mother Lydia B., is shown as age thirty-seven. Lydia presided over a house in which nine members of her immediate family lived along with three relatives, a single teacher, and four servants.

### **Loss of the Estate to the Sill Family**

There has been some speculation that John and Lydia Sill lost the estate because of poor management or burdensome family debts. The record shows that the family's diminished economic status began with a bad loan by John's father, William Nicoll Sill, to his eldest son and John's older brother, Rensselaer, who formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Richard Thorne, son of a shipping merchant in Brooklyn. Dunkin Sill's research in the early part of this century indicates that the Cedar Hill warehouse business went under and his father had to shoulder the loss.

William Sill's entire assets were in land ...the banks were patient but interest kept rolling up.... a very proud man, William Sill was deeply humiliated ...for the first time in his life, he was unable to pay his obligations promptly ...a slow fever set in and he died within two years... (Sill [1934:9-10].

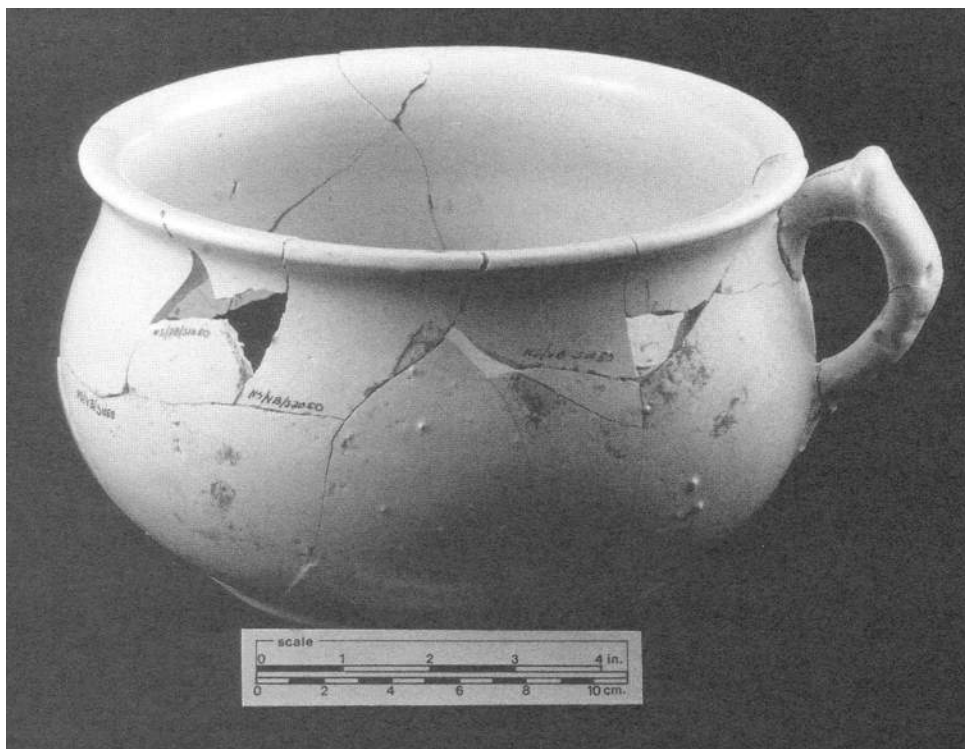
The record leaves the impression that Margaret Mather Sill continued paying off the debt until her death in 1866 and that John and Lydia inherited the problem.

### **American Stoneware for Food Preparation and Storage**

The eleven year span from 1864 through 1875 when Lydia Sill lived in the house renders the task of relating ceramic finds to this family very difficult. However, excavators uncovered artifacts in adjacent squares on the Vroman Kill bank that offer some possibilities. The stoneware in this group is similar to some turned out by the Orcutt family of Albany in the 1850s (Ketchum 1970:95), but there are no manufacturers' marks on these fragments to enable positive identification. A portion of a light tan crock cover has an oak or similar leaf in the mold and an unglazed interior.

### **English Ironstone China and Pearlware for Everyday Service**

Along with the stoneware, excavators recovered some fragments of Bridgewood & Clarke ironstone dishes manufactured between 1857 and 1864 (Godden 1984:101). The same square yielded fragments of an ironstone saucer with a base mark "J.M. & Co." - the trademark of Staffordshire potter J. Maudesley - 1862-1864 (Godden 1984:421). This raises the possibility that someone living in the house after these dates used these brands of ironstone china. Further, pieces of durable, thick, blue, feather-edge pearlware were found with the ironstone which "dates to after 1850" (Wilcoxon, personal



**Figure 10.** English delftware chamber pot c. 1740. Similar to pot pictured in Noel Hume's *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, p. 147. May have been owned by Elizabeth Salisbury Nicoll, 1712-1790.

communication, 1986. It is possible that these wares were used by John and Lydia Sill. Finally, these choices fit a major style change taking place in the United States beginning in the mid-1850s. "Until that point, undecorated wares were the cheapest type available. By the mid-1850s price lists and bills begin listing large quantities of undecorated white ironstone or white granite. Prices for this new type are often equal to prices for transfer-printed vessels of the same form and size" (Miller 1980:4).

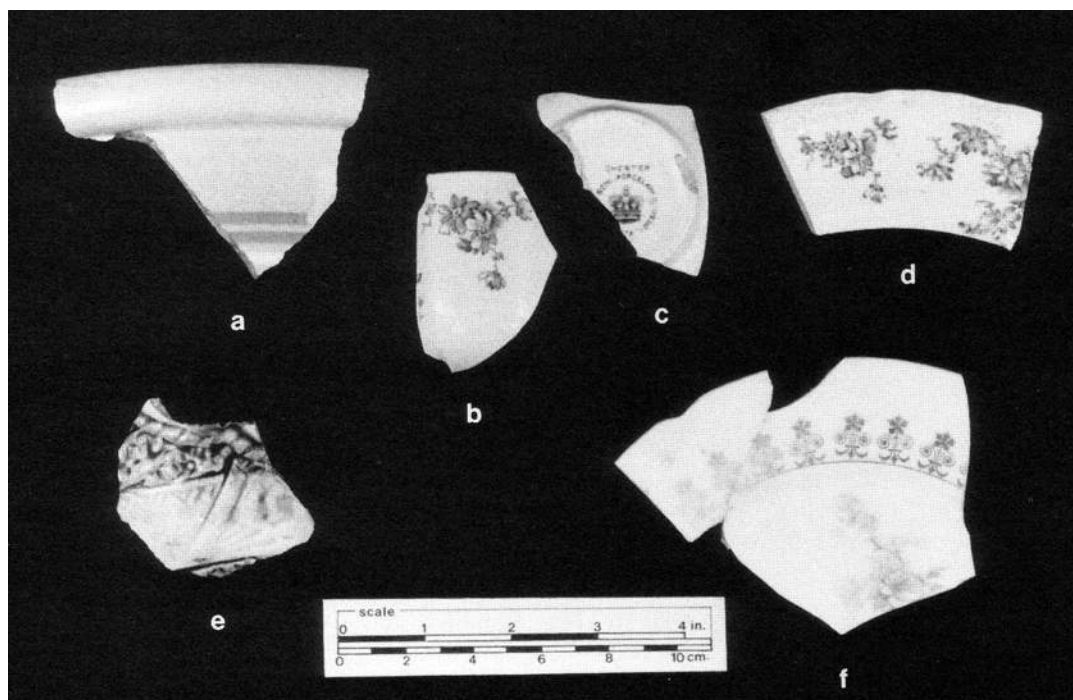
#### American Porcelain for Special Occasions

A number of distinctively American porcelain fragments were found with the stoneware, ironstone, and pearlware artifacts described above. John and Lydia Sill may have used the thick porcelain cups recovered from the Vroman Kill bank that feature two gold bands around the rim and one gold band around the base. "American porcelain around 1860 was decorated with nothing but gold stripes" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1985). The record shows that John and Lydia Sill used the mansion as a summer place in the early 1860s, evidence of possible ownership of the pottery described above.

Lydia Sill conveyed the property to her sister-in-law, Lydia B. Thorne, for the sum of one thousand dollars on June 1, 1875. Mrs. Thorne was living in North Hempstead, New York at the time of the sale and in Great Neck, County of Queens, when she sold the property to the Bakers. This suggests that the home was not occupied for a period of about eight years between 1875 and 1883, the year Cornelius and Caroline Baker moved into the house.

#### Caroline Lasher Baker 1819-1885

Caroline Lasher, daughter of Marcus Lasher and Margaret Rase, married Cornelius Baker (1819-1893) in 1845. He was a shrewd businessman who amassed a fortune through lumber, land holdings, and a wholesale ice business. They lived on a farm adjoining the southern boundary of the Nicoll-Sill estate for a number of years before buying the Nicoll-Sill property. Caroline's parents lived on the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem's farm in Selkirk during her childhood years. Her father paid 125 dollars annually for the use of the farm in the 1820s. It would seem that Caroline's early lifestyle was quite modest but that she was able to afford the best in life in her later



**Figure 11.** Representative sample of probable ceramic choices of Caroline Lasher Baker, 1819-1885. a. Annular Ware, b-d. English ironstone china, e. Modern majolica, f. German (Bavarian) porcelain.

years. The Bakers acquired the Nicoll-Sill property on March 31, 1883. There was much speculation among the excavators about Mrs. Baker's rags-to-riches story. Would the dishes the family or servants broke and discarded be representative of just her well-to-do stage in life? Three years of laboratory work may have answered this question.

#### Annular Ware for Food Preparation (Figure 11)

Enough fragments of an annular ware mixing bowl were recovered from the Vloman Kill bank to put an entire bowl together. They were found with whiteware fragments that date to the Baker period in the house. Annular wares were popular around the turn of the nineteenth century, but these fragments came from a "thicker and drab yellow ware bowl, decorated with bands of light blue and raised ridges in white" (Noel Hume 1985:131), a version of annular ware manufactured well into this century. It is possible that bowls of this kind were used in Caroline Baker's kitchen.

#### Ironstone China and Whiteware for Everyday Service (Figure 11)

Caroline Baker had been married almost forty years before she and her husband moved into the Nicoll-Sill house in 1883. It is believed that she brought ironstone china with her and added to her collection in the 1880s.

Further, archaeological evidence suggests that she may have bought transfer-printed whiteware soon after they moved into the house. Many fragments of a greenish-blue floral design created by Mellor Taylor and Company in England were found with the annular ware on the Vloman Kill bank. The base marks show that it was made at the company's Staffordshire works sometime in the 1880s (Godden 1984:432). The median dates for these two wares often mentioned in the literature are 1857 and 1860 (Schuyler 1987:72), and the Nicoll-Sill collection conforms to the general formula advanced by Stanley South in the Schuyler book. It is clear that families living in the Nicoll Sill house before and after these median dates used a substantial amount of ironstone china and whiteware.

#### Porcelain for Special Occasions

Two porcelain mustache cups were recovered with the transfer-printed whiteware mentioned above, and excavators joked about the tea-drinking habits of affluent citizens in the 1880s. Did Cornelius Baker wear a mustache? One picture of him shows a neatly trimmed beard but no mustache (Christoph and Christoph 1982:271). One of the cups is low and white with a molded design around the base. The top is gently scalloped and bears traces of poor quality gold. One side of the cup has a transfer-printed design of one white and one yellow

flower with light green leaves. The base is marked with a raised, star-like symbol. While the symbol is not typically German, the cup's characteristics are German in nature (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1986).

In a similar vein, Mrs. Baker may have favored German porcelain generally. Examples of a number of different designs dating to the 1870s and 1880s were recovered from the Vloman Kill bank with the Mellor Taylor whiteware described above. One plate fragment features a delicate white, link-chain design around the edge. On the front side of the plate around the outer edge, there is a transfer-printed heavy gold design which suggests Bavarian origin. The design rests on a gold circle. In the center of the plate is a transfer-printed design of pastel pink roses, tiny blue flowers, and green leaves.

#### Decorative Pieces

Ironstone toilet ware fragments were found on the Vloman Kill bank with other probable Baker artifacts. They are decorated with a light blue flower painted on a background of gold leaves. A gold line defines the center of the floral feature. They were manufactured by the Mayer China Company in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, soon after 1880 and may have been part of a set used by Mrs. Baker.

A small German porcelain pitcher was recovered from the same area with the artifacts described above. The pitcher is white with a raised design in the mold and a pastel pink rose, pale green leaf design transfer-printed on the outside. "It was made in the 1870s, a period of tastelessness in German ceramics" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1986). This piece does not seem to fit Mrs. Baker's other probable porcelain possessions. Perhaps it was a gift from a relative or friend who knew of her interest in German porcelain but who lacked knowledge of fine-quality porcelain.

#### **Julia and Alexander Baker Robert H. Moore and John and Minna Zimmerman Frank J. Mathusa**

#### Turnover Rental Period 1893-1926

This was a period of decline for the Nicoll-Sill residence: several owners and rooms rented to several families during some of the years. No effort will be made to speculate on the possible ownership of ceramic fragments recovered from the estate that relate to this period; however, a general discussion may be useful.

#### Transfer-Printed Whiteware

The residents continued to use transfer-printed whiteware for everyday service. One design was issued by the Edwin M. Knowles Company soon after the turn of this century.

#### Puzzling Ash Tray or Jar Lid

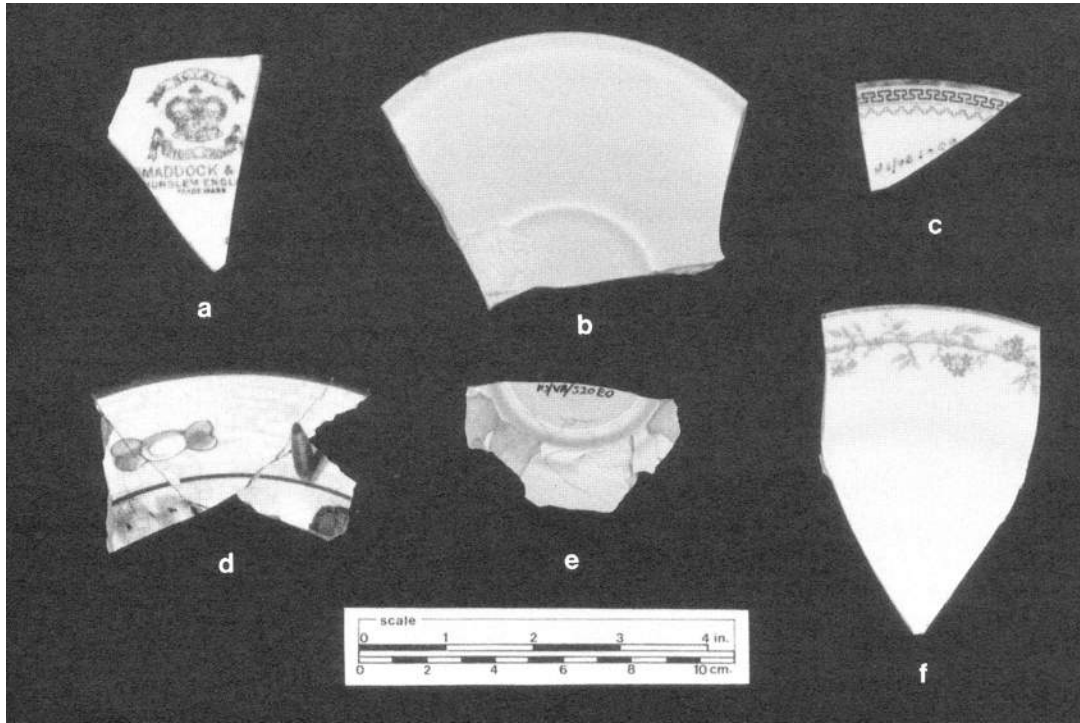
An unusual, heavy black ash tray or lid was recovered along with the Knowles china. A crack in the lid had been repaired with staples. It appears to pre-date its archaeological context and looks something like the dry-bodied stoneware in black "brought to prominence by Josiah Wedgwood around 1750 who used it for his famous Etruscan vases and called it black Basaltes" (Noel Hume 1985:121). But is it really that old? A handy craftsman had repaired a portion of the edge with brass or similar alloy. It seemed a strange way to repair a ceramic ash tray or lid. More puzzling still is the cubed pattern randomly stamped into the top side which also contains a delicate scroll-like design with touches of gold leaves and berries. A metal pin can be seen in the center of the ash tray or lid for either a knob or a means of affixing the ash tray to some kind of stand. The owner went to a great deal of trouble to lengthen the object's useful life. Further research may label it a common ash tray or prove its antiquity.

#### Porcelain for Special Occasions

The residents also continued to use porcelain although it was heavily American and German in contrast to the early days when Chinese export porcelain predominated. Without base marks, it is often difficult to differentiate American from German porcelain since the quality of both around the beginning of this century seems very similar. Some educated guesses: one reasonably thin, pink rose and green leaf design with a raised, shell-like motif around the rim in the mold is probably German. Some cup fragments found in the next square at the same level are American. They have a raised pattern around the rim in the mold, a pink over-glaze wash on the pattern around the rim, and gold lines along the edge of the rim." American potters made this type of cup in the late 1800s" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1986).

#### **Marian Millick Dinmore 1879-1960**

Marian Millick married Harry C. Dinmore Sr. (1876-1961), a local contractor. Their granddaughter, Harriet Allen, remembers her as a "strong-willed, industrious lady with dark hair and a German build. She sewed, belonged to the Garden Club, collected money for the Red Cross, and played golf with her husband" (Allen, personal communication, 1986). They retired to the Nicoll-Sill estate to enjoy their later years and to play more golf together. They bought the property on November 3, 1927, from Joshua Babcock and Elizabeth Hunter, a nephew and a niece of Robert H. Moore, who administered the estate after Moore's death. The price was \$ 1.00. The record leaves the impression that several families were living there at the time and partitions had been constructed to give them privacy. Mr. and Mrs. Dinmore removed all of the modern



**Figure 12.** Representative sample of probable ceramic choices of Marion Millick Dinmore, 1879-1960. a. English ironstone china, b. American "Fiesta" whiteware, c. German (Bavarian) porcelain, d. Modern Italian delftware, e. American "Fiesta" whiteware, f. French (Haviland) porcelain.

partitions and, with minor exceptions, restored the house to highlight its older features.

#### Ironstone China for Food Preparation (Figure 12)

Numerous fragments of heavy, thick, and durable ironstone china were found embedded in the grass along the Vroman Kill bank along with objects dating to the 1930s. Some of the base pieces are labeled "Royal Stone China, Maddock and Company, Burslem, England, and the trademark can be traced to the period 1906-1944" (Godden 1984:406). It is plain white, and it is possible that some of the dishes could have been used for everyday service.

#### Whiteware for Everyday Service (Figure 12)

The Dinmores' granddaughter remembers their using "odds and ends of pottery in plain colors" (Allen, personal communication, 1986), and this is consistent with the archaeological record. Many pieces of the Homer Laughlin China Company's Fiesta ware were found with the ironstone china described above. "This is plain white earthenware with an opaque glaze, often red, ivory, yellow, and light green" (Ketchum 1983:185). This colorful ware "appealed to millions of Americans during the 1930-60 period" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:128). Other

fragments show that the Dinmores' may have used the Caliente pattern as well. This colorful pottery was issued by the Paden City Glass Company c. 1940.

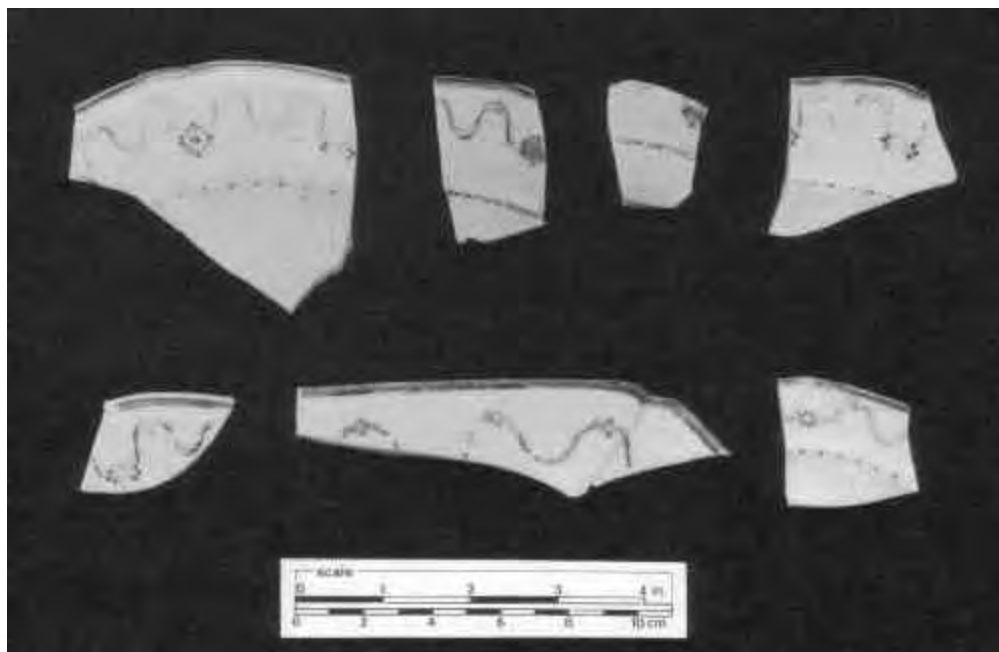
#### Porcelain for Special Occasions (Figure 12)

The Dinmores' granddaughter writes: "Our memory is that they used Noritake china for best" (Allen, personal communication, 1986); however, no clearly identifiable fragments were recovered from the estate. Excavators found French porcelain fragments among the Homer Laughlin Fiesta ware examples described above. Two complete Haviland porcelain plates were reconstructed in the laboratory. They are high quality plates with a delicate, pale blue floral design and a gold stripe along the edge. Dishes like this were made at the Haviland plant in France after 1920. The base mark indicates that they were sold locally by the Van Heusen Charles Company.

#### Preserving Nicoll-Sill Estate History

The Dinmores' son, Harry Clayton Dinmore, Jr., was extremely interested in the history of the Nicoll-Sill estate. He lived in the house for a few years following his graduation from





**Figure 13.** Nicoll-Sill Site, Late eighteenth century Chinese over-glaze porcelain.

the University of Minnesota in 1928. His correspondence with Dunkin Sill in 1934 elicited many colorful stories. None is more intriguing to archaeologists than Mr. Sill's story about "how porcelain piled on a table near the cellar stairs about a hundred years ago (1834) crashed down the cellar stairs when the table legs gave way" (Sill 1934:15).

#### Possible Solution for the Above Ceramics Riddle (Figure 13)

Long intrigued by the Dunkin Sill porcelain accident story, porcelain specialist Carol Wock believes that the answer to the riddle may reside in 148 fragments of over-glaze enameled Chinese export porcelain fragments found on the Vloman Kill bank. "They date to c. 1785-1790" (Wilcoxon, personal communication, 1986), and have a thick body with a grayish-white glaze. The rim pieces have a brown gold edge. Under the edge is a crudely applied s-shaped floral design done in shades of reddish-brown. Where the rim slopes down to the base, there is a circle of reddish dots connected by pairs of curved dark lines. The flowers in the design are predominantly pink and are outlined with tiny circles of black. If these fragments are indeed remnants of an 1834 accident, it is possible that they were handed down in Margaret Mather Sill's family or passed along by Margaret

Nicoll. If they are not, a large cache of broken porcelain could still be where it was buried, untouched by human hands for more than one hundred fifty years.

#### Conclusions

The 1735 Nicoll-Sill mansion, Bethlehem's oldest extant home, is fundamentally important to the town's history and will figure prominently in a bicentennial history currently in preparation. The families living in this house were well known citizens in the greater Albany area, and a more complete description of their lifestyles will be useful to future scientists and writers. Careful ceramic identifications by the laboratory staff, in consultation with ceramics specialist Charlotte Wilcoxon, have rendered the task of identifying thousands of additional artifacts found with the pottery much easier. Years of study of the variety and quality of the large groups of pottery found on different parts of the estate have led to a number of theories about the changing lifestyles of individual families. Much remains to be done; however, the early evidence suggests that the first occupants, Elizabeth Salisbury and Rensselaer Nicoll, probably owned the greatest variety and highest quality pottery of all the families living in the mansion over its entire 255-year history.

Table 1. Nicoll-Sill Ceramic Types.\*

Type Number	Median Date	Ceramic Type Name	Sherd no.	% of Total
5	1815	Canton Porcelain	2	0.02
26	1730	Overglaze Enamelled Chinese Export Porcelain	63	0.49
39	1730	Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	235	1.85
80	1890	Japanese Porcelain	26	0.20
81	1885	European Porcelain (including Austrian and Bavarian)	106	0.83
82	1933	European Porcelain: Czechoslovakian	30	0.24
83	1898	German or American Porcelain	74	0.58
84	1890	French (and possibly French) Porcelain	21	0.17
85	1890	European or American Porcelain	162	1.67
86	1895	American Porcelain	85	0.67
95		Porcelain (unidentified)	3	0.02
1	1860	Brown Stoneware Bottles for Ink, Beer, etc.	5	0.04
53	1733	Brown Saltglazed Mugs	5	0.04
54	1733	British Brown Stoneware	9	0.07
44	1738	Westerwald, Stamped Blue Floral Devices, Geometric Designs	14	0.11
88	-	Coarse Grey Stoneware	596	4.68
16	1753	Moulded White Saltglazed Stoneware	68	0.53
24	1780	Debased "Scratch Blue" White Saltglazed Stoneware	5	0.04
34	1760	"Scratch Blue" White Saltglazed Stoneware	17	0.13
40	1763	White Saltglazed Stoneware (excluding Plates and Moulded)	87	0.68
43	1758	White Saltglazed Stoneware Plates	18	0.14
97	1763	Hand-Painted White Saltglazed Stoneware	2	0.02
3	1857	Ironstone and Granite China	1462	11.48
28	1769	Engine-turned Unglazed Red Stoneware	1	0.01
79	1857	Ironstone/Granite China and Whiteware: Small Undifferentiated Shards	301	2.36
99	-	Stoneware: Unidentified	1	0.01
56	1733	Lead-Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow)	66	0.52
90	-	Yellow Ware (Including Rockingham, Spongeware, Spatterware, etc.)	323	2.55
2	1860	Whiteware	3337	26.21
6	1843	Mocha	53	0.45
29	1760	"Jackfield" Ware	20	0.16
36	1755	"Clouded" Wares, Tortoiseshell, Mottled Glazed Cream-Colored Ware	8	0.06
78	1815	Lustrous-Decorated Wares	2	0.02
96		Earthenware: Unidentified	21	0.17
93	1925	Modern American Dinnerware	163	1.28
94		Green Glazed Pottery	42	0.33
92	1890	Majolica	64	0.50
45	1750	Inverted Rim, Plain Delft Ointment Pot	10	0.08
49	1650	17th Century Decorated Delftware		
	1750	16th Century Decorated Delftware	313	2.44
65	1720	Plain White Delftware	6	0.05
76	1730	Delft Chamber Pots	31	0.24
87	1910	Late 19th Early 20th Century Delft	202	1.59
8	1805	"Finger Painted Wares (Polychrome Slip on Creamware or Pearlware)	3	0.02
14	1798	"Annular Wares" Creamware	1	0.01
15	1798	Lighter Yellow Creamware	1943	15.26
18	1788	Overglaze Enamelled Hand-Painted Creamware	1	0.01
98	1788	Underglaze Enamelled Hand-Painted Creamware	3	0.02
22	1791	Creamware	98	0.77
25	1771	Deeper Yellow Creamware	10	0.08
4	1830	Underglaze Polychrome Pearlware: Directly Stenciled Floral Patterns	25	0.19
9	1810	Embossed Feathers, Fish Scales, etc., on Pearlware	12	0.09
10	1818	Pearlware	234	1.84
11	1818	Transfer Printed Pearlware	490	3.85
17	1800	Underglaze Blue Hand-Painted Pearlware	66	0.52
19	1805	Blue- and Green-Edged Pearlware	366	2.87
20	1805	Undecorated Pearlware	306	2.40
91		Redware	1118	8.78
Total			12,733	(100.04)

\* Type nos. 1-78 Stanley South in Schuyler 1978:72; type nos. 79-98 Bethlehem Archaeology Group.

**Table 2.** Summary. Probable Ceramic Choices of Families Living on the Nicoll-Sill Estate, 1700-1960, Bethlehem, New York.

Time Period	Family Names	Food Preparation	Everyday Service	Special Occasions
Around 1700	William van Alen	European redware*	European slipware*	European delftware
1735-1790	Elizabeth and Rensselaer Nicoll	British redware and slipware	British saltglazed ware and Creamware	Chinese export porcelain
1790-1817	Margaret and Francis Nicoll	British and American redware and slipware	British pearlware	Chinese export porcelain
1817-1866	Margaret and William Nicoll Sill	American stoneware	British pearlware and spongeware	German (Meissen) porcelain
1866-1875	Lydia and John W. Sill	American stoneware*	British ironstone china*	American porcelain*
1883-1893	Caroline and Cornelius Baker	British annular ware	American ironstone china and whiteware	German (Bavarian) porcelain
1893-1926	Julia and Alexander Baker (and others)	American whiteware	American ironstone china	American and German porcelain
1927-1960	Marian and Harry C. Dinmore Sr.	British ironstone china, granite china	American whiteware (Fiesta ware)	German and French porcelain

\* Limited evidence

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# Minutes of the 74th Annual Meeting New York State Archaeological Association

Eddy Farms Resort Hotel. Sparrow Bush, New York 12780

## Executive Committee Meeting

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Archaeological Association was held on Friday, April 20, 1990, at the Eddy Farms Resort Hotel, Sparrow Bush, New York. Due to the death of President (pro tem) William F. Ehlers, Jr., Past-President Gordon C. DeAngelo was asked to preside. Past-President DeAngelo called the meeting to order at 8:00 p.m. After a brief opening address, Past-President DeAngelo turned the meeting over to the State Secretary who presented the following tribute to our deceased President.

---

It is my sad duty to inform you that William F. Ehlers, Jr., President (*pro tem*) of the New York State Archaeological Association died suddenly on February 18, 1990 in his 63rd year.

In his lifetime, Bill meant many things to many people. Throughout his lifetime, he was the devoted husband of the late Betty Greene Ehlers, herself a very active charter member of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter. Bill was the devoted father of William Ehlers III and Mrs. Elizabeth Ehlers McGrath. Our sincerest sympathy is extended to his family.

In his lifetime, he was an Army Air Corps veteran of World War II, a member and trustee of the V.F. W. Post 10542, Middletown, New York, a member of American Legion Post 151, and a 33-year member of the Hffman Lodge 412, Free and Accepted Masons. Middletown.

At the time of his death, Bill was retired after serving 36 faithful years as assistant engineer with the Department of Transportation, State of New York. He was also a member of the Grand Juror's Association, the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, the New York State Sheriff's Association and took great pride in being a member and President of the Unitarian Universalist Church of Middletown.

His contributions to New York State Archaeology are most notable. To the very end, he was active in the areas of archaeology, administration and fieldwork.

In administration, he was an active member of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter since 1959. In it, he held the position of President, and was Corresponding Secretary and editor of the newsletter at the time of his death.

In 1970, he was elected State Secretary of the New York Archaeological Association, serving through 1976 except 1971, when he was elected Vice President of the Association. During his tenure at the state level, Bill designed the present membership form, redesigned the cover of the Informational Handbook, and added his

artistic talent to the cover of each Orange County chapter report as well as letter award forms and much more.

Upon the resignation of Richard McCracken, February 25, 1989, then Vice President Ehlers accepted the presidency of the Association on February 26 and served faithfully and consistently until his stroke on February 14, 1990.

In the field, he participated in many excavations. One which is most notable was the recovery of a mastodon during the monsoon of 1972. His final field season, 1989, found him again trying to excavate a portion of the famous Dutchess Quarry cave and completing the first season of excavation on the Zappavigna Paleo-Indian site.

Our Association recognizes William Ehlers as a great man. If greatness is defined, simply, as devotion and dedication to our organization, then Bill missed the mark, for there are many in this Association who are both devoted and dedicated. If greatness is defined, simply, as dedication and devotion to the chapter and Association consistently over a long period of time, then Bill may be considered great. He was always there for us.

Life and death are no strangers to us. At wakes and funerals we try hard to find the right words of consolation, but they are few and never rightly given. True grief is an overwhelming emotion which is almost never supplanted by appropriate phrases. Sometimes it is necessary to turn to others for that.

The great Scottish Poet, Robert Burns, best sums up the life of Bill Ehlers.

*An honest man lies here at rest  
As ever god with his image blest  
The friend of man, the friend of truth  
The friend of aye, the friend of youth.  
Few hearts like his, with virtue warmed  
Few heads with knowledge so informed  
If there's another world, he lives in bliss  
If there is none, he's made the best of this!*

After a moment of silence, the Secretary made two presentations. The first was the diamond jubilee gavel presented to Past-President DeAngelo. It would be presented to the President-elect after the General Business Meeting. On it was inscribed President NYSAA/Diamond Jubilee/1916-1991. The second presentation to the memory of Bill Ehlers was made to President Harold Decker of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter. It was a framed photo taken by the State Secretary at 1:00 a.m., April 5, 1964 in the bar of the Thayer Hotel during the annual meeting hosted by the Orange County Chapter at West Point. Captured in a moment of time were Henry Wemple, John Witthoft, Betty Ehlers, Marian White, Bill Ehlers, Louis A. Brennan, and Sigfus Olafson.

Past-President DeAngelo directed the Secretary to call the roll- The following voting members, including state officers, chapter presidents and secretaries, or alternates were present.

President: Gordon C. DeAngelo (alternate)  
 Vice President: Vacant  
 Secretary: John H. McCashion  
 Treasurer: Carolyn O. Weatherwax

*Auringer-Seelye Chapter*

President: Virginia Stiles (alternate)  
 Secretary: Louise Basa

*William Beauchamp Chapter*

President: Al LaFrance  
 Secretary: Vicky Jayne (alternate)

*Chenango Chapter*

President: Richard Bennett (alternate)  
 Secretary: Monte Bennett (alternate)

*Frederick M. Houghton Chapter*

President: Stefana Paskoff  
 Secretary: John Holland (alternate)

*Incorporated Long Island Chapter*

President: Walter Smith  
 Secretary: David Elliston (alternate)

*Incorporated Orange County Chapter*

President: Harold R. Decker  
 Secretary: Helen Green

*Incorporated Upper Susquehanna Chapter*

President: Richard Wakeman  
 Secretary: Ruth Wakeman

*Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter*

President: Robert J. Gorall

Secretary: Muriel E. Gorall

*Louis A. Brennan Lower Hudson Chapter*

President: Geary Zern  
 Secretary: Absent

*Metropolitan Chapter*

President: Selma Spritzer  
 Secretary: Absent

*Mid-Hudson Chapter*

President: Joseph Diamond  
 Secretary: Absent

*Triple Cities Chapter*

President: Richard Jackson  
 Secretary: Dolores Elliott

*Van Epps-Hartley Chapter*

President: Don Rumrill (alternate)  
 Secretary: Fran McCashion (alternate)

**Committee Chairpersons**

Awards and Fellowships: Dr. Peter Pratt  
 Editor, NYSAA: Charles F. Hayes III  
 Publications: Dr. William Engelbrecht  
 Legislative: Dr. Paul R. Huey  
 Chapters and Membership: Vacant  
 NYAC/NYSAA liaison: Dolores Elliott  
 Louise Basa  
 Richard Wakeman  
 Constitution: Dolores Elliott  
 75th Diamond Jubilee: Dr. William Engelbrecht  
 Robert Gorall  
 Charles F. Hayes III  
 Richard Jackson  
 John McCashion  
 Nominating: Richard Bennett  
 Finance: Dr. Roger Moeller  
 ESAF liaison: Dr. Roger Moeller  
 Bulletin Distribution: Dr. Roger Moeller

The roll call having been taken and the required quorum (11) being present, the next order of business required the reading of the Executive Committee minutes from the 1989 NYSAA Annual Meeting Norwich, New York. Since these had been previously printed and mailed to the Executive Committee on June 16, 1989, Dolores Elliott made the motion that these minutes be accepted as printed and distributed and Richard Jackson seconded the motion which was accepted by all. The Executive Committee then proceeded to the next order of business.

## Report of the Officers

### President

Due to the untimely passing of William F. Ehlers, the President's report was waived.

### Vice President

Due to the vacancy of the position, no report was given.

### Secretary

Again it is our pleasure to welcome three new chapter secretaries. Due to the unfortunate death of William Ehlers, Helen Green has now assumed the position of both corresponding and recording secretary of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter. Unfortunately, Annette Nohe, the Morgan Chapter secretary regrettably relinquished her position after a superb tenure. Fortunately, veteran Muriel Gorall, no stranger to NYSAA, volunteered to fill the position. The rapidly expanding Metropolitan Chapter lost its veteran secretary, Phil Perazio, who moved to Pennsylvania. He was replaced by the equally capable JoAnn Bart.

Enclosed in the brown lettered envelopes before you is this evening's agenda, officer's reports, committee reports, and one copy of our badly outdated Constitution. As this is an election year, the informational handbooks will be sent with the Executive Committee minutes of this meeting accompanied by the secretarial newsletter in May. With me are extra membership cards and membership forms for those in need.

Concerning the membership of the Association, 1989 concluded with a total of 724 memberships and 886 members, or, an increase of 72 memberships and 68 members. The foresight of Roger Moeller to remind those who had not renewed has continued to raise the 1989 totals even though 1990 is well under way. With the loss of President Ehlers, who was the membership committee, it will be necessary to seek out a consistent and willing replacement.

Regarding the operational aspects of this office, the first large officer and secretarial mailing began on February 17, 1989, and included a three-page newsletter and six pages of Xeroxed newspaper articles pertinent to New York State archaeology.

On April 28, coordination began with Louise Basa, Harold Decker and President Ehlers to apply for funds to purchase seventeen acres of land for sale in the middle of the Long Island Chapter's holdings on Flint Mine Hill.

On Monday, May 23, 1989, President Ehlers, Incorporated Orange County Chapter President Decker, NYAC President Karen Hartgen, and your Secretary attended

an OPRHP meeting on the twentieth floor of One Commerce Plaza in the City of Albany. In attendance for OPRHP were Bruce Fullem, Rebecca Harrison, and Chuck Florance. The application had been submitted by Louise Basa, and the meeting adjourned on a rather optimistic note at 3:15 p.m. We did not receive the funding on the first submission, nor the second, and we have reapplied for the third time, but the results are not yet known.

On June 16, the second large mailing was underway to the Association officers and chapter secretaries began and took four days to complete. It contained the Executive Committee minutes from the 1989 NYSAA Annual Meeting at Norwich and the secretarial newsletter.

With the hopes that summer would be a slow period, work began again on the article for the Chenango Chapter *Bulletin*. With the plates finished and 25 pages typed, there was another major crisis. The J-Mark Warehouse Corporation decided it would build a large warehouse on an archaeologically sensitive area south of Flint Mine Hill. Roger Lew, whose residence is also located at the south end of Flint Mine Hill, decided that he would not like looking at a large warehouse with a two-shift operation and glaring high intensity lights. And he highly objected to certain zoning changes which in the future might destroy more of the workshops associated with Flint Mine Hill. In conjunction with NYAC and NYSAA, Mr. Lew initiated a lawsuit against J-Mark and the Town of Coxsackie, and this is still in various stages of litigation.

On November 20, 1989, the third large mailing was directed to the Association officers and chapter secretaries. It consisted of the 1990 yellow membership cards, the "first call" for papers, and a 23-page newsletter with archaeological data and Xeroxed newspaper articles encapsulating the more modern activities of our Native Americans.

The Secretary and his sons managed two field surveys of the Mohawk Valley and attended all three meetings of Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. The Secretary was also pleased to assist Dr. Elaine Herold in the identification and dating of clay tobacco pipes from the Heyward-Washington site in South Carolina and the Amherst Centre Tavern Site in western New York. We managed to analyze one-third of the SUNY-Albany pipes under the direction of Dr. Dean Snow. Texas A&M asked for assistance in evaluating pipes found on the Monte Cristo wreck on the border of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The majority of pipes are the funnel angle trade pipes marked with the spoked wheel and EB.

Fran and I have been invited to attend the SPCR Pipe Conference in Liverpool and the Slipwares Conference in Bristol, England, and also to study new pipe collections which have not yet been published. We will be out of the country the better part of September and October.

Finally, expenses for this office totaled \$350.00.

**Treasurer**

Carolyn Weatherwax reported little difference between this year's Treasurer's report and last year. Disbursements included a \$500.00 binder to hold the property at Flint Mine Hill until monies could be procured for purchase. Treasurer Weatherwax expressed her appreciation on behalf of NYSAA for the \$500.00 donation from the Chenango Chapter. And Harold R. Decker, President of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter, should be applauded for the use of his personal funds in the Flint Mine Hill enterprise.

Costs for Nos. 98 and 99 of *The Bulletin* are itemized on the submitted report.

Treasurer Weatherwax was pleased to report that receipts for 1989-1990 (\$9,432) were higher than last year (\$5,556), and the reasons were an increase in membership, submission of checks in a more timely manner, and a change of money market strategies which resulted in a higher rate of interest. Past-President DeAngelo asked if there was any discussion. As there was none, the report was accepted as given and distributed.

**Committee Reports**

**Publications**

Dr. William Engelbrecht reported that there was nothing particular to report except that he had been in contact with Sarah Bridges who expressed interest in having the late Bert Salwen's annotated bibliography dealing with the archaeology of the Northeast published by the NYSAA. Since it was quite long and the market limited, both NYSAA and NYAC declined. The manuscript may be put on a computer disk and made available at cost to anyone interested. The report was accepted as given.

**Editor's Report**

Charles F. Hayes III stated that during 1989-1990 two issues (Nos. 98 and 99) of *The Bulletin* were published with a combined total of 82 pages. Seven papers and one book review on New York State related archaeology were included along with the 1989 Annual Meeting minutes. The format was con-

**Report of the Treasurer, April 15, 1990**

Adirondack Trust Co.

<u>4/06/89</u>	
CD #37220016112	\$5,283.42
MMDA #7922385	5,216.32
NOW Acc't #2945406	1,183.40

<u>Cash Receipts 1989 - 1990</u>	
Dues	\$8,334.50
Publication sales	470.33
Donation (Chenango)	500.00
Int. NOW Acc't #2945406	<u>127.17</u>
TOTAL	\$9,432.00

<u>TOTAL RECEIPTS</u>	\$9,432.00
Bal. Ck. Acc't (4/06/89)	<u>1,183.40</u>
TOTAL	\$10,615.40
Disbursements ('89-'90)	<u>7,850.90</u>
Bal. NOW Acc't (4/15/90)	\$2,764.50

<u>4/15/90</u>		
CD#37220016112		\$5,706.29
Int. '89-'90	422.87	
MMDA #7922385		5,508.72
Int. 4/29/89-3/30/90	320.47	
NOW Acc't #2945406		2,764.50
Int. 4/28/89-3/30/90	127.27	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$13,979.51

<u>Disbursements 1989 - 1990</u>	
Binder-Flint Mine Hill	\$500.00
1989 ESAF dues (724 mem)	151.00
<i>The Bulletin</i> No. 98	3,334.93
<i>The Bulletin</i> No. 99	3,178.97
Secretarial expenses	350.00
Archaeological services	269.90
Printing Mtg. notice	<u>67.00</u>
TOTAL	\$7,850.90

<i>The Bulletin</i>	No. 98	No. 99
Typesetting	\$303.60	\$368.00
Layout	460.00	460.00
Copy editing	390.00	202.50
Printing	1,889.39	1,850.79
Mail/Postage	291.94	297.68
TOTAL	\$3,334.93	\$3,178.97



tinued from previous issues. Monroe Reprographics of Rochester, New York, continued to print *The Bulletin* and ship bulk copies to Roger Moeller for distribution.

Assistant Editors Brian Nagel and Dr. Connie Cox Bodner once again contributed their valuable services in the preparation of the manuscripts. Patricia Miller, Graphic Artist (now PM Design) was again responsible for the composition and layout of both issues. The editor is very grateful to these individuals for their assistance in providing a publication with contemporary design, editorial accuracy, and scientific integrity.

Nos. 100 and 101 of *The Bulletin* are currently being edited and are expected to be out in 1990. No. 102 will be issued during the NYSAA's 75th Anniversary in 1991. This special issue will contain some of the papers presented at the "Symposium of the Iroquoian Speaking Peoples of the Northeast" held during the 73rd Annual Meeting in Norwich, New York.

There are only a small number of manuscripts remaining in the backlog. NYSAA members are therefore encouraged to submit articles as soon as possible.

Articles in *The Bulletin* are increasingly being cited in other journals related to the archaeology of the Northeast. The membership should be proud of the amount of archaeological and historical data made public in the last 100 issues.

Total expenses for Nos. 98 and 99 of *The Bulletin* were \$6,513.90. Since there was no discussion, the report was accepted as printed and distributed.

### **Distribution of *The Bulletin***

Dr. Roger Moeller reported that there were no real problems concerning the distribution. In fact, he stated that both chapter secretaries and individuals were sending in address changes more rapidly than in previous years. The report was accepted as given.

### **Finance**

Dr. Moeller stated that finances were increasing due to the quick renewals and the expansion of the at-large membership. The report was accepted as given.

### **ESAF Liaison**

The ESAF Meeting at East Hartford, Connecticut, had very few in attendance. Sixty had pre-registered with 87 in attendance. A slight profit resulted. This year, ESAF offered AENA Volume No. 7 to the membership for \$12.00 to \$15.00. This is the reprint of the Calahan flint-knapping issue which Dr. Moeller hoped would sell quickly. ESAF also offered a profit-sharing plan with all of the archaeological associations such as Pennsylvania. The 1990 ESAF meeting would be held November 9-11 at the Great Southern Hotel in Columbus, Ohio. Dolores Elliott questioned the drop in

attendance at ESAF conferences, and Gordon DeAngelo brought up the point about the 8000 questionnaires which were sent. Dr. Moeller replied that only 50 were returned. Time, not cost, was the big concern with most feeling that the ESAF meeting cut into family time. The report was accepted as given.

### **Legislative**

At 8:40 p.m., Dr. Paul R. Huey began his comprehensive report on legislation at both the State and Federal levels. When S.1980 was discussed, Charles Hayes stated that the RMSC's opposition to the bill had been expressed by a letter-writing campaign. He also suggested that the new president-elect review the legislative report for further action, if necessary, by NYSAA. A.8981 provoked much discussion. Commentaries were made by Louise Basa, Gordon DeAngelo, Roger Moeller, Jim Pendergast, Peter Pratt, and Dolores Elliott. Karen Hartgen stated NYAC's position. The report was accepted as given and printed.

### **Legislative Report**

Paul R. Huey, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

### **Federal**

The following includes information from publications earlier this year of the American Association of Museums and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

A comprehensive national historic preservation policy act has been introduced by Senator Fowler of Georgia. It is a Senate bill, S. 1579, and would strengthen the existing protection under federal law of archaeological sites. The bill has been referred to Senate committee. The companion bill is H.R. 3412, introduced by Representative Bennett of Florida and referred to House committee. Provisions included in the bill, for example, would more actively promote the preservation of sites on federal land. Federal loans could not be granted to any applicant who had adversely affected a site at any time prior to the granting of the application on property to which the grant would relate. Any federally-sponsored archaeological survey and excavation work would, when feasible, include participation by avocational archaeologists and the public. Federal agencies could withhold information on site locations if disclosure of such information might create risk of harm to sites. Private property owners can object to having their property listed on the National Register, and the property would not be listed unless the objection is withdrawn. If the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation learns that a person intends to destroy a critically important site, the Advisory Council would be able to obtain a court injunction and bring civil action to prevent the destruction. Each state would be required to identify endangered sites as priorities in a program to list them on the National Register. Each state would be

required to adopt its own policies and procedures for the protection and disposition of human remains and associated grave objects. Human remains and associated grave goods, if they must be disturbed, would be excavated only with appropriate archaeological methods of recovery developed in consultation with descendants of the deceased, if possible, and with archaeological and preservation authorities.

Senator Fowler has also introduced bill S. 1578, which would create an independent historic preservation agency and a national center for preservation technology.

The Native American Repatriation of Cultural Property Act is bill S. 1980, introduced by Senator Inouye of Hawaii. It has been referred to Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. The bill would require each federal agency and each museum that receives federal funding to complete an inventory by March 31, 1992, of all its holdings of objects, including human remains, having historical, sacred, or other cultural importance to Native American groups or cultures in cooperation with traditional Indian religious leaders and tribal officials. If an Indian tribe requests the return of any such materials from the museum, the burden would be upon the museum to establish that it has legal title to the remains or objects. If the museum cannot satisfy this burden of proof, then the burden of proof would be upon the Indian tribe to establish that the objects were culturally associated with that tribe. If the museum cannot prove its legal title and if the tribe can prove its cultural association with the objects "by a preponderance of the evidence," then the museum would have to return the objects. The Secretary of the Interior would establish a seven-member committee to review findings under this law, arbitrate disputes between Indian tribes, and monitor progress. Four members of the committee would be appointed from nominations submitted from Indian tribes. For further information, call the AAM Government Affairs staff at 202-289-1818.

In the House of Representatives, bill H.R. 1381, the Native American Burial Sites Preservation Act introduced by Representative Bennett of Florida, would prohibit the excavation of Indian burial sites and the removal of their contents. States, however, would be able to pass specific legislation allowing excavation. Another bill, H.R. 1646 introduced by Representative Udall of Arizona, would prohibit the excavation of human remains without the consent of kin; it would allow for continued scientific research if indispensable. Human remains and associated grave goods in museums would be identified, and the kin or affiliated tribes would be notified. (The companion bill to H.R. 1646 is S. 1021 introduced by Senator McCain of Arizona.) Finally, bill H.R. 1124 introduced by Representative Dorgan of Nebraska would direct the Smithsonian Institution to transfer to Indian tribes all those skeletal remains in the Smithsonian collection dated A.D. 1500 or later.

State

The following is from a variety of sources, including the Preservation League of New York State, the New York State Arts and Cultural Coalition, and the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Inc.

Concerns about New York's elusive budget continue. This is a terrible year for the budget. One of many serious issues has been the proposal for a severe and disproportionate cut of 21 per cent from the arts (\$11,068,000). Senator Marino's office can be reached by phone at 518-455-2392; Assembly Speaker Miller's number is 518-455-3791. Other leaders to call, besides one's local legislators, are Senators Lombardi (455-3511) and Goodman (455-2211) and Assemblymen Weprin (455-3851) and Pillittere (455-5284), all area code 518. The proposed 1990 Environmental Quality Bond Act will be critically important for the state not only to develop programs for solid waste management but also to continue programs for the acquisition and protection of environmentally sensitive lands and the preservation of archaeological sites. The Heritage 2000 Alliance has been formed by various groups concerned for historic preservation to support this Bond Act. Contact the Preservation League of New York State, 307 Hamilton Street, Albany, NY 12210; phone 518-462-5658. Before the Bond Act can reach the public in the November referendum, it must pass the Senate and the Assembly.

The Senate Special Committee on the Arts and Cultural Affairs has produced a 48-page synopsis of the Arts and Cultural Affairs Law. It is a reference guide to rights of artists, responsibilities of arts-related organizations, and duties of local historians. For more information contact the Committee at Suite 708, Legislative Office Building, Albany, NY 12247; phone 518-455-2211.

On March 23, the Governor ordered an immediate moratorium on the sale of environmentally valuable land owned by the state. Previously, New York State had been selling off excess state property to raise money without first making certain the public was able to examine the historic or environmental impact of the land sales. A list will be developed of all state-owned, environmentally significant land for which full environmental reviews have not yet been completed. A leader in the concern for protection of these lands, including archaeological sites, along the Hudson River is the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Inc., 112 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601; phone 914-454-7673.

Perhaps the major legislative issue at present is the proposed Indian burial protection law. The Governor's Program Bill (No. 269) would repeal section 12-a of the Indian Law and would add a new chapter to Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law. It would continue the existing authority of the commissioner to designate and protect Indian burial sites as

places of historic interest, except on an Indian reservation. It would authorize the commissioner to acquire such burial sites as State Historic Sites. Sites which are designated or for which a designation application is pending could not be disturbed without a permit from the commissioner. Any person discovering human remains would be required to report the discovery within 48 hours to local law enforcement officials and/or the commissioner and to avoid further disturbance of the site or the human remains and any associated funerary objects. Violators could be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment not to exceed 15 days, or both. Any person intentionally or knowingly violating the law could be punished by a fine not to exceed \$15,000 per day of violation and a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both. The commissioner would consult the State Archaeologist, Indian representatives, and physical anthropologists or other specialists within 30 days and determine if the remains are of Indian origin and predate the 20th century. If the remains meet these criteria and are not relevant to a criminal investigation, the commissioner would assume control over disposition of the remains. He would also identify the Indian tribe or group with the closest relation to the remains. Any remains illegally excavated would be returned to the Indians for reburial; if no such tribe or group can be identified, such illegally excavated remains would be reburied at a place not subject to further disturbance. The commissioner would be required to develop regulations specifying how a site designation occurs, how a permit to excavate or disturb a burial is applied for, how relief to a property owner from denial of a permit on grounds of economic hardship can be sought, how the Indian group of closest kinship or culture will be determined, how Indian groups will be notified of designation, permit, and hardship relief applications, and how archaeologists or other specialists may obtain official certification of their qualifications to study American Indian burials. Finally, anyone who knowingly buys or sells Indian human remains or associated funerary objects would be guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment not to exceed three years and/or a monetary fine of up to \$50,000 or twice the profit of the transaction, whichever is greater. The bill specifies Indian burial sites for protection because they are more frequently subject to looting and vandalism than other burial sites, and the buying and selling of funerary objects is inconsistent with human rights and the respect and dignity which should be accorded the ancestors of American Indians. New York is only one of many states currently attempting to protect Indian burial sites. Nearly 25 other states have already passed laws that typically prohibit intentional disturbance and mandate reburial after a reasonable period for scientific study.

Other recent bills include A. 9866, to amend section 234 of the Education Law. It would alter the intent of the State Museum Indian Collection from being "as complete a

collection as practicable" to being a more selective collection made "in a manner respectful of the rights, beliefs, and cultural values of Native Americans." It was introduced on March 6 by Assemblymen Proud and Sanders and is now in the Higher Education Committee.

Bill A. 8981 was introduced on January 8 by Assemblymen Proud, Sanders, and Hinchey and is a separate bill for the protection of Indian burial grounds. It is now in the Government Operations Committee. The bill would amend the Indian Law and the Penal Law in relation to the designation of Indian burial grounds. Violators would be subject to heavy fines, including a fine of \$5,000 for each day the violation continues. Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation employees would have the authority to seize or order to be seized artifacts or remains illegally recovered from Indian burials, which would become the property of Parks for transfer to the Indians for reburial.

#### **Awards and Fellowships**

Dr. Peter Pratt reported that the awards committee would meet and the awards would be given at the Saturday banquet. The report was accepted as given.

#### **Constitution Committee**

Mr. Richard Wakeman reported that constitutional revisions were in progress but not yet complete. The report was accepted as given.

#### **Nominating**

Richard Bennett reported that 55 ballots had been received and counted for the positions of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. William F. Ehlers had been elected President, Roger Moeller, Vice President, John McCashion, Secretary and Carolyn Weatherwax, Treasurer. However, with the death of now President-elect Ehlers, and there being no constitutional or by-law provisions for the rite of succession, it was necessary for Richard Bennett to put forth a motion on the floor to move Vice President elect Roger Moeller to President. After a brief discussion, Past President DeAngelo made the motion which was seconded by Vicky Jayne. The vote went to the floor where it was accepted unanimously, and Roger Moeller became President of NYSAA. Richard Bennett then made the motion that we open the floor for nominations for Vice President. He put the name of Robert Gorall forth which was seconded by Richard Jackson. The motion went to the floor for discussion and vote. There was no discussion, and the vote was unanimous, and Robert Gorall became Vice President of NYSAA candidate when the Secretary cast one vote. Elections would take place after the General Business meeting on Saturday.

### **NYAC/NYSAA Liaison**

Dolores Elliott deferred to President of NYAC, Karen Hartgen, who stated that the SAA meeting conflict had caused the cancellation of the Annual NYAC meeting usually held before the NYSAA Executive Committee meeting. NYAC was becoming politically active and astute so it was essential to maintain a high standard of cooperation with NYSAA. Such cooperation was exemplified in our participatory lawsuit against the J-Mark Corporation and the Town of Coxsackie. Letter-writing campaigns were also conducted during the year against adverse legislation. Louise Basa, NYAC Secretary, had with her copies of Article 18 for those interested. NYAC now had a correspondence category for \$10.00 a year. It would contain news of importance such as legislation affecting archaeology and revised and updated legislation. NYAC now had an official address: 27 Jordan Road, Troy, NY 12180. The report was accepted as given.

### **NYSAA 75th Diamond Jubilee Committee**

Charles F. Hayes III, chairperson, reported that arrangements had been made with the Rochester Plaza (A Stouffer Hotel) at 70 State Street, Rochester, New York 14614.

Seventy-five doubles have been reserved. We have meeting rooms at no charge, a hospitality suite, and a publication room. All events will be held at the Plaza Hotel except for those on Saturday evening. The Rochester Museum and Science Center will be open to NYSAA at 5:30 p.m. A reception (wine, beer and soda) in the Museum will take place from 6:00-7:15 p.m. in Wilson Hall. Dinner will be in the Eisenhart Auditorium of the RMSC at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Sturtevant will speak after the meal.

All information for the program must be in by March 1, 1991. The estimated cost of registration will be between \$8.00 and \$10.00 and the banquet, \$15.00.

The Secretary reported that he had been in contact with KB Specialties in Bellflower, California, which would provide 1000 pins with the NYSAA logo and the 75 for the sum of \$780.00. As it was getting very late, a discussion arose over the metal used in the pin. Because of the amount of lettering, KB stated that the cold metal process would have to be used rather than the cloisonné. Past-President DeAngelo suggested that the Secretary go back to the drawing board lest we end up with a pin resembling a "Dewey" button. The Secretary then brought up the fact that we would have to vote on the funds necessary for this enterprise. Dolores Elliott moved that we appropriate \$1000.00 for funds. Vicky Jayne seconded the motion, but then the discussion turned to the number of pins needed which was reduced from 1000 to 500. Those pins not distributed to those registering for the 75th would come under the charge of Robert Gorall who would sell them to offset the expenditure. Past-President DeAngelo restated the motion to read (amended) that NYSAA vote up to

\$2000.00 for special promotional items for the 75th Diamond Jubilee. Dolores Elliott restated the amended motion, Vicky Jayne again seconded it, and it went to the floor and was approved. With that, committee reports ended.

### **Old Business**

Old business began at 10:00 p.m. The first order of old business was the final discussion and vote for funds for the Louis A. Brennan *Festschrift*. Since Herb Kraft was in Africa, the total cost of the publication was not known. Discussion between Roger Moeller and Charles Hayes even left some doubt as to the number of pages involved. Dolores Elliott brought up the motion that the Publications Committee collect the appropriate budgetary information before the final vote. After some discussion, Past-President DeAngelo had the motion restated which was seconded by Richard Jackson and passed by the entire committee. The Secretary stated that he would call Herb Kraft as soon as possible and get things moving.

The second order of old business was the final vote and discussion for funding the 75th Diamond Jubilee Committee expenses. As this had already been discussed and voted upon under committee reports, the matter was put to rest.

The third order under old business concerned a revote on the proposed liaison of the NYSAA and the SAA. Roger Moeller began the discussion stating affiliation with the SAA would cost \$25.00 and we would receive four newsletters. Peter Pratt and Charles Hayes spoke on the subject. Louise Basa stated that the SAA was in the process of change. Karen Hartgen brought up an interesting point when she stated that a liaison with the SAA might be profitable be it necessary to band together to counteract threats against archaeology. She also stated that the Heritage 2000 group might be another source of liaison. The result of all the discussion ended without a vote, and the matter was taken under advisement.

The fourth order of old business concerned the disposition of the NYSAA library. Geary Zern stated that now there was no hurry to dispose of the library, but he did bring forth a motion that he would produce a one- or two-page Xerox of the library contents which would be distributed to the chapters so that a decision as to the disposition of the library would be forthcoming. The motion was discussed. Part of the library could be disposed of and part transferred. The Secretary and Monte Bennett thought the library should be sold. Charles Hayes, Shelly Spritzer, and Fran McCashion brought up some interesting points. However, in the final analysis, Past-President DeAngelo restated the motion as presented, and Fran McCashion seconded it. It went to the floor where it was approved unanimously.

The fifth order under old business was a status report on

the purchase of 17 acres in the midst of the Long Island chapter's property on Flint Mine Hill in Cossackie, New York. Louise Basa stated that we had been turned down twice and that we had resubmitted for the third time. We would probably have great difficulty obtaining a high enough point rating because of the present rating procedure which ought to be changed. Walter Smith, President of the Long Island chapter stated that there might be a possibility that Robert Burton does not own the 17 acres in question, and he would keep us informed when the final search was completed. Past-President DeAngelo stated that he had been at Flint Mine Hill and because of the second stage growth, it would require a team if a survey was required. With that status report old business was completed.

### New Business

New Business began at 10:45 p.m. The first order was a progress report on the J-Mark lawsuit. This lawsuit was initiated by Roger Lew accompanied by NYSAA and NYAC to stop the building of a warehouse on an archaeologically sensitive area south of Flint Mine Hill. Louise Basa reported that the lawsuit was still in progress and no action had been decided.

The second order under new business dealt with the 75th Diamond Jubilee Annual Meeting at Rochester. Past-President DeAngelo stated that there was no need to further discuss this as it had been well covered under committee reports.

The third order under new business was Resolution 90-1, *whereas*, the Incorporated Orange County Chapter is hosting the 74th NYSAA Annual Meeting, and *whereas*, Edward Lenik, Theresa Ste. Marie, Jean Egurrola, Helen Green, Larry Hansen, Malcolm Booth, Charles Thomas, Tom Fuller, Mead Stapler, and John and Helen Tolosky have worked long and diligent hours to provide our membership with those amenities and programs, *be it resolved*, that the Association express its profound appreciation to the Incorporated Orange County Chapter and to those named, *we say, well done!* The reading of the resolution was followed by a round of applause.

The fourth order of business was a motion brought to the membership by the Secretary, *whereas*, the General Business Meeting scheduled for the morning would be rescheduled for 4:30 p.m., Saturday, April 21, 1990. The motion was seconded by Robert Gorall and was unanimously approved by the membership.

Before adjournment, Past-President DeAngelo thanked those responsible for allowing him the privilege to again serve the Association as President-interim, which was followed by another round of applause.

At 10:49 p.m., Richard Jackson made the motion to adjourn which was seconded by Dolores Elliott, et al., and the 74th Executive Committee meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association passed into history.

### General Business Meeting

At 4:40 p.m., April 21, 1990, Past-President DeAngelo called the General Business Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association to order. An announcement was made stating that there were still copies of Article 18 provided by Louise Basa for those who were interested. Past-President DeAngelo then turned the meeting over to the Secretary for an encapsulation of the Executive Committee meeting held last evening. The Secretary stated that the meeting had been preceded by a tribute given to William F. Ehlers, the presentation of the official 75th Diamond Jubilee gavel to President DeAngelo, and the presentation of a framed photograph which included Bill and Betty Ehlers to President Harold R. Decker of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter.

With a quorum present, the Secretary stated that the President's report was waived due to the death of the President and that the Vice President's report was waived due to the vacancy of the office. The previous minutes of the 73rd NYSAA meeting had been printed and distributed and the motion was then made to waive the reading of the 74th Secretary's minutes. Shelly Spritzer initiated the motion, Fran McCashion seconded it, and it was approved by the membership. The Treasurer's report was accepted as printed and distributed. The Secretary then gave a brief summary of the committee reports. Under the nominating committee, Richard Bennett stated that he had made a motion to move Roger Moeller to President after he had been elected Vice President. The motion was seconded and approved by the membership and Roger Moeller became President. With the Vice Presidency open, it was necessary to open nominations to the floor. The name of Robert Gorall was put before the membership and was approved unanimously. Interim President DeAngelo recapped the proceedings. The original slate was elected, 55 votes being cast. The President was William F. Ehlers elected for time served, the Vice President was Roger Moeller, the Secretary, John McCashion, and Treasurer, Carolyn Weatherwax, were reelected. Because there were no provisions in either the by-laws or constitution for this unusual situation, Richard Bennett nominated Roger Moeller, Vice President-elect to assume the Presidency, and Robert Gorall was nominated to fill the Vice President's vacancy. The membership was asked if the elections should be settled immediately rather than wait until the end of new business.

This query was approved in the affirmative unanimously and the floor was opened for other nominations for President or Vice President. There being none, Harold R. Decker made the motion that the nominations be closed. The nomination was seconded by Richard Jackson and approved unanimously. Elections completed, Roger Moeller became President, and Robert Gorall became Vice President. Harold R. Decker, President of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter, thanked

the Association for electing William F. Ehlers, President *in absentia*. The Secretary was then called to cast one ballot, and the nominating committee was closed.

During the 75th Diamond Jubilee committee report, a motion was made by Dolores Elliott that we allocate up to \$1000 for special promotional items. The motion was later amended to read "up to \$2000" for special promotional items. The motion passed (amended) the Executive Committee meeting and was put up again by Dolores Elliott at this meeting. It was seconded by Robert Gorall and went to the floor where it was approved by the membership.

Committee reports being completed, old business was ordered by the President. The first order under old business concerned the funding for the Louis A. Brennan *Festschrift*. Dolores Elliott made the motion that the Publications Committee collect the appropriate budgetary information before the final vote. This motion was seconded by Richard Jackson and approved by the membership. Roger Moeller suggested an amendment. Since Lou Brennan was active in five different organizations, all would be asked to co-publish or finance, in part, the Louis A. Brennan *Festschrift*. This item would be sold separately. ESAF would probably take a large part in the effort. Also, a proportional number of books would be available for marketing at state or local chapter levels. ESAF might act as sales agent and a proportional amount of profit returned to the sellers. It would be necessary to get the total costs from Herb Kraft in order to proceed. Dolores Elliott restated the amended motion which was seconded by Fran McCashion and then withdrawn in favor of Roger's motion which was seconded by Fran McCashion and accepted unanimously by the membership.

The second item under old business was the proposed membership with the SAA. There was a discussion but no vote. The third item under old business concerned the disposition of the NYSAA library. Geary Zern reported that attitudes had changed concerning the library and that he proposed a catalogue listing our holdings which would be Xeroxed and sent to the chapters which would decide what to dispose of or hold. The third item under old business was a progress report on the purchase of 17 acres located amongst the Long Island chapter's property. Walter Smith, President of the Incorporated Long Island chapter stated that he wasn't sure Mr. Burton owned the property up for sale and he would report to us as soon as his investigations were completed. Application had been made for the third time to OPRHP for funding. Old business was concluded.

Under new business, the Secretary remarked that the J-Mark lawsuit was still in progress, and no vote was

required. The 75th Diamond Jubilee would take place on April 12, 13 and 14 in Rochester and RESOLUTION 90-1 was stated thanking the host chapter, Incorporated Orange County. With that new business was concluded. Richard Jackson made the motion to adjourn which was seconded by Al LaFrance, et al., and the General Business Meeting concluded at 5:08 p.m.

#### Awards

Deferred until the NYSAA banquet, Saturday evening, April 21, 1990, Dr. Peter P. Pratt announced and presented the following awards:

##### *William M. Beauchamp Chapter*

Meritorious Service: Robert De Orio  
Helen Tanner  
Tyree Tanner

##### *Chenango Chapter*

Meritorious Service: Donald Elliott  
Gordon B. Ginther  
Certificate of Merit: Art Carver

##### *Frederick M. Houghton Chapter*

Meritorious Service: Dr. Elaine Herold  
June Samcoe  
Anna Clemente

##### *Metropolitan Chapter*

Meritorious Service: Thomas Amorosi  
Charles A. Bello  
Certificate of Merit: Thomas Amorosi  
Charles A. Bello

##### *Incorporated Orange County Chapter*

Meritorious Service: Theodore Sly  
Helen Green  
Theresa Ste. Marie  
Kenneth Greene  
Barry Kass  
Certificate of Merit: Mead Stapler

##### *Incorporated Upper Susquehanna Chapter*

Meritorious Service: Calvin Behnke (1989)  
Helen Gutierrez

##### *Van Epps-Hartley Chapter*

Certificate of Merit: Dr. Kingston Lamer

*Royal Order of the Axe:* Dolores Elliott

**Program**  
**74th Annual Meeting**  
**New York State Archaeological Association**

April 20, 21, 22, 1990  
 Eddy Farms Resort Hotel, Sparrow Bush, New York  
 Host: Incorporated Orange County Chapter

**Friday April 20, 1990**

4-9:00 p.m. NYSAA Registration  
 7:30 p.m. NYSAA Executive and Standing  
 Committee Meeting  
 9:00 p.m. Reception: Incorporated Orange County  
 Chapter

10:50 a.m. *On the Identity of the Munsee*  
 Robert S. Grumet, National Park  
 Service, Philadelphia

11:15 a.m. *The Use and Reuse of Late Woodland  
 Features: Observations from Smithfield  
 Beach*  
 Ben Fischler, National Park Service

**Saturday, April 21, 1990**

8:00 a.m. NYSAA Registration  
 8:15 a.m. NYSAA Business Meeting  
 9:00 a.m. *Welcome Address*  
 Harold J. Jonas, Incorporated Orange  
 County Chapter

11:35 a.m. *Some Thoughts on the Contributions of  
 Smithfield Beach Site, 36MR5, to an  
 Understanding of Prehistoric Settlement  
 Patterns in the Upper Delaware Valley*  
 Ellis E. McDowell-Louden SUNY  
 College at Cortland  
 G. L. Loudan, William M. Beauchamp  
 Chapter

Morning Session:  
*Symposium on The Delaware River Valley*  
 Chair: Michael Stewart, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

9:15 a.m. *Lost Cultures Found: New Evidence for  
 the Middle Archaic Period in the  
 Delaware Valley*  
 Michael Stewart, Louis Berger and  
 Associates, Inc.

9:40 a.m. *Early Woodland in the Delaware Valley:  
 The View from the Williamson Site,  
 Hunterdon County, New Jersey.*  
 Chris Hummer, Eastern College, St.  
 Davids, Pennsylvania

10:05 a.m. *The Archaeology of Late Woodland  
 Features, or Floating on the Delaware*  
 Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services,  
 Bethlehem, Connecticut

10:30 a.m. Coffee Break

12 noon Lunch

Afternoon Session:  
*Symposium. Historical Archaeology in New York City: A  
 Retrospective of the 1980s*  
 Chair: Sherene Baugher, New York City Landmarks  
 Preservation Commission

1:30 p.m. *New York City Seventeenth Century  
 Foodways*  
 Meta Janowitz, Louis Berger and  
 Associates, Inc.

1:55 p.m. *Sanitation and Health: Thoughts on Two  
 Greenwich Village Privies*  
 Joan Geismar, Archaeological  
 Consultant

2:20 p.m. *Pipeline to the past: Smoking  
 Paraphernalia and New York History*  
 Diane Dallal, Terradata, Passaic, New  
 Jersey

2:35 p.m. Coffee Break

2:50 p.m.	New York City Wharves Edward Morin, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc	<b>Sunday, April 22, 1990</b>
		Morning Session: <i>Current Research</i> Chair: Harold Decker, President, Incorporated Orange County Chapter
3:15 p.m.	<i>Design Through Archaeology: A New York City Model for- Preserving City-Owned Sites</i> Sherene Baugher, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission	9:00 a.m. <i>The Chert Quarries within the Cambro-Ordovician Carbonates of the Walkkill Valley of Northern New Jersey</i> Phillip LaPorta, Hunter College, New York
3:40 p.m.	<i>Ethnicity and Ideology in Material Culture: Colonial Long Island Gravestones, 1680-1820</i> Gaynell Stone, SUNY Stony Brook, New York	9:25 a.m. <i>A Paleo-Indian Encampment in Orange County, New York</i> Robert E. Funk, Beth Wellman, New York State Museum William F. Ehlers, Jr., George R. Walters, and Harold R. Decker, Incorporated Orange County Chapter
4:05 p m	<i>NYAC Student Prize Award</i> Presentation by Karen Hartgen, President NYAC	
4:10 p.m.	<i>Making Money The Old Fashioned Way: The Archaeological Evidence for Colonial Wampum Production in Albany. New York</i> Elizabeth Shapiro Pena, Bureau of Historic Sites, NYSOPRHP	9:50 a.m. <i>On the Banks of the Angle Fly: The Primrose Prehistoric Site</i> Nancy L. Gibbs and Edward J. Lenik, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, New Jersey
6:30 p.m.	Happy Hour - Cash Bar	10:10 a.m. Coffee Break
7:30 p m.	Annual Banquet Master of Ceremonies: Edward J. Lenik, Incorporated Orange County Chapter Invocation by Reverend David Monroe Presentation of Awards: Peter Pratt Keynote Address: <i>In Homage to Amateur Archaeologists: Ten Years of Digging with Friends and Colleagues in Maine, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Florida, and Illinois</i> Richard Michael Gramly, Buffalo Museum of Science	10:30 a.m. <i>Late Archaic Settlement and Technology: Results from the South Fork of Long Island</i> David J. Bernstein, Michael Bonasera, and Linda E Barber, SUNY Stony Brook, New York  10:55 a.m. <i>The Making of a Minisink Indian Village at Waterloo</i> John T. Kraft, Historic Waterloo Village, Stanhope, New Jersey  11:20 a.m. <i>Prehistoric Bethlehem, New York</i> Floyd I. Brewer, Bethlehem Archaeology Group



### **The Achievement Award**

Charles M. Knoll (1958)	Louis A. Brennan (1960)	William A. Ritchie (1962)
Donald M. Lenig (1963)	Thomas Grassmann O.F.M. (1970)	Paul L. Weinman (1971)
Robert E. Funk (1977)	Peter P. Pratt (1980)	Herbert C. Kraft (1989)

### **Fellows of the Association**

Monte Bennett	Paul R. Huey	Bruce E. Rippeteau
James W. Bradley	R. Arthur Johnson	Donald A. Rumrill
Louis A. Brennan	Edward J. Kaeser	Bert Salwen
William S. Cornwell	Herbert C. Kraft	Harold Secor
Dolores N. Elliott	Roy Latham	Dean R. Snow
William E. Engelbrecht	Lucianne Lavin	Audrey J. Sublett
Lois M. Feister	Donald M. Lenig	James A. Tuck
Robert E. Funk	Edward J. Lenik	Stanley G. Vanderlaan
Thomas Grassmann O.F.M.	Julius Lopez	Paul L. Weinman
Alfred K. Guthe	Richard L. McCarthy	Thomas P. Weinman
Gilbert W. Haggerty	Peter P. Pratt	Marian E. White
Charles F. Hayes III	Robert Ricklis	Theodore Whitney
Franklin J. Hesse	William A. Ritchie	Charles F. Wray
Richard E. Hosbach		Gordon K. Wright

### **Certificate of Merit**

Thomas Amorosi	Joan H. Geismar	Marjorie K. Pratt
Roger Ashton	Stanford J. Gibson	Peter P. Pratt
Charles A. Bello	Gwyneth Gillette	Harold Secor
Monte Bennett	Robert J. Gorall	Annette Silver
Daniel M. Barber	R. Michael Gramly	Mead Stapler
James W. Bradley	George R. Hamell	Marilyn C. Stewart
Art Carver	Franklin J. Hesse	Neal L. Trubowitz
Gordon De Angelo	Richard E. Hosbach	Charles E. Vandrei
Elizabeth M. Dumont	Albert D. La France	James P. Walsh
Lewis Dumont	Kingston Larnar	George R. Walters
William F. Ehlers	Edward J. Lenik	Beth Wellman
Dolores N. Elliott	William D. Lipe	Henry P. Wemple
Garry A. Elliot	John H. McCashion	Roberta Wingerson
John Ferguson	Brian L. Nagel	Stanley H. Wisniewski

### **Errata**

Credits were inadvertently omitted for Floyd Brewer's article in *The Bulletin* No. 101 entitled "700 Years of Ceramics on the Nicoll-Sill Estate, Bethlehem, New York." The author is especially indebted to: Adrienne Gordon and Carol Wock, research and analysis; Charles McKinney, photography; Roy Dietert, site map; Charlotte Wilcoxon, advice over many years; and Dr. Paul Huey, for his critiques of several drafts.