

# NYSAA NEWSLETTER



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The editor and the NYSAA Executive Board encourage any NYSAA member who would like to submit an article, letter, editorial or news items to submit it electronically to David Moyer at the address listed above.



## Call For Papers

### New York State Archaeological Association

**105th Annual Meeting  
April 12-14, 2024**

**Best Western Plus Oswego Hotel and Conference Center  
26 E. 1<sup>st</sup> St., Oswego, NY**

The William M. Beauchamp and Thousand Islands Chapters are proud to host the 105th Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association and the annual Spring meeting of the New York Archaeological Council April 12-14, 2024. NYAC will meet Friday April 12. The NYSAA annual business meeting will be Friday evening, with paper presentations Saturday and Sunday morning. The annual banquet, awards ceremony and special guest speaker will be held Saturday evening. All events will be at the Best Western Hotel, 26 E 1<sup>st</sup> St., just a short distance from historic Fort Ontario and the Safe Haven Holocaust Museum.

This is an open call for anyone interested in submitting abstracts for papers or posters on any subject of interest in the archaeology of New York and adjoining regions. Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length. One paper/poster per presenter- although individuals may co-author multiple papers. All presenters must register for the conference. Abstracts, authors, affiliation and AV preferences must be received by March 15, 2024 for consideration. Meeting registration must be pre-paid by April 1, 2024.

Registration information will be available online at <http://nysarchaeology.org/conference>.

Please send your title, abstract, A/V preference and contact address to:  
Tim Abel, [tabel@twcny.rr.com](mailto:tabel@twcny.rr.com)

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## "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them"<sup>1</sup>: Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery

By Christine O'Malley (Preservation Services Coordinator, Historic Ithaca)  
and Patricia Longoria (Local Historian)

Prominent stone piers flank the main entrance on University Avenue to the Ithaca City Cemetery, spread over sixteen hillside acres between downtown Ithaca and the campus of Cornell University. A narrow cemetery road curves past masonry vaults built into the steep slope for wealthy local families on one side. Across the way, a distinctive memorial of seemingly naturalistic stacked stones for a locally active state politician dominates the edge of the section referred to as the Old Burying Ground, with its origins dating back to the 1790s (Figure 1). As the road winds uphill, it traces the burial ground's expansion throughout the nineteenth century as the village acquired additional land to the east and north, and the site evolved into a fully planned cemetery. By the 1890s, the majority of the cemetery plots were sold and pedestrian pathways filled in to accommodate additional gravesites.<sup>2</sup> Thousands of individual gravestones and family monuments, interspersed with larger group burial plots, are accessed from the curving cemetery road.



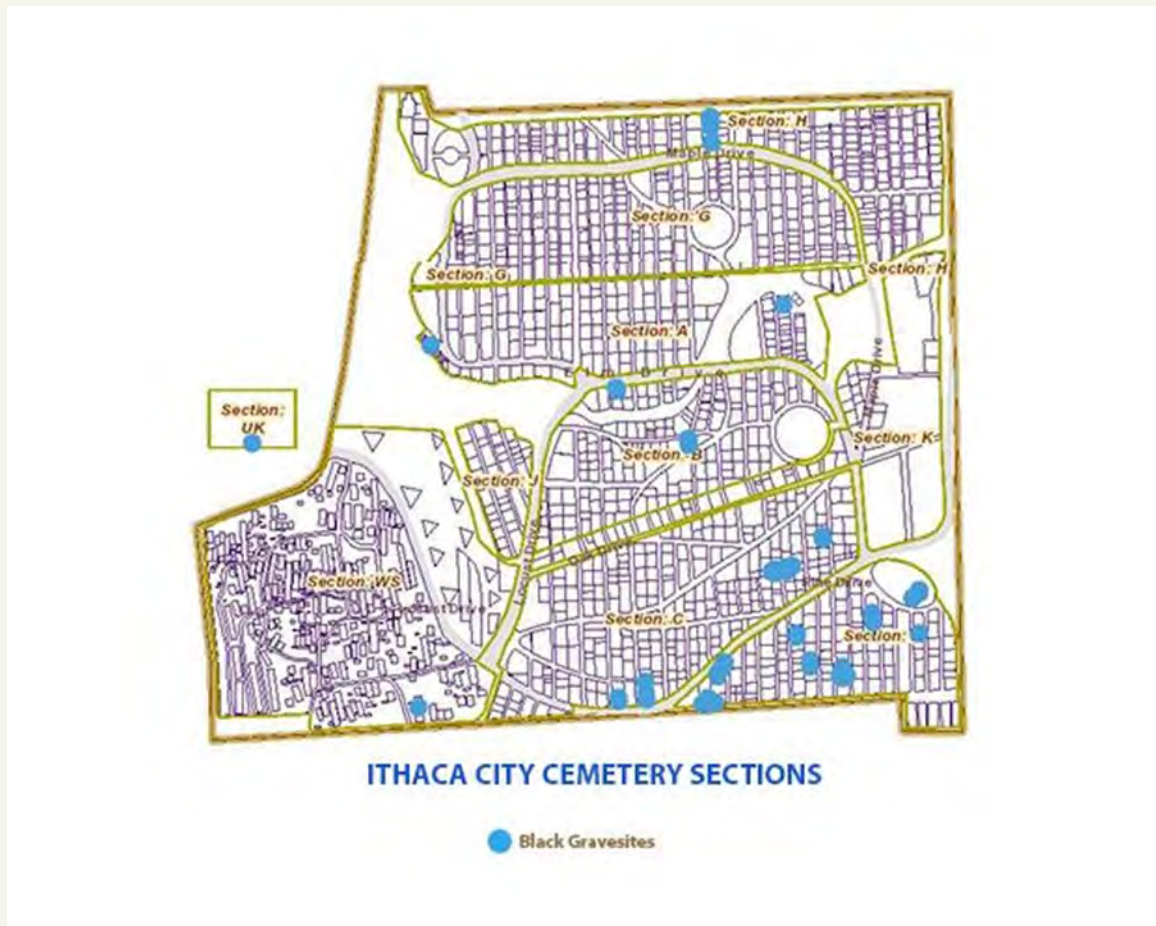
**Figure 1. When Ithaca was incorporated as a city on June 1, 1888, the cemetery became known as the City Cemetery. The cemetery is considered “full,” and individual plots have not been sold there for over a hundred years. Only a few burials have taken place in recent years.**

Located on the traditional homelands of the Gayogohónq? (Cayuga Nation), the Ithaca City Cemetery is a lasting memorial to many Ithaca residents, including early White settlers, formerly enslaved people seeking freedom along the Underground Railroad, veterans from many different wars, and civic leaders. The cemetery reflects the evolution of Ithaca's community as well as serving as a material archive documenting the history of burial practices, funerary arts, and landscape architecture. Details of personal achievements and social and family ties emerge from studying gravestones and by researching a wealth of related digitized documents, including obituary notices, deed records, census data, city directories, military records, and newspaper accounts. Historic Ithaca has recently developed cemetery tours that focus on the history of Black Ithacans whose lives reveal aspects of American history—including slavery, abolition, the Underground Railroad, and the Civil War—as they played out in the triumphs, as well as the tragedies, of individual residents.

<sup>1</sup>“Funeral of Elsey Brooks,” *Ithaca Journal*, March 12, 1875, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup>The most comprehensive study of the development of the Ithaca City Cemetery during its first one hundred years is Barbara Ellen Ebert's Masters' thesis, *The City Cemetery, Ithaca, New York: 1790-1890* (Cornell University, 1992).

**"They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them":  
Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery  
(continued)**



**Figure 2. Locations of selected gravesites of Black Ithacans. Map created with the City of Ithaca's online cemetery map: <https://apps.vertigisstudio.com/web/app=c2dff983100f4541a9c6a570c83ea4e9>. (Patricia Longoria)**

For centuries, Black Americans have memorialized family and community members in separate burial grounds in response to exclusion from White cemeteries. In New York State, for examples, New York City's African Burial Ground (now the African Burial Ground National Monument), West Nyack's Mount Moor Cemetery, and Kingston's Pine Street African Burial Ground remain as memorials to both enslaved and free individuals, and a tangible reminder of enforced segregation. By contrast, burials in the Ithaca City Cemetery do not seem to reveal rigidly defined racial segregation of the type found in such earlier cemeteries in the eastern part of the state. A concentration of Black Ithacans appears in the southeastern part of the cemetery, in sections C and D along Pine Drive (Figure 2), near the graves of White Ithacans. The concentration seems to arise from family groupings and groupings that reflect membership in the same church, principally the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church on Ithaca's Southside that was the hub of Ithaca's black community beginning in the 1830s and later known as St. James AME Zion Church. In addition, an early Ithaca City Cemetery map, printed on linen and now heavily damaged, shows a "Col'd [Colored] Society" plot (Figure 3) in Section H in the northern part of the cemetery, adjacent to Cornell Avenue. Several Black veterans who served in the United States Colored Troops (USCT) during the Civil War are buried in various sections of the cemetery, and their official veterans' gravestones acknowledge this service.



## "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them": Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery (continued)



**Figure 3. Linen fragment detail of Ithaca City Cemetery map held by the History Center in Tompkins County with “Col’d Society” written in plot 44.**

Perhaps one of the best known and most moving gravestones in the City Cemetery commemorates the extraordinary life of Daniel Jackson (Figure 4) and his mother, Amy Coleman, both of whom died in 1889. They lived through the horrors of chattel slavery and family separation to finally reside reunited in Ithaca. The gravestone consists primarily of an inscription with little in the way of ornamentation. The top of the gravestone bears the words “Faithful Daniel Jackson,” and, in a few brief lines, the text summarizes Jackson’s life story. The gravestone inscription recounts that he was “born a slave” and “followed the North Star to Freedom,” evidence written in stone of the history of this clandestine and sometimes difficult-to-document self-emancipation movement. He returned South to bring his elderly mother to Ithaca and “tenderly cared” for her as long as he lived. As the inscription notes, Jackson died at age 75 and his mother died a few days later at age 103. She is buried beside him.

A tribute letter written to the local newspaper on the day of Jackson’s funeral on July 8, 1889, by his former employer, Ithaca tannery owner Edward Selover Esty (1824-1890), fills in more of the details about Jackson’s life. Esty wanted to remind Ithacans about the history of the Underground Railroad and its connection to their own community while paying tribute to the filial devotion and faithfulness shown by Jackson. Esty pointed out that Daniel Jackson was a freedom seeker who followed the Underground Railroad and arrived in Ithaca by 1860. The local AME Zion church pastor approached Esty with a request to aid a group of men who had escaped slavery, including Jackson. Esty wrote that he gave Jackson a job driving the bark cart at his tannery. After the end of the Civil War, Jackson came to Esty, telling him that he had heard his mother was alive and that he intended to find her. Esty explained that he was unsure of this plan but that Jackson insisted and left to search for her. Soon after, Jackson returned with his mother, to the astonishment of Esty, who concluded his letter with the statement: “In all my life’s experience I have never known such devotion and affection as well as honorable conscientious discharge of duty as were exemplified in the life of Daniel Jackson.”<sup>3</sup> What Jackson accomplished was doubly stunning: he had survived the dangerous journey north to freedom and then later found his mother when family reunifications of enslaved families after the Civil War were rare.



**Figure 4. Gravestone of Daniel Jackson in the Ithaca City Cemetery.**

<sup>3</sup>“Daniel Jackson.” *Ithaca Daily Journal*, July 8, 1889, p. 3.

## **"They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them": Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery (continued)**

The gravestone of Henrietta Jackson (Figure 5), a possible relative through marriage of Daniel Jackson, is located across the road and slightly downhill from Jackson and Coleman's plot. A simple gravestone inscribed with her name and birth and death dates reveals little about the tragic circumstances of her death.

Several Black women and men in the second half of the nineteenth century worked in food and hospitality businesses in Ithaca. Once Cornell University and its fraternities were established after the end of the Civil War, some were employed in the lodges as cooks, waiters, and stewards. Jackson (1841-1894) was a cook for a Cornell freshman banquet that was held in a hall in downtown Ithaca

on February 20, 1894, when she died from chlorine gas poisoning pumped into the kitchen, the victim of an undergraduate hazing prank that went horribly and tragically wrong. Newspaper articles extensively covered Jackson's death and the outrage expressed by many.<sup>4</sup> Cornell officials condemned the crime, and Jackson's gravestone was paid for by student class representatives who organized after her death to raise funds for burial expenses and sent representatives to her funeral at St. James AME Zion church.<sup>5</sup> Sadly for the Jackson family, the two sophomore perpetrators questioned avoided criminal and civil repercussions through various legal maneuvers.<sup>6</sup>



**Figure 5. Gravestone of Henrietta Jackson in the Ithaca City Cemetery.**



**Figure 6. Henry Selby's official Civil War veterans' marker, Ithaca City Cemetery. This government-issued style of gravestone was the first standardized design for Union soldiers, authorized for use in private cemeteries beginning in 1879. It is known as the "Civil War" type and has a recessed shield and a raised inscription for the veteran's name and military unit.**

Not far from the Jackson's plot is the final resting place of Henry Selby (d. 1877). Selby was born in Maryland and is first documented as living in Ithaca in the 1850 federal census and working as a cook. He later was employed as a wood sawyer for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western (D.L.&W.) Railroad. It's possible that, like Daniel Jackson, he was also a freedom seeker who made his way north. Selby served active duty in the 26th Regiment of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) from 1864 to 1865. According to his military records, he was wounded in action at Johns Island, South Carolina, and was disabled when he was discharged. When he died in 1877, his grave was marked with a curved top marble headstone that noted his death and the earlier death of his son, W.T. Franklin. At that time, official veteran gravestones were not yet available from the federal government. By the early 2000s, the original marble headstone was broken into several pieces and was partially buried underground. In 2018, an official Civil War veterans' marble marker was ordered from Veteran Affairs for his grave site to commemorate his life and service (Figure 6).

<sup>4</sup>"The City Aroused," *Ithaca Daily Journal*, February 22, 1894, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup>"Student Action," *Cornell Daily Sun*, Vol.14, No. 103, February 24, 1894, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup>Hank Nuwer, "Dead to Rites: the Chlorine Poisoning of Henrietta Jackson," in *Hazing: Destroying Young Lives*, Indiana University Press, 2018. pp. 5-23; <https://www.hanknuwer.com/wp-content/uploads/Excerptone.pdf>.



## **"They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them": Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery (continued)**

in Washington, D.C. lists Zachariah Tyler and the more than 200,000 USCT soldiers who fought for freedom and democracy at this defining moment in American history. Prominent Black journalist and activist Frederick Douglass (who gave several abolitionist speeches in Ithaca) argued that such continued commemoration of Union soldiers was crucial to sustain the nation's "long and glorious career of justice, liberty, and civilization." In a Decoration Day speech given before the "silent, subtle, and all-pervading eloquence" of the graves of unknown soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery in 1871, Douglass urged his listeners, which included President Ulysses S. Grant, "to pay grateful homage to its greatest benefactors":

*We are sometimes asked, in the name of patriotism, to forget the merits of this fearful struggle, and to remember with equal admiration those who struck at the nation's life and those who struck to save it, those who fought for slavery and those who fought for liberty and justice. . . . We must never forget that the loyal soldiers who rest beneath this sod flung themselves between the nation and the nation's destroyers.<sup>8</sup>*

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, one of Ithaca's best known Black Civil War veterans was Sylvester Suzey, who was often referred to in the local newspaper as "Vet Suzey." Suzey's gravestone (Figure 8) is located in a group veterans' plot at the far eastern edge of the cemetery and records his service in the 8th Regiment of the USCT. Suzey, according to census records, was born in Ontario County, New York, and worked as a barber. His military records reveal that he enlisted in Canandaigua on September 1st, 1863, at the age of 24 as a substitute for Benjamin F. Cleggett, who was also a Black barber and perhaps a friend or associate of Suzey's.



At some point after mustering out at the end of the Civil War, Suzey made his way to Ithaca, married, and lived there until his death in 1908. He was active in the local Black community and attended veterans' events and parades. He worked as a barber, a cook, and later as a porter at the Ithaca Hotel. In his later years, he lived on Cleveland Avenue and was the neighbor of other USCT veterans also buried in the cemetery, Charles Shaw and John Tyler.

As the personal histories of Suzey, Selby, and the Tylers demonstrate, military service was a defining aspect in the lives of several Black Ithacans in the nineteenth century, influencing their social status and community activities after the Civil War. Religious affiliation was similarly important, with church membership determining social activities, volunteer work, and funerary practices. Nationally, Black Americans supported the growth of the AME Zion church movement in the early nineteenth century. AME churches became known as "freedom churches" for the critical role they played in promoting abolition and materially supporting freedom seekers. In Ithaca, as we have seen, the St. James AME Zion Church on Wheat Street (changed to Cleveland Avenue in the early twentieth century), served this role locally. Reverend Henry Johnson (d. 1865) was the first minister of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized by Black residents at Johnson's own house in 1827 and then

<sup>8</sup>James M. Gregory (ed.), *Frederick Douglass the Orator, Containing an Account of His Life; His Eminent Public Services; His Brilliant Career as Orator; Selections From His Speeches and Writings*, Willey Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1893, pp. 122-125.

**"They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them":  
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**Figure 7. The official Veterans Affairs gravestones of Zachariah Tyler and John Henry Tyler, Ithaca City Cemetery. Notably, the inscription includes the veterans' birth and death dates, which became a feature of the markers in June 1944.**

Newer Veterans Affairs markers (Figure 7) have also replaced the original gravestones of Civil War veterans Zachariah Tyler (1819-1896) and his son John Henry Tyler (1845-1909). Zachariah was born enslaved in Maryland in 1819 and made his way as a freedom seeker through the Underground Railroad to Ithaca in 1842. His son John was born in Ithaca three years later. Both father and son volunteered for military service at the AME Zion Church in December 1863. They served alongside each other in Company B of the USCT's 26th Regiment for almost two years, until the war's end. According to his military service records, Zachariah took a month-long furlough in the fall of 1864 when his wife, Julia Ann Tyler, died of tuberculosis. The soldier "left in the possession of his wife and made over to her on his entering the Army his property and papers, all that he possessed," noted the furlough application, and his return to Ithaca was necessary to put his "family affairs" in order and attend to the care of his four younger children.

After the war, Zachariah Tyler became a minister and preached at Ithaca's Wesleyan Methodist Colored Chapel (now known as Calvary Baptist Church) and at churches throughout central New York. Reverend Tyler was a member of Sydney Post #41 of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the popular fraternal organization for Union veterans founded in 1866. The politically powerful group advocated for veterans' pensions and funded and promoted Union monuments and memorials. National GAR leadership was largely responsible for the spread of Decoration Day commemorative activities on May 30 (now Memorial Day) to adorn Union veterans' gravesites. In addition, one of the GAR's charitable activities involved paying for the burials of impoverished members.

After Zachariah's death, members of the Sydney post met "to make arrangements for Comrade Tyler's funeral" held at "Zion M.E. church."<sup>7</sup> Zachariah was buried in a family plot rather than in the nearby veterans' plot or in the GAR monument plot, both of which had been established in the 1880s. After his death in 1909, John Henry Tyler was interred beside his father, and the side-by-side military gravestones of father and son record one family's service to the country. Today, Sydney Camp #41 of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the GAR's successor organization, continues to honor the Tylers and other military veterans, both Black and White, with American flags placed near their gravestones on both Memorial Day and Veterans Day. At the national level, the African American Civil War Memorial

<sup>7</sup>*Ithaca Daily Journal*, January 31, 1896, p. 3.



## "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them": Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery (continued)



formally founded in 1833. The concentration of graves near Reverend Johnson's tall cross-vaulted obelisk (Figure 9) suggests that members of the congregation oriented their lives—and deaths—around their religious faith. Johnson's obelisk family monument reflects his prominent social standing in the community, and the cross-vaulted top resembling a Gothic church ceiling references his dedication to the church. The names inscribed on the four-sided monument include the Reverend Johnson, his wife Elizabeth Johnson (d. 1858), and their son William F. Johnson (d. 1903). Henry and Elizabeth were both born into slavery in Maryland, and they raised a large family, including several adopted children, in Ithaca after their escape from the South. Their son William attended the New York Institute for the Blind in New York City and later toured the East Coast giving anti-slavery lectures. For three decades, William headed the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, the first Black-run orphanage in New York City, which was founded in Brooklyn to assist Black families fleeing the South after the Civil War. He died in Brooklyn in 1903 and was brought home to Ithaca to be buried in the Johnson family plot.

Many Black Ithacans settled in the Southside neighborhood surrounding the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church where Reverend Henry Johnson preached, so it is not surprising that members of the congregation affirmed this affiliation and were buried in what one document suggests was the church's cemetery plot. The gravestone of Elsie (also spelled as Elsey) Brooks, an active Methodist Episcopal Zion Church congregant who died in 1875, has unfortunately been lost over time and is not documented in cemetery records. However, a newspaper account of her funeral reported that she was buried "in the plat of Zion's Church in the cemetery."<sup>9</sup> There are no maps or other records that have so far been found that identify the location of this plot. Descriptions of Brooks's funeral, however, reveal illuminating details about funerary practices of the time.

There is much conjecture in newspaper accounts about Brooks's early life, but documentary sources suggest that she was born into slavery in Maryland or Virginia and brought to Danby, New York, in the early 1800s to work on the Furnace (alternately spelled as Furness and Furniss) family farm. Census records from this time only give the names of heads of household, so it is not possible to prove definitively Brooks's residence before 1850. But the 1810 US census shows the Furnace family living in Spencer (as the south and southwest parts of the present-day Town of Danby were then known), New York, with one enslaved person. The first documentary evidence of Brooks's residence in Ithaca is the 1850 federal census. She became well known in the Ithaca community as a laundress, temperance advocate, and a valued hymn singer (Figure 10), celebrated by her congregation as well as by White community members. Brooks was so well respected locally that her hours-long wake and funeral attracted an estimated 800 mourners, more than the small church could reasonably accommodate. (Reportedly the weight of the crowd caused the church's floor to

**Figure 9. The Rev. Johnson family gravestone was recently conserved and repaired in section D of the Ithaca City Cemetery.**

<sup>9</sup>"Funeral of Elsey Brooks," *Ithaca Daily Journal*, March 12, 1875, p. 4.



## **"They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them": Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery (continued)**

settle and its plaster walls to crack, requiring posts to be placed in the basement to shore up the structure.) Business owners from Ithaca paid for an ornate casket with silver fittings and decorated with flowers. The crowd accompanied Brooks's casket from the church through city streets to the Ithaca City Cemetery, where they gathered around her gravesite to sing "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," which Brooks had requested before her death. The popular hymn written in 1858<sup>10</sup> envisioned an afterlife "where in all the bright forever, sorrow ne'er shall press the soul" and "where the music of the ransomed rolls its harmony around."<sup>11</sup>

Two rows up the hillside from the Johnson family monument is the similarly prominent vaulted obelisk of the Brum family (Figure 11). The Brums were one of the earliest Black families to settle in Ithaca, and their grave monument attests to their status in the community. Titus Brum (d. 1881) and Eunice Brum (1803-1895) were both born in New York State, likely into freedom, during the period of gradual emancipation enacted in the



state in 1799 and finalized in 1827. The Brums purchased their Ithaca property on South Cayuga Street in 1824, and it served as a place of refuge for freedom seekers on the Underground Railroad. Family lore describes a hiding place behind the brick oven where successful caterer Eunice Brum baked the cakes for which she was regionally famous. Rather than worshiping at the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Titus Brum was one of the members of the predominantly White congregation that built the First Baptist Church on Dewitt Park in downtown Ithaca in the late 1820s. Similarly, Titus and Eunice's son Ira T. Brum (1836-1865), whose name is also included on the Brum family monument, was affiliated with a predominantly White group, serving as the only Black soldier in Company F of the 185th New York Volunteers during the Civil War. The Tompkins County Civil War 150th Commemoration Commission acknowledged Ira Brum's military service and the family's commitment to emancipation in 2012 by restoring the Brum's family grave monument.

**Figure 11. The Titus and Eurnice Brum family monument, Ithaca City Cemetery.**



**Figure 10. Elsie Brooks, undated photo. Courtesy of The History Center in Tompkins County.**

<sup>10</sup>John Julian (ed.), *A Dictionary of Hymnology, Setting Forth the Origin and History of Christian Hymns of All Nations and Ages, Volume 1*, Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1957, p. 494.

<sup>11</sup>Robert O. Hoffelt (ed.), *AMEC Bicentennial Hymnal*, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, 2011, Hymn # 512.

## "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them": Gravestones Tell the Stories of Black Ithacans at the Ithaca City Cemetery (continued)

These gravestones represent only a small fraction of the personal histories of the generations of Black Ithacans whose lives intersected with important local and national events throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Ithaca City Cemetery grave monuments mark not only burial places but also reveal hints about social status and family and community connections. They tangibly remind us of the real people who embodied our history and the nuanced ways that race, class, and gender informed their lives and their civic participation. By highlighting these gravestones and filling in personal histories through historical documentation, preservationists are advocating for the continued importance of cemeteries as a material culture and documentary resource, and one that historical archaeologists can study to contribute to a fuller account of history that incorporates previously marginalized voices.

**Visit the Ithaca City Cemetery:** Historic Ithaca regularly offers history and nature tours at the Ithaca City Cemetery and sponsors volunteer-supported cleanup days with the Friends of the Ithaca City Cemetery. Email Christine O'Malley, Preservation Services Coordinator, at [christine@historicitythaca.org](mailto:christine@historicitythaca.org), to be added to Historic Ithaca's mailing list for future cemetery event notices. The City of Ithaca Parks and Forestry Department maintains this public urban green-space, which has been designated a Level I Accredited Arboretum. Cemetery visitors can learn more about the site's trees from informational labels placed on major specimens and through an online tree tour (<https://ithacamaps.org/webapps/ithacatours/#/return?category=1>). Visitors are welcome from sunrise to sunset.

# REGISTRATION FOR THE 2023 CNEHA MEETING IN MONTREAL IS NOW OPEN !

Montréal, Qc, october 19-22, 2023



The theme of this year's conference, **DIVERSITY OF PEOPLE AND PRACTICES**, refers both to the diverse people who contributed to the development of modern cities like Montréal, as well as the 21st-century practice of archaeology as a discipline.

 **POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE**  
Montréal Archaeology  
and History Complex



## News from the Incorporated Orange County Chapter: Excavations at Weigand's Tavern

Kristin Clyne-Lehmann, Johanna Porr Yaun and Kailey Loughran



**Photo 1. Archaeologists and volunteers processing artifacts recovered from the excavations. Processing the artifacts on site allows visitors and participants to see a broader range of steps involved with proper analysis and recording.**

From July 17th through the 28th, members of the Incorporated Orange County Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association constructed a community archaeology program at 326 Liberty Street in Newburgh. The parcel of land is of importance because it is located along Liberty Street which was the first thoroughfare of Newburgh. The route was used by the Lenape people before European contact, and when the first European settlers arrived from Palatinat Germany beginning in 1709, it became the center of the small village. More settlers arrived from places like Scotland, England, Netherlands and the Caribbean and they built homes, a church, a cemetery, a school and a tavern on “the Glebe” which was the public land granted by Royal survey in 1719. The first tavern run by Martin and Susanna Weigand was located at the corner of Broad Street and Liberty Street until about 1780. At that time, the Weigand’s moved their operation to the base of Gidney Avenue. With so many Revolutionary War stories associated with the tavern – including a story that it was the site of the formation of the local Committee of Safety and another that General Anthony Wayne occupied the building – the remaining structure at 326 Liberty Street gained a misleading local reputation for being “the tavern” in the stories. New York SHPO has determined that the current building dates to about 1830 and that it was primarily used as a home, the foundation may date to an earlier period. Nevertheless, to excavate a parcel of land that was once part of the original Glebe, on or near the 1780 tavern site, gives us insight into Newburgh’s early years.



### Excavations at Weigand's Tavern (continued)



**Photo 2. Participants screened through 300+ years of history under the supervision of trained staff volunteers.**



**Photo 3. Some day 1 volunteers on Weigand's Tavern/326 Liberty St. project. Including chapter members Stephanie and Kristin along with Orange County Historian Johanna Porr Yaun.**



**Photo 4. Young archaeologist in training washing and identifying artifacts. It pays to start learning early!**



**Photo 5. Rare ruby slipped glass sign fragment recovered as part of the excavations at 326 Liberty Street. It likely dates to the late 19th century.**



## Excavations at Weigand's Tavern (continued)

The archaeological study was supervised by archaeologist Kristin Clyne-Lehmann with the assistance of Orange County Historian Johanna Porr and Kailey Loughran, an archaeologist with the US Army Corps of Engineers, who helped manage the massive task of artifact cleaning and lab work. The study provided important data needed to better understand the history of Newburgh in the past 300 or more years.



**Photo 6. Archaeology is a family affair at the Weigand's Tavern/326 Liberty Street project.**



**Photo 7. Volunteers screening previously disturbed back dirt on the property at 326 Liberty Street.**

During the first phase of research in 2021, artifacts ranged from 18th century clay pipes and ceramics to 19th and 20th century glass, coins and buttons. This year's finds include a bone domino, several impressively large oyster shells & a 5 cent bar token with the name "J. Finnegan" on it. Many of the glass bottles discovered bear the names of local Newburgh companies. Much of the work involved the screening of the previously disturbed soil piles. The results enabled the archaeologists to gain insight into the property's past while not disturbing any archaeologically intact areas.

Thanks to the generosity of property owner Thomas Dodd, this was a rare opportunity for the public at large to participate in the screening process and/or to tour the site while professionals are at work.

## Remembering the Hollenbeck Site in Owego, NY

A. Gail Merian (Chenango Chapter, NYSAA)



**Figure 1.** 249 Front Street Owego, NY. Date unknown. Courtesy Tioga County Historical Society.



**Figure 2.** 249 Front Street Owego, NY. The blue arrow indicates the location of the excavations.

In April 1985 I completed a BNOG (Basic Non-Commissioned Officer Course) held by the 1157<sup>th</sup> USAR School at the 98th Division (Training) center in Hillcrest, New York. I was a member of the United States Army Reserve 3 BN 391 Regt 3 BDE of the 98<sup>th</sup> Div. unit in Norwich, New York. While attending this school, I met Vickie Hollenbeck, who was a member of the unit in Binghamton, New York. We found we both liked history and I said I was interested in Archaeology and belonged to the Chenango Chapter of the New York Archaeology Association. Vickie said she had found a tunnel in the basement of her home in Owego, New York that was part of the Underground Railroad. She invited me to her home to do an archaeology dig on May 11, 1985, and to meet her mother, who worked for IBM at the time (Photos 1 and 2). Inside her home, there were two bathrooms: one door was labeled Ladies and one was labeled Mens. Vickie said the house was a bar at one time and that it was once a girls' school. In the basement, Vickie showed me a hole she had broken through a wall of brick. When you went through the hole, you could stand, and the tunnel had dirt filling each end. Pictured below is one of these bricks from this wall. Unfortunately, there are no markings on it to identify who made it.

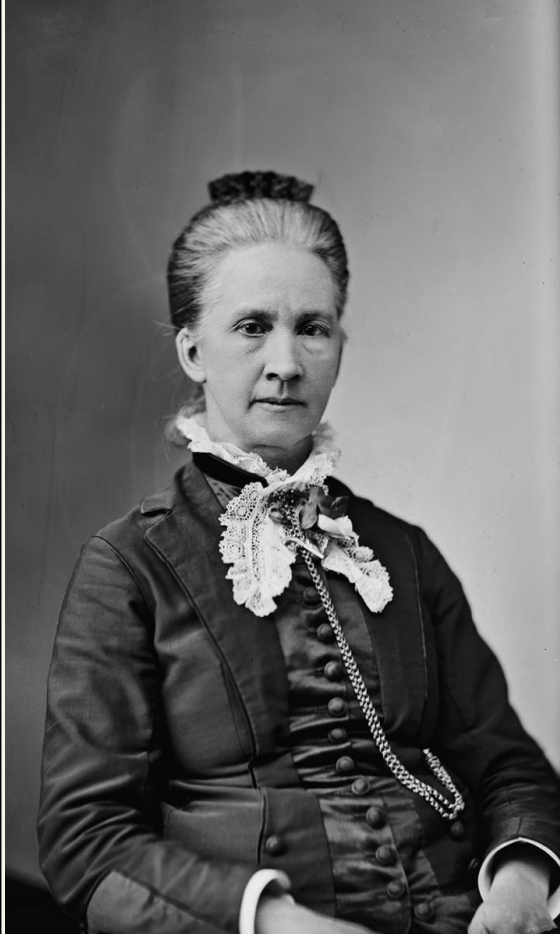
Over the years, I forgot the exact location of the house. I wrote to the [Tioga County History Society](http://tiogahistory.org) at [genealogy@tiogahistory.org](mailto:genealogy@tiogahistory.org) and Linda Williams graciously replied that the address of the house was 249 Front Street Owego, New York, the site of today's Bella Lockwood Inn.

Early history of Owego shows that this was the site of the Iroquois Indian village "Owagea" destroyed by American forces under Generals James Clinton and John Sullivan in 1779, during the Revolutionary War. The historic marker in front of the inn says "Owego Female Seminary. Opened in 1828 by Juliette M. Camp. Owego Female Institute in 1843, headed by Prof. and Mrs. Joseph M. Ely."

The Bella Lockwood website presents a short history for the house as follows: The original house was built by Charles Pumpelly in 1815, until 1841 when went to live with his brother at the other end of Front Street. It was next converted into a boarding school for young women called The Owego Female Seminary. In 1863 Belva Lockwood bought the property and became Principal of the Seminary until 1865, after which Belva sold the property and moved to Wash-



## Remembering the Hollenbeck Site (continued)



**Photo 3. Photograph of Belva Lockwood.**  
Courtesy National Archives.

ington D.C. where she became a lawyer in 1879 and was the first woman to be admitted to the Supreme Court Bar. Belva went on to run for President of the United States in 1884 & 1888. The last time Belva was in Owego was in August of 1909 to attend Old Home Week. After Lockwood sold the house, the building was dismantled and moved to 188 Front Street and used as a carriage house. Then in 1878, Jefferson Dwelle built the current High Victorian house which later came into the possession of the Fraternal Order of Eagles before returning to a private residence.

It has been speculated that there was an underground railroad stop at nearby 351 Front Street, the oldest house in the village. While not confirmed, tunnels can also be found in several homes and local businesses in Owego that many believe were once part of hideouts or traveling locations in the Underground Railroad. However, the Tioga Historical Society states that these tunnels may have been part of a sewage and drainage system.

With the assistance of Vickie and her friend B. Atwell, we marked off a five-foot square in the western side yard of the house. The square was excavated to a depth of 15-22 inches (38.1 to 55.8 cm). Vickie kept the piece of slate with “Miss” written on it, while I kept some of the artifacts (see picture) that were not reburied in the square when it was refilled (Photos 4-6).

**Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from the Test Pit at the Hollenbeck Site**

Pottery blue/white	28 pcs	Flint	2 pcs	stone w ridge	1 pc
Bone	21 pcs	Copper	1 pc		
Nails	10 pcs	Slate w/writing	1 pc		
Sinkers	2 pcs	½ clay pipe bowl	1 pc		
Bricks	approx.10 pcs	pipe stem	2 pc		

Four of the artifacts recovered were precontact in age and include a chert core, a biface fragment and two limestone net weights (Table 1). Both the core and the biface fragment were made from dark colored Onondaga chert. The chert core shows possible use wear along one of its edges, while the biface consists of a tip and medial section with no base and consequently could be readily dated.

Historic artifacts include fragments of brick and bone, machine cut nails, an unusual slate fragment with writing, a fragment of copper sheathing, and 28 fragments of various ceramics including blue hand painted, transfer printed, and flow blue whiteware that likely dates to the latter part of the 19th century. Other ceramics, including fragments of pearlware, undecorated creamware and glazed redware appear to date to

### Remembering the Hollenbeck Site (continued)

FIELD RECORD SHEET-CHENANGO CHAPTER NYSAA

Site Hollenbeck Square 4005 50 Date 11-24-35

Excavator <sup>G. McKean</sup>  
V. Hollenbeck B. ATWELL Depth, NW 22 NE 15 SE 15 SW 22 Max.

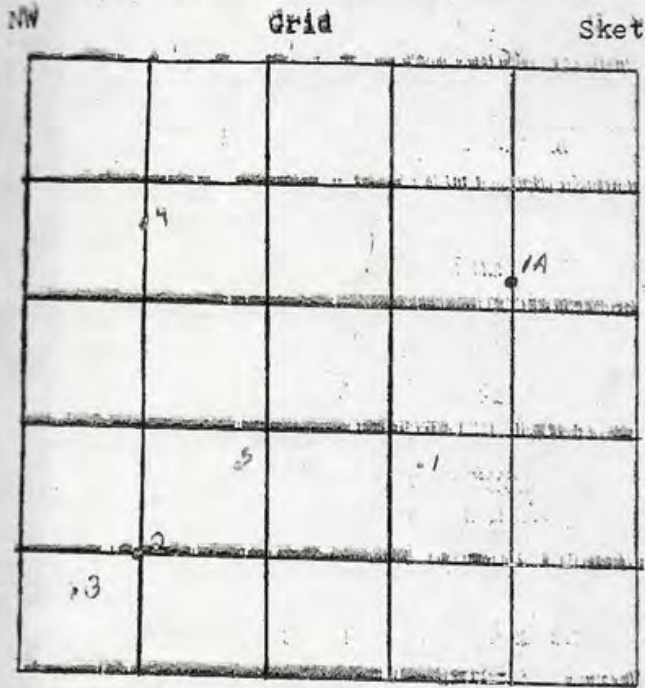
Features, Diameter, Depths A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_

Flint 2 Firestone \_\_\_\_\_ Pottery <sup>ch. 24</sup> 29 Bone 21 Metal one copper

Artifacts 1. 1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5 2. 5 x 1.5 3. 1.5 x 1.5

Notes 10 NAILS Approx 12 BRICKS



Sketches and Tracings, Artifacts



Use reverse side for additional notes and profiles.

Figure 1. Excavation form for the test pit at the Hollenbeck Site.



### Remembering the Hollenbeck Site



Figure 2. Tracing of net weight on the reverse side of the excavation form.



Photo 4 and 5. Front and obverse sides of a soft mud brick recovered from the basement interior of the house at 249 Front Street.

## Remembering the Hollenbeck Site (continued)



**Photo 6. Artifacts recovered from the test pit at the Hollenbeck Site.**

the early 19th century and likely represent discard using the site's use as a female seminary. Much of the bone recovered was small and unidentifiable, although one fragment was identified as a bird but could not be identified further. The clay pipe has a flute style bowl style dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and likely postdates the use of the property as a seminary. Two pipe stem fragments were also recovered.

se there today.

I would like to thank Linda Williams, Tioga Historical Society, Owego, N.Y., Sherene Baugher, Ph.D., President NY-SAA/Professor Cornell University, Marie Lorraine Pipes Ph.D. RPA. Professor Anthropology SUNY Geneseo; Dave Moyer. Vice President NYSAAA, Birchwood Archaeological Services, Inc. and Vivian James, Chenango Chapter NY-SAA for their help.

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## NYSAA Awards Recipients

After three years of not having an annual meeting, we were pleased to be able to return to presenting awards. In total, nine individuals were recognized for their contributions to our organization and to the archaeology of New York State at our annual meeting in Suffern (possibly a new record year for awards!). Here are some highlights about this year's award recipients.

**Award:** Theodore Whitney Commendation

**Nominee:** Michael Beardsley

**Chapter:** Beauchamp

**Justification:** Michael Beardsley's fifty years as a serious avocational archaeologist actively engaged in extensive fieldwork, laboratory and library research, promoting public interest in archaeology and locating and preserving archaeologically important private collections.

### Supporting Information:

Michael Beardsley has demonstrated a lifetime of service and dedication to New York State Archaeology through his many contributions outlined below.

#### *Beauchamp Chapter*

Mike is a long-time, active member of the Beauchamp Chapter; he is currently chapter treasurer and chairman of the Daniel H. Weiskotten Scholarship committee that supports undergraduate students studying archaeology. Mike is a major part of the lifeblood of Beauchamp Chapter. Whenever a project is initiated, Mike is always quick to volunteer. On occasions when a speaker at a Beauchamp Chapter meeting must cancel at the last minute, Mike is often quick to provide an interesting and thoughtful talk.

#### *Research Contributions*

Michael Beardsley is the professional archaeologist's personification of the ideal avocational archaeologist. During his youth he learned the accepted standards of excavating and recording sites, collecting and cataloging artifacts, and research and writing reports from the local professional archaeologists. Today, Mike is still a fine student, adopting new techniques and technology as they become accepted standards.

Mike is perhaps best known for his dogged (some would say maniacal) site survey efforts in central New York. Over the years his patient hard work has paid off with the discovery of 69 previously unrecorded Native American sites in northern Madison and eastern Onondaga Counties, including a cluster of 22 Native American sites along Owlville Creek in the town of Canastota. Within this cluster, Mike and his long-time friend and collaborator Mark Clymer found three Crowfield fluted point sites dating to the late Ice Age and an early Holocene Late Paleoindian site marked by Ste. Anne-Varney points. The discovery of the three Crowfield point sites is a stunning achievement, given that previously, only isolated finds of these points had been made in New York. Under the direction of Jonathan Lothrop, Curator of Archaeology at the New York State Museum, this has led to a long-term partnership between NYSM archaeologists and many NYSAA volunteers in the field investigation of these sites.

Mike has also recently located a series of contact-era Tuscarora sites in Madison County. In the spirit of collaboration, he then introduced Kurt Jordan of Cornell University to these localities, and to date, they have partnered in preliminary field investigations.

#### *Collections Building*

Mike has played a significant role in helping to build the archaeological collections of the New York State Museum through recent donations of his systematic surface collections from central New York, such as the Owlville Paleoindian cluster and multicomponent Mosquito Point Bridge site. Additionally, Mike has traveled throughout New York



Photo 1. Michael Beardsley and Fred Stevens receiving their awards at the 2023 NYSAA annual meeting.

## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

State and adjacent New England and Mid-Atlantic states to examine, catalogue, photograph, and occasionally purchase long forgotten unrecorded private and public collections that are later donated to the NYS Museum. In recent years Mike discovered a private collection of artifacts from the West Athens Hill and Coxsackie Flint Mine sites in Bethesda, Maryland, purchased it, and donated it to the NYS Museum.

### *Data Sharing*

Everyone who has worked with Mike has found him exceedingly generous, helpful and courteous. As a volunteer associate of the New York State Museum, he has contributed important information to the New York State Paleoindian Data Base Research Project; he did extensive research assisting Gary Fogelman in preparation of his latest book *Bifurcated Point Tradition as Viewed from Pennsylvania and the Northeast*. Mike has also contributed information and insight used in articles and papers written and presented by professional archaeologists (see below).

### *Publication*

Over the years Mike Beardsley has also published numerous articles and papers on Northeast archaeology. Eight of his articles are in recent volumes of the Indian Artifact Magazine, two articles are in the NYSAA Newsletter and three have been submitted to the Beauchamp Chapter Newsletter for publication. Mike's collaboration with researchers has also led to multiple publications as a co-author, including recent peer-reviewed publications (see below).

### *Outreach and Education*

Mike has been a strong and effective public spokesman for archaeology. Over the years, Mike has given numerous archaeology talks to historical societies and associations, collector's associations, school groups, museums, and Rotary and Lions Clubs in the central New York area, promoting the importance of understanding the past. Many of his presentations are directed to young audiences. Through his pleasant personality, infectious smile, and his ability to engage the attention of young minds, Mike has introduced archaeology to hundreds of elementary and middle school students throughout central New York.

### *Recent peer-reviewed publications co-authored by Mike Beardsley:*

Lothrop, Jonathan C., **Michael L. Beardsley**, Mark L. Clymer, Joseph E. Diamond, Philip C. LaPorta, Meredith H. Younge & Susan Winchell-Sweeney. 2017. Paleoindian Landscapes in Southeastern and Central New York. *PaleoAmerica* 3(4): 351-363.

Lothrop, Jonathan C., **Michael Beardsley**, Mark Clymer, Susan Winchell-Sweeney and Meredith H. Younge. 2016. Current Archaeological Research on Paleoindian Sites in Central New York. In: *Oneida Basin, Glacial Lake Iroquois and Archaeological Contexts*, edited and compiled by Eugene Domack, pp. 1-33. Guidebook for 79<sup>th</sup> Annual Reunion of the Northeastern Friends of the Pleistocene Field Conference, June 3-5, 2016, Verona, New York (<http://www2.newpaltz.edu/fop/>).

**Sponsor:** Beauchamp Chapter, A. Gregory Sohrweide

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**Award:** Theodore Whitney Commendation

**Nominee:** Fred Stevens

### **Justification:**

Fred has been a participant in Van Epps-Hartley Chapter activities since 1949 or an astonishing 74 years! He left the area from 1960 to 1968, but upon returning, served 17 consecutive terms or 34 years as Van Epps-Hartley Chapter treasurer, filling that role under five different chapter presidents and making him the longest-serving member in the chapter's history.

Fred is also an associate member of the Auringer Seelye chapter. He has given talks at the meetings and brings artifacts from various sites to the "Show and Tell" sessions. He has invited chapter members to volunteer at the Iroquois Museum excavations that he oversees. He advised chapter members when they rewrote their chapter by-laws and advocated for the chapter to find a "home" location so they could start a library and artifact collection.

Fred has been a great asset to the CRM community. His sharing of knowledge has improved the work that professional



## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

archaeologists have conducted in the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys and has made him the go-to person for contract archaeologists working in the region. Fred has been a valuable mentor to students, avocational and professional archaeologists. Fred has been an invaluable bridge between the general public and professional archeologists.

On the state level, Fred was Finance Chairman from the early 1990s until 2015. However, his major work was from 2012-2014, when he was instrumental in our refiling regarding our IRS status and our charter. He worked with the executive board of NYSAA when we lost our 501-C3 non-profit status with the IRS. Fred worked closely with the NYSAA president (Sherene Baugher) and especially with the NYSAA treasurer Ann Morton to provide all the financial information needed to refile for our non-profit status. The IRS granted the 501(c)(3) status in July 2014.

In 2013, we had to refile a petition to remain a NYS chartered organization even though we have been chartered since 1927. Perhaps because we had been on the books for so long, we were accidentally dropped when the files were digitized. Fred worked closely with the NYSAA president and then NYSAA secretary Lori Blair to file the papers demonstrating our almost 100-year history and provide all the documentation we filed back in the 1920s. We were granted our amended charter on Oct. 22, 2013, which also noted our original charter of 1927. Fred also found a law firm willing to undertake our pro bono legal work for both the charter and the IRS filings. He also served as the NYSAA liaison with the law firm.

### Fred's lifetime involvement in New York State Archaeology

The year was 1947, and it saw an 8-year-old Fred Stevens on a cornfield along the lower Mohawk River. It was here that Fred found his very first "arrowhead," which placed in him a lifelong passion for archaeology and the people that once occupied our state and those beyond. Not long after, Fred found and recorded many important sites and finds on his family's historic 100-acre Rexford farm. These sites span from the early archaic to historic periods. Prior to having a driver's license, Fred would often bike to many local sites to surface hunt. Many important sites were discovered and recorded, which he more recently details in an unpublished report on the prehistory of the town of Clifton Park.

For his early development in NYS Archaeology, Fred would certainly thank his neighbor and mentor, Howard Becker, who was then the town historian of Clifton Park. Howard Becker, who was also a member of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, recognized Fred's interest and began taking him along to chapter meetings and work nights at the Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine in Fonda, NY. At these meetings, he was surrounded by many "greats" of NYS archaeology, such as Bill Ritchie, Bob Funk, Don Lenig, Art Johnson, Vince Shaeffer, Father Tom Grassman, and many others.

It was also here that Fred was introduced to another chapter member and mentor, William Hayden Richards. Bill also recognized young Fred's keen interest in archaeology and began taking him along to surface hunt sites in the middle Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys of NY. Again, many sites were found and documented, solidifying Fred's love for the valleys and his lifelong dedication to them.

Fred Stevens has been very active in Mohawk and Schoharie Valley archaeology for well over half a century. He volunteered in the field under former chapter president Wayne Lenig at the site of Revolutionary War Fort Plain in 1975 and 1976, and at the Bohringer site in Schoharie under John Ferguson throughout the 1980s, as well as the early archaic Haviland site in Cobleskill in the 1990s.

Fred has been a member of the Iroquois Indian Museum in Howes Cave, NY, since 1982. He has served on their board from 1987-1996 and 2002-present, as well as the Board of Trustees Treasurer from 2016-present. He took over the leadership of the Archaeology Department of the Iroquois Indian Museum from John Ferguson in 1998. Since that time, he has authored many annual reports covering fieldwork at five different sites: the Haviland Site, the Strontium Mine Site, the Smith Garden Site, and most recently, the Orchard Street Sites.

As director of archaeology for the Iroquois Indian Museum, Fred has overseen an incredible 11,028 volunteer hours of both field and lab work! And this number continues to grow! (3/25/23). Fred has presented two illustrated lectures on his fieldwork at the important Strontium Mine Site at NYSAA Annual Meetings and published a joint report with Ron Kingsley in the NYSAA Bulletin, identifying glass beads from a site on the east shore of Lake Champlain.

Since he was a very young man, Fred Stevens has also taken a strong interest in the archaeology of the southern Adirondacks. In the mid-1950s, he discovered and registered a series of four important transitional Owasco-to-Late Woodland II pottery-bearing sites in the Speculator area. His enthusiasm regarding these finds convinced New York State Museum archaeologists to devote several summer seasons to the investigation of these little-known sites under the field supervision of the late Beth Wellman and Ralph Rataul. More recently, Dr. Timothy Messner of SUNY Potsdam has conducted excavations at the Kimberly site, an important and threatened Late Woodland Adirondack component.

Fred has donated his personal collection from the Kimberly site to the New York State Museum, and we are sure that

## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

all the ramifications of these frequently overlooked Iroquoian and/or Algonquian sites have not yet been heard. Still, we owe Fred a great debt for recognizing and reporting their discovery. Fred continues to pour his time into his personal memoirs and site reports, with an eye towards posterity and passing a lifetime of knowledge to those who will someday carry the torch.

After all these years, Fred's love and passion for the archaeology of New York has not diminished but continue to grow, as anyone who knows him can testify. He pours his vast knowledge of the people of the past into his volunteers, his chapters, and his friends.

For all of his administrative work, field contributions, and a lifetime of love, dedication, and service to NYS archaeology, the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, Auringer Seelye Chapter, and the New York State Archaeological Association, the co-sponsors take great pride in nominating Fred Stevens for the well-deserved NYSAA Theodore Whitney Commendation.

**Award:** Fellow

**Nominee:** George Hamell

**Chapter:** Houghton

**Justification:**

George Hamell has been a member and contributor to NYSAA for decades.

His research and interpretation of Iroquois culture have made all of us aware of significant aspects such as color in the study of artifacts, particularly beads. He has contributed different views of Iroquoian life, culture, and contact with white settlers that makes archaeological interpretations more meaningful.

As part of his fieldwork at the Rochester Museum, he analyzed and reported on gray salt-glazed stoneware and redwares. These were early examples of historical archaeology in western New York. The studies made archaeologists aware of the products of western New York pottery makers beginning in the late 18th century.

His survey and interpretation of the results at Ganondagon State Historic Site (Gannagaro then) contributed the first look at that important Seneca village.

Although election as a Fellow only requires "a" noteworthy report, the following list speaks to his qualifications for this honor.

**Supporting Information:**

**1. Publications:**

- 2008 Hamell, George R., Thomas S. Abler, and Arthur Einhorn. Guy Johnson, Benjamin West, and Cohoes Falls: Issues of (Mis)Identification. *New York History*, Spring 2008:191-203.
- 2003 Hamell, George R. and Laurence M. Hauptman. George Catlin: the Iroquois Origins of his Indian Portrait Gallery. *New York History*, Spring 2003:125-152.
- 1998 Hamell, George R. Long Tail-The Panther in Huron-Wyandot and Seneca Myth Ritual and Material Culture. *Icons of Power: Feline Symbolism in the Americas*, edited by N.J. Saunders, p. 268-291, republished 2012.
- 1998 Hamell, George R. Wampum: Light, White, and Bright Things Are Good to Think. *One Man's Trash is An*



Photo 2. George R, Hammell receiving the Fellow award.



## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

- other Man's Treasure*. Williamsburg, Jamestown Settlement Museum, 998, p. 41-51.
- 1996 Hamell, George R. Wampum. White, Bright and Light Things are Good to Think. *One Man's Trash is Another Man's Treasure*, edited by A. van Dongen, pp: 41-52. Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, Rotterdam.
- 1996 Hamell, George R. Wampum. *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*, edited by F.E. Hoxie, p. 662-664. New York: Houghton Mifflin.
- 1992 Hamell, George R. The Iroquois and the World's Rim: Speculations on Color, Culture, and Contact. *American Indian Quarterly* Vol. 16, No. 4, 1992, p. 451-469.
- 1989 Hamell, George R. Life's Immortal Shell: Wampum Among the Northern Iroquoians. *Proceedings of the Shell Bead Conference*, Rochester Museum, p. 15-16.
- 1987 Hamell, George R. Strawberries, Floating Islands, and Rabbit Captains: Mythical Realities and European Contact in the Northeast during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, *Journal of Canadian Studies* 21 (4): 72-94.
- 1987 Hamell, George R. Mohawks Abroad: the 1764 Amsterdam Etching of Sychnecta. *Indians and Europe*, p. 175-194.
- 1986 A New Perspective on Indian-White Contact: Cultural Symbols and Colonial Trade. *The Journal of American History*.
- 1984 Northern Iroquoian Horticulture and Insect Infestation: A Cause for Village Removal. *Ethnohistory*.
- 1983 Hamell, George R. Trading in Metaphors--the Magic of Beads. *Proceedings of The 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference*, Rochester Museum and Science Service, Vol. 16, p. 5-28.
- 1980 Ethnology: Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15: Northeast. Bruce G. Trigger, Ed. *American Anthropologist*.
- 1980 Hamell, George R. Earthenwares and Salt-Glazed Stonewares of the Rochester-Genesee- Valley Region: An Overview. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 9 1980, p. 1-14.
- 1980 Hamell, George. Gannagaro State Historic Site: A Current Perspective. *Studies on Iroquoian Culture*, ed. by Nancy Bonvillain, Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology, no. 6, p. 91-108.
- 1973 Hamell, George R. Contact Period Iroquois Material Culture Research. *Handbook of North American Indians, Northeast*. Vol. 15, 1973, p. 890-893.
1971. Hamell, George R. The Redware Pottery Factory of Alvin Wilcox at mid-19th-century. *Historical Archaeology*;
- OTHERS
- 2005 Fox, William A. and George R. Hamell. Rattlesnake Tales. *Ontario Archaeology*, 79/80:127-149.
- 2004 Penelope B. Drooker and George R. Hamell. Susannah Swan's "Wampum Bag". In *Perishable Material Culture in the Northeast*. Edited by P.B. Drooker. *New York State Museum Bulletin* 500: 197-216. The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, NY.
- 1986 Miller, Christopher L. and George R. Hamell. A New Perspective on Indian-White Contact: Cultural Symbols and Colonial Trade. *The Journal of American History* 73 (2), p. 311-328

### 2. Work History:

#### **Park Ranger with Monroe County**

#### **Curator Anthropology, Rochester Museum and Science Center, 1974-1981**

Hamell led excavations for the RMSC and the Morgan Chapter in the Rochester area during the 1960s and 1970s. In 2016 he was honored by the Association for his contributions to New York archaeology (Anon).

#### **Native American Specialist, NYS Museum 1981-2007**

## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

George Hamell joined the NYSM staff in 1981. As Senior Exhibits Planner in Anthropology, he was essential to the development of the Native Peoples Hall for the new NYSM exhibition spaces in the Cultural Education Center building, and later served as Senior Historian/Ethnology Collections Manager. During this tenure, he gained international respect as a scholar whose publications and presentations “have provided the basis for understanding the material culture record from a Native rather than a Western point of view” (Anon. 2016; Funk 1997:17). His vast knowledge of Iroquoian archaeology, history, and oral traditions provided an expert resource for NYSM staff.

### Collections Manager, Rock Foundation, 2007-present

After retiring from the NYSM in 2007, he became Curator of the Rock Foundation Collections, which include significant holdings from Seneca Iroquois archaeological sites.

**SPONSORS:** Lois M. Huey, Van Epps Hartley Chapter  
Dolores N. Elliott, Chenango Chapter



**Photo 3. Michael Lucas receiving the Fellow Award.**

**Award:** Fellow

**Nominee:** Michael T. Lucas

**Chapter:** Van Epps Hartley

### Justification:

Michael T. Lucas is the Curator of Historical Archaeology at the New York State Museum. He has a Ph.D. degree in American Studies (Univ. of Maryland, 2008). Prior to coming to the state museum, Dr. Lucas was Assistant Archaeology Program Manager, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning, Prince George's County.

From 1992 to 2014, Dr. Lucas authored or co-authored 13 major technical reports on various topics related to archaeology of the greater Chesapeake region. From 1991 to 2022, he presented 47 professional papers at archaeology conferences, 14 on topics specifically related to archaeology in New York state.

This nomination is submitted based upon Dr. Lucas's work as the senior author for two major articles.

- 2019 Michael Lucas, Kristin O'Connell, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney "One Family's Struggle to Maintain its Privileged Heritage at Van Schaick Island, Cohoes, New York: 1760-1852." In *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association*. No. 133 pp. 17-35.
- 2021 Michael Lucas and Kristina Traudt "A Mid-Seventeenth Century Drinking House in New Netherland." In *The Archaeology of New Netherland: Uncovering a Forgotten World*, Edited by Craig Lukezic and John McCarthy. Univ. of Florida Press, Gainesville, FL, pp. 72-90.

Some of His Publications Since 2014, the Year Dr. Lucas Arrived in Albany, NY

- Nd. Michael Lucas, Kristin O'Connell, Catherine Gagnon, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney "La Fayette on the Table: Promoting White Privilege and Nationalism through Transfer Printed Ceramics." In Special edited Volume in *Historical Archaeology*. Final edits submitted, volume in prep for Peer-review.



## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

- 2023 Michael Lucas and Matthew Kirk  
 “Enslavement and Autonomy in Late 18th century Albany, New York.” In *Historical Archaeology*. Accepted for Publication.
- 2021 Michael Lucas and Kristina Traudt  
 “A Mid-Seventeenth Century Drinking House in New Netherland.” In *The Archaeology of New Netherland: Uncovering a Forgotten World*, Edited by Craig Lukezic and John McCarthy. Univ. of Florida Press, Gainesville, FL.
- 2021 Manning, Sturt W., Paul R. Huey, Michael Lucas, and John P. Hart  
 “Radiocarbon and Artifactual Evidence for Early 17th-Century AD Dutch Activity at the Site of Fort Orange, Albany, New York, USA.” In *Journal of Field Archaeology*. Accepted.
- 2020 Winchell-Sweeney, Susan, Kristin O’Connell, and Michael T. Lucas  
 “Non-Destructive Archaeological Surveys at the Douw 1 Site.” In *The Bulletin, Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association*, No. 134: pp. 49-60.
- 2019 Michael Lucas, Kristin O’Connell, and Susan Winchell Sweeney  
 “One Family’s Struggle to Maintain its Privileged Heritage at Van Schaick Island, Cohoes, New York: 1760-1852.” In *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association*. No. 133, pp. 17-35.

**Sponsor:** Joseph W. Zarzynski, RPA, (Fellow, NYSAA-Auringer Seelye Chapter)

**Award:** Fellow

**Name:** Marie-Lorraine Pipes

**Justification:**

Marie-Lorraine Pipes (Sissie Pipes) has been a long-time member of NYSAA. She is the former Vice-President of NYSAA and the current President of the Morgan Chapter. But this Fellow Award nomination focuses on her research productivity and contribution to knowledge and publications on New York State archaeology. In New York State, we have greatly benefitted over the last thirty years with her numerous faunal contributions to CRM reports. Within the previous five years, she has turned her attention to publishing articles and book chapters on her faunal studies from New York State.

Sissie Pipes has provided detailed documentation from her faunal studies of Dutch sites in Albany and New York City. Her two *Bulletin* articles (2019 and 2021) and her book chapter (2021) have synthesized her decades of faunal research. Her analyses presented new insights into the dietary patterns of Dutch settlers in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Her research includes both urban and rural sites.

Her research is not limited to Dutch residents. Her article in *The Bulletin* (2020) on a faunal analysis of the village sites at Fort Saint-Frédéric, Crown Point State Historic Site, provides detailed dietary information on the colonial French Catholic settlers. The abundant material in her Dutch and French articles is also especially useful for scholars undertaking comparative faunal research on British colonial settlers in the Northeast, including New York.

Sissie’s research is not limited to European American historical archaeology. She has undertaken faunal research on Onondaga sites. While her study exists only in an unpublished research report, James Bradley discussed it at length in his 2020 book *Onondaga and Empire: An Iroquoian People in an Imperial Era*. In addition to her New York research, Sissie pipes is an internationally recognized expert in zooarchaeology with three co-authored books, three co-authored journal articles, and five book chapters published in Europe .



**Photo 4. Marie-Lorraine Pipes (Sissie Pipes) receiving the Fellow Award.**

## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

### Service to NYSAA

Beyond her research in NYS archaeology, Sissie Pipes has also contributed significantly to the running and management of NYSAA. She is the former Vice-President of NYSAA and the current President of the Morgan Chapter. She has served on many NYSAA committees at the state level and in the Morgan chapter. She is our website overseer, working between chapter officers and the web manager. She was instrumental in creating a website for NYSAA and scanning most copies of *The Bulletin* for display on our website. Her commitment to New York State archaeology in research and NYSAA activities has spanned decades. Sissie Pipes is undoubtedly an outstanding candidate for the Fellow award.

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

Pipes, M.L.

2021 The Social Importance of Faunal Remains from Fort Orange. *The Bulletin*. Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association. No.135.

Pipes, M-L

2020 French Diet and Animal Husbandry Practices from the Village Sites at Fort Saint-Frédéric, Crown Point State Historic Site, *The Bulletin*. Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association. No.134.

Pipes, M-L.

2019 Analysis and Interpretation of the Van Curler Faunal Assemblage, *The Bulletin*. Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association. No. 133: 1-16.

Pipes, M-L.

2021 A Synthesis of Dutch Faunal Remains Recovered from Seventeenth Century Sites in the Albany Region. In *A Collected Volume on the Archaeology of New Netherland*, edited by Craig Lukezic and John McCarthy, pp: 91-119. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Pipes, M.-L.

2013 Evidence of Public Celebrations and Feasting: Politics and Agency in Late Eighteenth – Early Nineteenth Century New York. In *Tales of Gotham, Historical Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Microhistory of New York*, edited by Meta Janowitz and Diane Dallal, pp: 265-284. Springer, London.

**SPONSOR:** Sherene Baugher President NYSAA and the Finger Lakes Chapter



**Award:** The Certificate of Merit

**Nominee:** Donald Bayne

**Chapter:** Orange County Chapter

**Justification:** Don has been locating, documenting and excavating Revolutionary War iron works sites in the lower Hudson Valley, especially Sterling Forest State Park, for several years. By studying historical documents and exploring Sterling Forest, he located the forge where the chain was manufactured which was placed across the Hudson River to stop British ships from attacking the interior of New York State. During 2021 and 2022 he was the principal investigator for the excavation of the site. He has a scientific research permit from the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and New York Historic Preservation Office. One of the conference field trips that will be lead by him is to the forge where the chain was constructed.

He has also researched Iona Island which is along the Hudson River and was a naval supply station during the First and Second World Wars. He will be leading one of the conference field trips to this site, and he frequently presents programs on this subject.

**Photo 5. David Johnson presenting the Certificate of Merit to Donald Bayne.**



## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

He has over twenty power point presentations on these subjects, as well as, other historical and archaeological topics that he presents regularly. He is a trustee on the Orange County Chapter's executive committee and is on the board of other historical organizations in the lower Hudson Valley.

### Supporting Information:

If you attend one of the two field trips he is offering at the conference you will be amazed at what he has documented and his extensive knowledge. Just put his name into internet search, and you will find several sites discussing his presentations. The following describes one of his presentations.

From the Hudson Valley Times Media - October 9, 2019 - Bayne spent decades as a Palisades Parks guide and interpreter and came to know and love the features of the landscape, especially the remnants of long-ago settlements and industries. He studied the history of colonial times and knew that somewhere in the Sterling Forest of Orange County there was the forge that made links for The Great Chain - a massive obstruction that General George Washington ordered to be cast and stretched across the Hudson to stop British warships from sailing upriver, devastating our local communities and separating the colonial opposition forces. Bayne will describe, in an illustrated lecture, how he discovered one source of The Great Chain at the original location of Peter Townsend's iron works, kept hidden from the British deep in Sterling Forest. More links of The Great Chain were forged closer to Newburgh in the Brewster Forge in New Windsor.

**Sponsor:** David Johnson, President of the Orange County Chapter

**Award:** Meritorious Service Award

**Nominee:** Robert Mason III, Chenango Chapter

### Justification:

Bob Mason has served admirably as Treasurer of the Chenango Chapter NYSAA for eleven years. He has given in-person lectures at the chapter, such as on the O&W Railroad. Bob also has helped members attend chapter and state meetings by providing transportation for them so they would not miss out. Over the years, Bob has brought a number of folks to chapter meetings, including young people he knew as part of his role with the Norwich Youth Bureau to help expand their understanding of archaeology. He also helped chapter individuals to document and transfer artifacts to the New York State Museum and instructed our younger chapter members how to perform a surface survey at the Jamba site.

Bob's work with the Chenango Chapter has been exemplary. As a chapter member, he has participated with Chapter digs such as on the Link site, the White Site, the Cameron Site, and the Sheldon site where he documented data with meticulous field notes and diagrams.

Bob has always been willing to help with chapter needs such as building screens that were used by chapter members at the Sullivan Site and for storing miscellaneous chapter items. Bob is also well known for his refreshments where he made awesome Native American projectile points- IN CHOCOLATE!

### Service:

Treasurer Chenango Chapter January 2012 to January 2023.  
Chenango Chapter member circa 2009 to present.

**Sponsors:** Dave Moyer, John Antonowicz and Cindy Branham, Chenango Chapter



**Photo 6. Gail Merian, Cindy Branham and Vivian James accepting the Meritorious Service Awards on behalf of Bob Mason and David Moyer.**

## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

**Award:** Meritorious Service Award

**Nominee:** David Moyer, Chenango and Upper Susquehanna Chapters

**Justification:**

Dave Moyer has served admirably in many leadership roles in the NYSAA. He is serving his second term as NYSAA Vice-President. He is also the Chenango Chapter President, Chenango Chapter officer on the NYSAA Central New York Cemetery network, and the editor of the NYSAA newsletter. As newsletter editor, he has expanded the newsletter from a short 6-page publication to one averaging 30 to 40 pages.

During the last two years of covid lockdowns, Dave, more than any other officer of NYSAA, has helped many chapters with being able to continue their programming. He has given both zoom and in-person lectures to various chapters. He has also worked closely with the Incorporated Upper Susquehanna Chapter members to help them rebuild their chapter.

For the Chenango chapter, his work has been exemplary. As a Chenango chapter member and officer, he has initiated many events for the chapter over the last fifteen years. He organized many field trips for the members. These included chapter visits to: the Museum of the Earth in Ithaca to see the Hyde Park Mastodon after Dave had involved the chapter in sifting through the dirt for the Hyde Park Mastodon Dig program, trip to the Newton Battlefield, the Caughnawaga Castle Mohawk site, and trips to the New York State Museum. During these field trips, Dave gave historical commentary to help chapter members understand the background of these places. In addition, Dave has run some summer field programs to enable members to participate in excavations. He has helped the chapter members present archaeology to the public at county events such as an archaeology display at Guilford Community Fun-Fest, a public archaeology window display in the Guernsey Memorial Library, and an archaeology program, including atlatl throwing for second-grade students at the Chenango County Historical Society.

During the difficult times since March 2020, when covid lockdowns hit, and the challenging period of getting a chapter to a new normal, Dave has been the one successfully holding the chapter together.

For all his work and contributions on so many levels, we nominate David Moyer for the Meritorious Service Award.

**Service:**

Vice-President of NYSAA	2020 to present
NYSAA Newsletter Editor	2021 to present
President Chenango Chapter	2012 to present

**Sponsors:** Sherene Baugher, President NYSAA  
 Gail Merian, Secretary NYSAA  
 John Antonowicz, Vice President Chenango Chapter  
 Cindy Branham, Secretary, Chenango Chapter  
 Robert Mason, Treasurer, Chenango Chapter

**Award:** Certificate of Merit

**Nominee:** Noel Strobino

**Chapter:** Unaffiliated

**Justification:** Noel Strobino has a long personal history with New York archaeology, focused in Oneida County of the Mohawk Valley. In 1975, Noel discovered the Corditaipie site on the cultivated surface of a broad outwash terrace fronting a tributary of the Mohawk River. Over the next several years, working completely on his own, Noel's systematic surface collection of the site revealed multiple Paleoindian occupation areas, documenting Corditaipie one of the most extensive fluted point sites in eastern New York.

**Photo 7. Jon Lothrop presenting the Meritorious Service Award to Noel Strobino.**





## NYSAA Awards Recipients (continued)

By the mid-1980s, Strobino had recovered over 100 Paleoindian flaked stone tools, as well as cores and debitage, made mostly of local toolstone as well as Normanskill chert. Importantly, the style of the fluted points found at Corditaipé documents the first Early Paleoindian site in the Mohawk Valley, with an estimated age of circa 12,800-12,200 calendar years before present. Another notable feature of the site collection is the high frequency of endscrapers, a hafted tool that provisionally suggests that hide working, perhaps for clothing manufacture, was an important feature of Native American occupations at Corditaipé.

In addition to discovery and documentation of the Corditaipé site, through his reconnaissance, Noel also identified a potential source for the majority toolstone at Corditaipé on the nearby Onondaga escarpment.

In 1984, Bob Funk and Beth Wellman published a brief report on Noel's discoveries at Corditaipé, and in 1985, Strobino donated his entire collection to the New York State Museum, thereby ensuring the preservation of this important collection and making it available to researchers and interested members of the public.

In subsequent years, Noel Strobino continued intermittent surface collection of the Paleoindian occupation areas at the Corditaipé site. In 2019, he began collaborating with NYSM archaeologists on controlled surface collection of the Corditaipé fluted point components. The resulting high-resolution mapping of these new discoveries has guided the first test excavations at Corditaipé in 2022 and will assist in fieldwork in 2023 and beyond.

Without Noel Strobino's dedicated field efforts, the Corditaipé site and the insights it offers on Ice Age peoples in the Mohawk Valley might have remained invisible. Based on this outstanding contribution to New York archaeology, I am honored to nominate Noel Strobino for the Certificate of Merit.

### Supporting Information:

Funk, Robert E., and Beth Wellman.

1984. The Corditaipé Site: A Small Isolated Paleoindian Camp in the Upper Mohawk Valley. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 12:72-80.

**Sponsor:** Jonathan Lothrop, Van Epps-Hartley

# Conference on Iroquois Research

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## Central New York Cemetery Network News: Warn-Ten Broeck Cemetery

**Tina and Dale Utter  
Chenango Chapter, NYSAA**



**Photo 1. Oxford Historian Vicky House leading the cemetery tour.**

It was a beautiful day in the Town of Oxford when the Warn-Ten Broeck Cemetery was presented with the Central New York State Cemetery Award for excellence for “above and beyond” in care of the burial ground. After a wonderful walking tour led by Oxford Historian Vicki House, who highlighted a few interesting stories from beyond the grave (Photos 1 and 2), we gathered in the shade and presented the certificate and a gallon of D/2 to the cemetery caretaker and the president of the association (Photo 3). Cem-Net members present included Mary Dexter and Tina

and Dale Utter.

The cemetery sits on a busy road but is very appealing as you drive in with a cemetery sign, block wall, a Pomeroy patriot burial marker, and a row of beautiful trees. Flags were added for Memorial Day at the entrance, and the local Legion sets flags out for veterans. Pots of flowers are on a couple of old tree stumps. Water is available in the cemetery as well as a picnic table. A steep bank in the back has been planted in perennials. The association has a written history of the cemetery and entries of stones are on Find a Grave. The caretaker, who is a senior, mows and weed eats carefully.

**Photo 2. Cemetery caregiver and lawn care, Wendell McGrath and Association President James Pollard with certificate and complimentary gallon of D/2.**





### Warn-Ten Broeck Cemetery (continued)

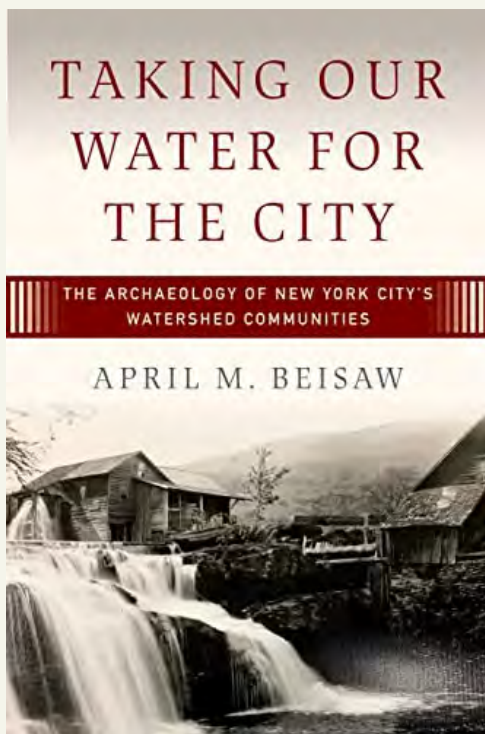


**Photo 3. Cemetery caregiver and lawn care, Wendell McGrath and Association President James Pollard with certificate and complimentary gallon of D/2.**



**Photo 4. New Patriot Burials Marker at the Warn-Ten Broeck Cemetery.**

Cemetery association members have properly cleaned many stones and applied D/2. The cemetery gets toppled stones back up and will ask for help if a stone's repair needs attention. A cleanup day is held annually in the spring. A wonderful building in the back houses mowing equipment and was once an old canal house. A large flag lighted at night is on display on the side of this building. A future goal is to post a plot map and a copy of the bylaws. Burials date from 1792 and many old carvers are represented here. Fund raising efforts, beside the tour, included a chicken BBQ.



### Book Announcement

## Taking Our Water for the City: The Archaeology of New York City's Watershed Communities

By April M. Beisaw

2022; 217 pages. Bergan Books.

\$120.00 Hardcover  
\$29.95 Kindle

Available at Amazon.com.





**Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
90<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting  
October 26-29, 2023  
Ocean City, Maryland**



Conference Details

**Location**

Holiday Inn Oceanfront (410) 524-1600  
6600 Ocean Highway, Ocean City, MD 21842

**Room Rates**

\$69.00 Wed & Thurs + tax per night.  
\$84.00 Fri & Sat + tax per night.

**Thursday Tour (9 AM TO 5 PM)**



Zwaanendael Museum  
His Majesty's Sloop Debraak  
1798 Shipwreck exhibit.  
Admission \$10 per person.



Nanticoke Indian Museum  
Admission \$3 per person.

**Deadlines**

Abstract Submissions, Registration Fees, and  
Membership Dues for Presenters Due:  
AUGUST 25, 2023

**Registration for Non-Presenters**

OCTOBER 20, 2023

**Conference Fees (in US Dollars)**

Registration: \$45  
Student Registration \$20

**Saturday Banquet**

(Italian Buffet w/ vegetarian options):  
\$55 per person

**Banquet Speaker**

Dr. Julia King

**Registration & Abstract Submission Forms:**

[www.esaf-archaeology.org/annual-meeting.html](http://www.esaf-archaeology.org/annual-meeting.html)  
Register by Paypal or by check with mail-in  
registration form.

**Call for Papers**

Abstracts (<150 words) are invited for papers and posters on topics related to the Archaeology of Eastern North America to be presented at the 90<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation.

Proposals for organized thematic sessions are welcome. Individual papers will be placed in general sessions. Posters will be centralized with a designated presentation session.

Primary authors must be members of ESAF. One paper per primary author. There is no limit on the number of co-authorships. Primary author and presenter must register for the meeting by August 25, 2023.

Student participation scholarships are available. Student authors may compete for The Student Paper Prize. See the ESAF website for rules and application.

**Format**

The Annual Meeting will be a hybrid format allowing both in-person and remote presentation and attendance over Zoom. Remote presentations will be pre-recorded. See the ESAF website for format and submission. In-person papers will be presented live.

**Submit Thematic Session Proposals and Questions about Abstracts to**

Stephen Israel, Program Chair  
([ssisrael40@gmail.com](mailto:ssisrael40@gmail.com))

**For General Inquiries, Please Contact**

Zac Singer, ESAF President  
([Zachary.Singer@Maryland.Gov](mailto:Zachary.Singer@Maryland.Gov))

## A Note from the Daniel H. Weiskotten Scholarship Committee

*The William Beauchamp Chapter's Daniel H. Weiskotten Scholarship Committee is pleased to share the following letter which was received from Jenn Joy Todaro, a recent award recipient:*

Dear Ellie, Hello,

This is Jenn Todaro the 2022 recipient of the Daniel H. Weiskotten Scholarship award. I'm writing to you, and to all the members of the Beauchamp Chapter to give you a long, long overdue update on my archeological adventures and career progress, as well as to express my deep gratitude for your confidence and investment in my archaeological career.

The scholarship funds you awarded me were a significant contribution towards the cost of my inaugural field experience in Mongolia managed by NOMAD Science. There, I was able to assist with the salvage and conservation of over 30 heavily looted Mongolian-Medieval period burials. We worked at high altitude in the northern mountains, close to the Russian border for close to a month. Daily life was a small tent village on the edge of a quiet river. We had the luxuries of a dining shelter and gers (like yurts) for the kitchen and lab. Every meal was mutton-based, yes even breakfast porridge, but it was hearty food that kept us energized for the heavy work. The area we were located in was a 2-4 day drive cross-country journey (depending on the mood of the driver and volume of breakdowns) in Russian Fergans (a vehicle worth a Google). Our camp was hosted in this remote region by a prominent local herder, whose yaks and cattle would periodically meander through camp to take a taste of our tents and laundry lines. The more than 40 people in and out of camp during my stay were incredibly generous and welcoming. And I had the honor and privilege of training under Dr. Julia Clark (NOMAD Science Director), as well as under the University of Michigan's Dr. Bryan Miller and Dr. Alicia Miller. Some of the many skills I learned covered excavation techniques and artifact cataloging and especially the handling and analysis of human remains. The many facets of this experience were invaluable in helping me to clarify my professional goals and interests.

Taking these skills and exposures I found myself reinvested in my long standing interest in ancient Egypt, as well as feeling a renewed curiosity about adornment and ancient craft techniques. This led me to develop a senior thesis, under the guidance of Dr. Ellen Morris, on tattooing in Ancient Egypt and Nubia. Specifically, I explored the variation and significance of tattoos from the Meroitic village of Aksha as represented in the 1967 excavation report by Andre Vila.

In addition to the clarity and technical skills I gained from my field experience, your contribution through the Weiskotten Scholarship has also had a material impact on the success of my graduate school applications. COVID made accessing field experience so very difficult, but with your funding I was able to obtain that experience in time for the application cycle, significantly improving the robustness of my applications. As an undergraduate applying to PhD programs it is unlikely I would have received any offers without field experience. But with the benefit of your support, I had the great privilege of receiving offers from both of the graduate programs to which I applied.

I am delighted to share with you that I have accepted a fully funded offer from the Institute of Fine Arts at NYU to join their History of Art and Archaeology PhD program (which I have just happily begun) focusing on ancient Egyptian and Nubian tattooing, supervised by Dr. Kathryn Howley. I am so pleased to share all of these successes with you as evidence of the ripple effect your support has on those of us privileged to receive this award. I hope you are each deeply proud of the impact you are having. Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Best Wishes,

Jenn Todaro

Phi Beta Kappa, Columbia University Chapter

PhD Candidate & MacCracken Fellow – Institute of Fine Arts, NYU



## Recent Publications



### OUR HIDDEN LANDSCAPES INDIGENOUS STONE CEREMONIAL SITES IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

**EDITED BY LUCIANNE LAVIN AND  
ELAINE THOMAS**

*Uncovering Indigenous ceremonial stone landscapes in eastern North America*

ARCHAEOLOGY  
ANTHROPOLOGY  
NATIVE AMERICAN &  
INDIGENOUS STUDIES  
HISTORY

#### October

408 pp.

6 x 9

90 b&w illustrations, 36 maps, 6  
tables

Printed Case

978-0-8165-5087-6 / \$75.00 S

Electronic edition available

Native Peoples of the Americas

Challenging traditional and long-standing understandings, this volume provides an important new lens for interpreting stone structures that had previously been attributed to settler colonialism. Instead, the contributors to this volume argue that these locations are sacred Indigenous sites.

This volume introduces readers to eastern North America's Indigenous ceremonial stone landscapes (CSLs)—sacred sites whose principal identifying characteristics are built stone structures that cluster within specific physical landscapes. *Our Hidden Landscapes* presents these often unrecognized sites as significant cultural landscapes in need of protection and preservation.

In this book, Native American authors provide perspectives on the cultural meaning and significance of CSLs and their characteristics, while professional archaeologists and anthropologists provide a variety of approaches for better understanding, protecting, and preserving them. The chapters present overwhelming evidence in the form of oral tradition, historic documentation, ethnographies, and archaeological research that these important sites created and used by Indigenous peoples are deserving of protection.

This work enables archaeologists, historians, conservationists, foresters, and members of the general public to recognize these important ritual sites.

**LUCIANNE LAVIN** is an archaeologist, a director emeritus of research and collections at the Institute for American Indian Studies Museum in Connecticut, and the author of *Connecticut's Indigenous Peoples*.

**ELAINE THOMAS** is a Mohegan tribal member and has worked in the Mohegan Tribal Government for twenty-two years. She works with tribal nations in identifying and preserving ceremonial stone landscapes.

#### CONTRIBUTORS

Nohham Rolf Cachat-Schilling  
Robert DeFosses  
James Gage  
Mary Gage  
Doug Harris  
Julia A. King  
Lucianne Lavin  
Johannes (Jannie) H. N. Loubser  
Frederick W. Martin

Norman Muller  
Charity Moore Norton  
Paul A. Robinson  
Laurie W. Rush  
Scott M. Strickland  
Elaine Thomas  
Kathleen Patricia Thrane  
Matthew Victor Weiss

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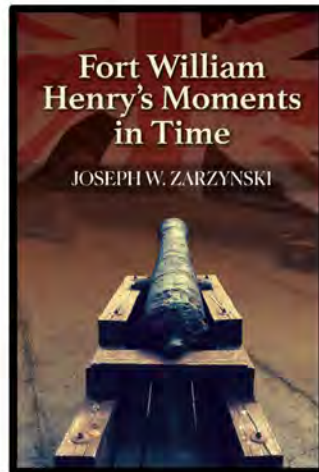
**1 (800) 621-2736**



## Recent Publications

New Book (Softcover). Released August 2023. 244 pages. 6 x 9 in. format. Cost: \$21.95 + 7% sales tax (\$1.54) + \$4.50 p & h= **\$27.99 Total**. Make check payable to—Joseph W. Zarzynski—and mail this completed sheet with your check to:

**Joseph W. Zarzynski**  
**P.O. Box 2134**  
**Wilton, New York 12831**



## Fort William Henry's Moments in Time

**Fort William Henry**, a French & Indian War (1755–1763) fortress, is largely known to Americans because of its role in the 1826 historical novel, *The Last of the Mohicans* by James Fenimore Cooper. The book was later made into several movies by that name. The British frontier garrison on the shores of Lake George, New York, only lasted from 1755 to 1757. Nonetheless, its grounds have had a remarkable history. It was the locale of seasonal occupations of prehistoric Indigenous Peoples, a colonial military stronghold, a site of three luxury hotels, a terminus for the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and since 1954, a popular museum. In the 70 chapters in *Fort William Henry's Moments in Time*, author Joseph W. Zarzynski presents highly informative stories about the narrative of Fort William Henry. That historical account is complemented by over 75 photographs, illustrations, and maps. The book's chapters are mainly gleaned from Zarzynski's columns in the *Lake George Mirror* newspaper.

**Your Name (please print):** \_\_\_\_\_

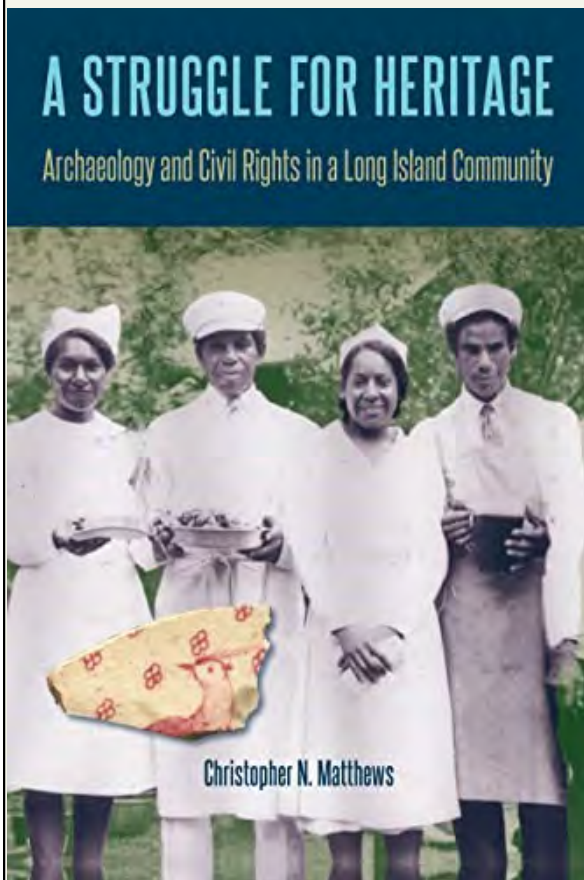
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## Recent Publications



### A Struggle for Heritage: Archaeology and Civil Rights in a Long Island Community (Cultural Heritage Studies) –

**Christopher N. Matthews**

Based on ten years of collaborative, community-based research, this book examines race and racism in a mixed-heritage Native American and African American community on Long Island's north shore. Through excavations of the Silas Tobias and Jacob and Hannah Hart houses in the village of Setauket, Christopher Matthews explores how the families who lived here struggled to survive and preserve their culture despite consistent efforts to marginalize and displace them over the course of more than 200 years. He discusses these forgotten people and the artifacts of their daily lives within the larger context of race, labor, and industrialization from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

A Struggle for Heritage: Archaeology and Civil Rights in a Long Island Community - by Christopher N. Matthews  
Published by the University of Florida Press

2020

314 pages

Hardcover: \$95.00

Paper: \$29.95

<https://upf.com/book.asp?id=9780813066684>

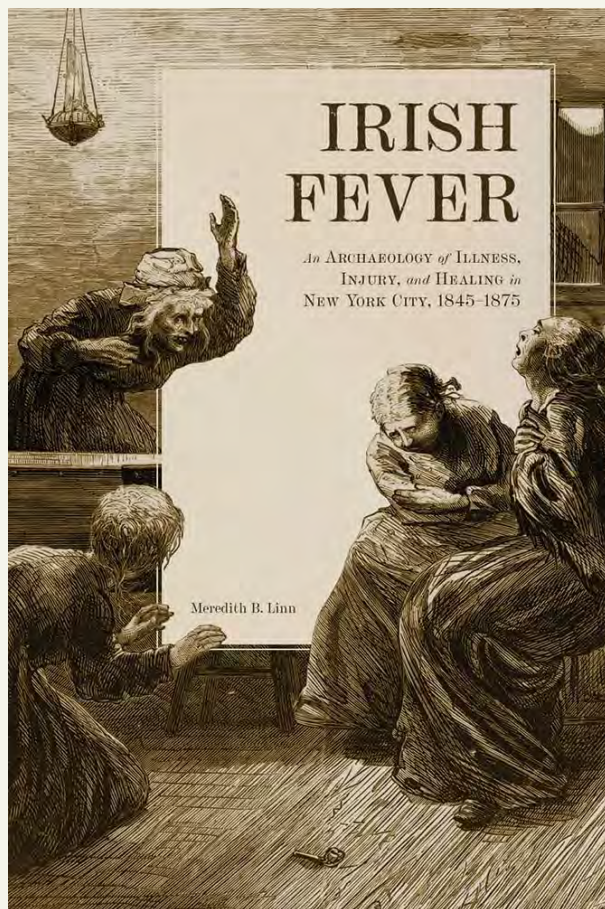
### Irish Fever: An Archaeology of Illness, Injury, and Healing in New York City, 1845–1875

**Meredith Linn**

In this profound study, Meredith B. Linn explores three kinds of afflictions—typhus fever, tuberculosis, and work-related injuries—that disproportionately affected Irish immigrants, tracing how existing medical ideas and technologies intersected with American prejudices to further conspire against this once culturally distinct group. Linn makes a compelling case for how Americans' interpretations of the visible bodily changes wrought by typhus fever and injuries contributed to essentializing and dehumanizing biases against these new immigrants, while tuberculosis—with its symptoms of fatigue, pallor, and emaciation—enabled Americans to see individuals beyond stereotypes and to recognize the equal humanity of the Irish.

Drawing upon extensive archaeological records, folkloric sources, and historical documents, Linn presents what she terms a “visceral historical archaeology”—a perspective rooted in historical archaeology and medical anthropology—to illuminate the experiences of these immigrants. She investigates their health-related ideas and practices and reveals their efforts to heal themselves using popular remedies from Ireland and several new American commodities. Laden with heartrending stories from real working-class Irish and their American doctors, this richly illustrated book provides new perspectives about urban experience in the context of the Irish diaspora and invites contemplation about how illness, injury, and healing have affected the lives and reception of newcomers to the US.

456 pages; University of Tennessee Press. Available for preorder at:  
[https://www.amazon.com/Irish-Fever-Archaeology-Illness-1845-1875/dp/1621908453/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?](https://www.amazon.com/Irish-Fever-Archaeology-Illness-1845-1875/dp/1621908453/ref=sr_1_1?)



## To all Chapter Treasurers and At Large Members: 2023 dues are due!

Please send your dues to:

Treasurer Ann E.W. Morton  
amorton@rochester.rr.com  
Phone 315 986 3086

c/o Morton Archaeological Research Services  
1215 Macedon Center Road  
Macedon, NY 14502-9301

This year, you can also pay your dues with PayPal—here's how (works for At-Large members and Chapters!)

### PAY YOUR DUES (AND MAKE DONATIONS) WITH PAYPAL

It's easy. Login to your PayPal account (what if I don't have a PayPal account? See below\*\*)

On your home screen, look for Quick links, Send money:

Click on Send money. It will ask for a name, email or phone no. Put in the NYSAA email:  
[nysaa.paypal@gmail.com](mailto:nysaa.paypal@gmail.com)

And click the little envelope (send). Fill in the amount (At Large dues are \$20.00). You can add a note at the bottom (helpful if you make a donation, like the Funk Foundation).

Click continue. You will see the "What's this payment for?" box. Click "Sending to a friend"

You will see: "How do you want to pay? This is your bank account or whatever. Pick your payment method and click "Next". Review your payment, and click "Send Payment Now."

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\*\*If you don't have a paypal account you can create a personal account for free: <https://www.paypal.com/us/webapps/mpp/account-selection>

Or if you don't want a paypal account, you can ask me to send you an INVOICE through paypal—that contains a "pay now" link so you can pay without a paypal account. Email me at [amorton@rochester.rr.com](mailto:amorton@rochester.rr.com) and I'll send you the link.

If your Chapter would like to use PayPal for dues, donations etc. it's easy to set up a Not-for-Profit account. Just email me for the instructions!



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