

the 107th Annual Meeting of the
New York State Archaeological Association



Hosted by
The Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter
Rochester, NY

Program by
The Finger Lakes Chapter
Ithaca, NY

April 17 to 19, 2026
Rochester, NY



The New York State Archaeological Association is the primary organization for professional and avocational archaeologists in New York State. Founded in Rochester in 1916 by State archaeologist and Seneca Nation member Dr. Arthur Parker, it has grown to sixteen chapters from Long Island to Buffalo. Chapters host public lectures, give tours of archaeological sites, and participate in excavation and cataloguing artifacts. The Association publishes three newsletters per year and The Bulletin. All who are interested in archaeology are invited to join.

<https://nysarchaeology.org/nysaa>

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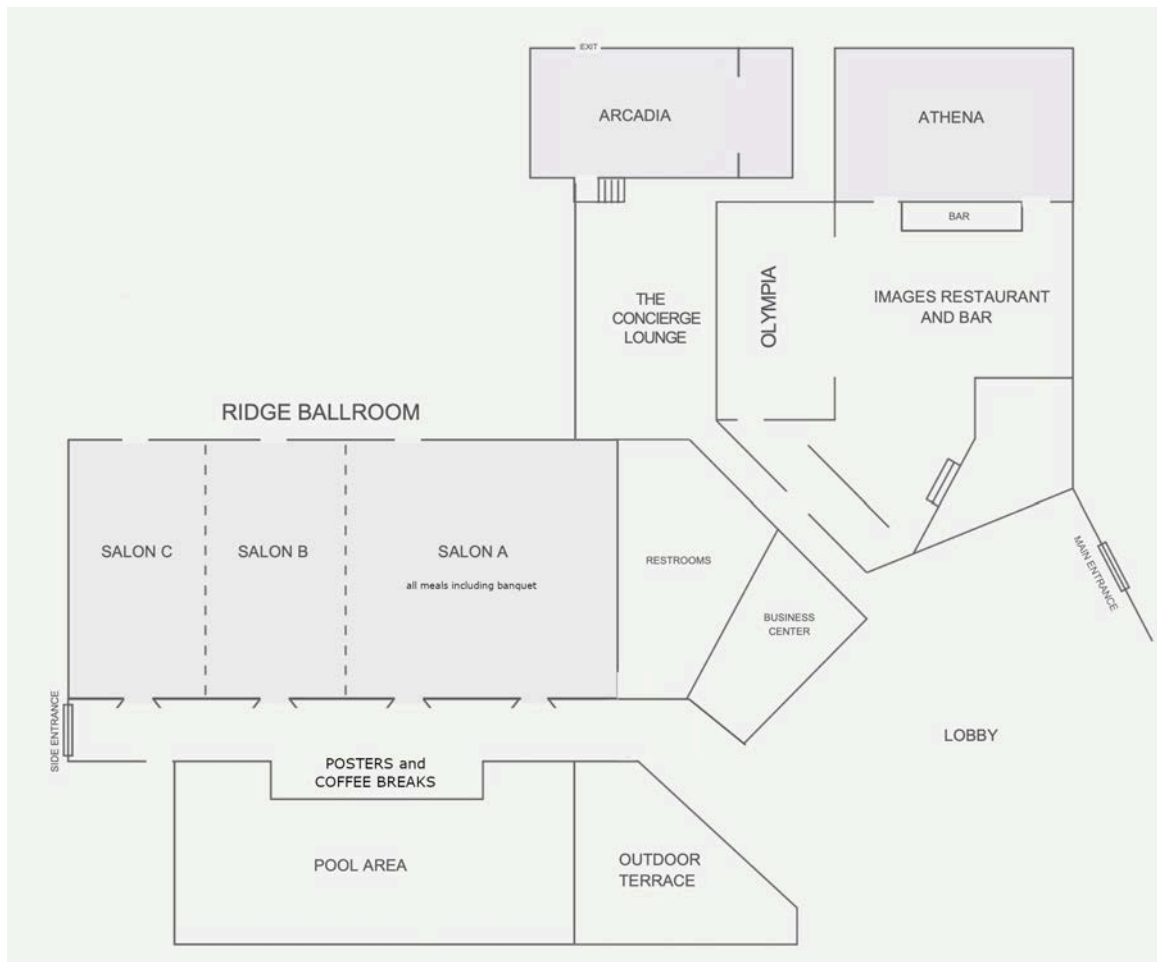
107th Annual Meeting Committee

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cover: 1892 photo of the 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse
by Edwin J. Gardner
courtesy Margaret Hartsough and the Ontario County Historical Society

*The New York State Archaeological Association extends appreciation
to the Houghton Chapter,
whose generous contribution funded student attendance. **Thank you** for
supporting the next generation of New York State archaeologists.*

ROCHESTER AIRPORT MARRIOTT MEETING SPACE



MEALS

All meals, including the banquet, will be served in Salon A and will require a meal ticket. There are a few extra meal tickets at the registration desk. Anyone who does not sign up for lunch on Saturday can find an assortment of fast-food restaurants in the immediate vicinity of the hotel. The hotel does not serve lunch though they serve breakfast and dinner at Images Restaurant.

SCHEDULE

Friday, April 17, 2026

10:00 am-12:00 pm	NYAC Board meeting	Arcadia Room
1:00-3:00 pm	NYAC Business meeting	Arcadia Room
3:00-5:00 pm	NYAC Afternoon program <i>Uncomplicating NAGPRA: What Is It and How Does It Work?</i> Madeline Smith, Caleigh Pfalzer, Molly Dunfield, Margaret DeWitt, Victoria Kohler, and Delaney O'Connell (Department of Anthropology and Department of Indigenous Studies, University at Buffalo SUNY)	Arcadia Room
3:00-5:00 pm	1816 Quaker Meetinghouse and cemetery tour	230 Sheldon Road Farmington, NY
5:00-5:30 pm	NYSAA Fellows meeting	TBA
7:30-9:30 pm	NYSAA Business meeting	Salon C

Saturday, April 18, 2026

7:00-8:00 am	Breakfast	Salon A
7:30-8:00 am	Officers breakfast	Olympia Room
	(Those with meal tickets, pick up your breakfast in Salon A.)	
8:00 am - 5:30 pm	Haudenosaunee arts and sale	Arcadia Room
8:25-8:30 am	Welcome	Salon B / C
8:30-9:50 am	Military and Colonial Archaeology	Salon B / C
9:50-10:10 am	Coffee break	
10:10-11:50 am	Historical Archaeology	Salon B / C
12:00-1:00 pm	Lunch	Salon A
1:10-2:50 pm	Concurrent sessions: Prehistoric Archaeology	Salon C
	African American Archaeology	Salon B
2:50-3:10 pm	Coffee break	
3:10-4:50 pm	African American Archaeology	Salon B
5:00-6:00 pm	Poster presentations	Salon B Alcove
6:00 pm	Awards banquet dinner	Salon A
7:00 pm	Awards banquet program	Salon A

Sunday, April 19, 2026

7:00-8:00 am	Breakfast	Salon A
8:00-10:30 am	Drone imaging, final book sale	Arcadia Room
8:50-10:30 am	Haudenosaunee Archaeology	Salon B / C

Tour of the 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse

230 Sheldon Road, Farmington, New York 14425

Friday, April 17, 2026 at 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm

Led by President Dave Bruinix
Please meet at the Meetinghouse

Built in 1816, the Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse was among the largest buildings in upstate New York for its time. Built with equal spaces for women and men, with windows front and back that flooded the space with natural light, the building became an anchor of organized national efforts for equal rights, where Seneca people, African Americans, and women found support in their battles for equality. Despite relatively small numbers, Farmington Quakers, with their regional and national allies, effectively promoted nationwide debates about the meaning of equality and became a model for non-violent social change up to the present. The 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse was a cradle of movements for equal rights for all people. Today, we invite visitors to connect these historic ideals of equality with work for social justice in their own lives. Although the 1816 Meetinghouse is still a work in progress, we serve hundreds of visitors each year through programs and tours, both onsite and offsite.

The tour will begin at the partially restored Meetinghouse, discussing the work of the Farmington Quakers in the fight for social justice in nineteenth-century America, including Abolition, women's rights, and Indigenous (Seneca) peoples' land retention. The tour will also cover the restoration of the Meetinghouse. Following this, we will walk the nature trail located just behind the Meetinghouse. We will discuss a variety of topics, including construction of the trail, indigenous and invasive trees and plants along the trail, and development of the signage and benches for "contemplative" walking. Finally, we will cross over to the North Farmington Cemetery and visit the graves of those who played a part in the Meetinghouse's story, including Selby and Harriet Howard, a formerly enslaved couple who escaped to freedom and settled nearby. 1816 President Dave Bruinix is currently engaged in restoring this section of the cemetery and will share details of that work as well.

Directions from the Rochester Airport Marriott (1890 Ridge Road West): take I-390 South to I-490 East; use the right three lanes to take Exit 20 B-A for I-490, then the left two lanes for I-490 East (Rochester). Take I-490 East to Exit 26, NY 31 East / Pittsford Palmyra Road. Follow NY 31 East to CR 8 Canandaigua Road. At the light, turn right onto Canandaigua Road (South). Follow Canandaigua Road to Sheldon Road. The 1816 Meetinghouse is on the southeast corner of Canandaigua Road and Sheldon Road. Please park in the parking area next to the Meetinghouse or across the street at the Farmington Friends Church.

PRESENTATIONS

Saturday, April 18, 2026

Morning Sessions

Military and Colonial Archaeology

Salon B / C

- 8:30 **Donny Abend** (Oliver Stevens Blockhouse Museum), **Timothy J. Abel** (consulting archaeologist / Thousand Islands Chapter), and **David Leslie** (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)
More Recent Archaeological Investigations at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, New York
- 8:50 **Matthew Lesniak** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
Guy Johnson, Short and Pursy and Living in a Great House on the Mohawk River
- 9:10 **Joseph W. Zarzynski** (French & Indian War Society at Lake George / Auringer Seelye Chapter)
Lake George's Naval Sloop Earl of Loudoun: An Analysis of Hull Structure in the Fort William Henry Museum
- 9:30 **Timothy J. Abel** (consulting archaeologist / Thousand Islands Chapter)
Here the Volunteers and Militia Ran Away: A Reassessment of the Militia Role in the Battle of Sackets Harbor
- 9:50 Coffee break

Historical Archaeology

Salon B / C

- 10:10 **Eiryn Sheades** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
"A Very Irish City": Initial Findings at an Albany, New York Boardinghouse
- 10:30 **Brooke Maybee** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Frederick M. Houghton Chapter)
Negotiating Industrial Change: The John Post Farmstead
- 10:50 **Jaclyn Galdun** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
The Wards of Ward's Island: An Assessment of Subterranean Features of the Manhattan State Hospital

- 11:10 **Andrea Zlotucha Kozub** (EDR / William M. Beauchamp Chapter) and **Daniel Seib** (EDR)
Archaeology of the I-81 Viaduct Project
- 11:30 **Justin A. Tubiolo** (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)
A Tale of Lost Sites

Afternoon Sessions

Prehistoric Archaeology Salon C

- 1:10 **Jonathan C. Lothrop** (New York State Museum / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter), **John Fagan** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), **Cam Walker** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), **Susan Winchell-Sweeney** (New York State Museum), **Alexandra DeCarlo** (New York State Museum), **Michael Beardsley** (New York State Archaeological Association), **Mark Clymer** (New York State Archaeological Association), **Richard S. Laub** (Buffalo Museum of Science), **Roger Moeller** (New York State Archaeological Association), **Craig Nelson** (Institute for American Indian Studies), **Zachary Singer** (Maryland Historic Trust), **Kevin P. Smith** (Smithsonian Institution), and **Noel Strobino** (New York State Archaeological Association)
Results of Protein Residue Analysis on Ice Age Stone Tools in the New York Region
- 1:30 **Elizabeth Gregory** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / at-large member)
Archeological Applications of LiDAR at Flint Mine Hill
- 1:50 **David P. Staley** (at-large member) and **Mickey Dobbin** (New York State Museum)
The Noel Dries Collection: Artifacts from the Goodyear Site, Otsego Lake, New York
- 2:10 **Phillip Shnaider** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.), **Derrick (Dirk) J. Marcucci** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc. / at-large member), and **Susan Gade** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.)
Preliminary Interpretations of Activities at Two Submerged Precontact Sites in the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area
- 2:30 **Kristin Clyne-Lehmann** (Binghamton University SUNY / at-large member)
Indigenous Shell Middens of New York City: A Geographic Information System Study of Cultural Resource Management Reports and Historical Sources

African American Archaeology Salon B

- 1:10 **Matthew Kirk** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
Dr. Thomas Elkins: Activism and Archaeology
- 1:30 **Jessica Harney** (Camden High School) and **Matthew Kirk** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
Florence Settlement 1848: A Case for Public History in the Classroom
- 1:50 **Meta Janowitz** (Finger Lakes Chapter)
New York City Potters Thomas Commeraw and Clarkson Crolius: Alike and Unalike
- 2:10 **Jenna Hendrick** and **Edward V. Curtin** (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. / Van Epps - Hartley Chapter)
“Don’t Tell Me the Moon is Shining, Show Me the Glint of Light on Broken Glass” : African American Knapped Glass Technology in Saratoga County, New York
- 2:30 **Danielle Duguid** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
Lyman Epps, the Timbucto Experiment, and the Archeological Expression of a Family’s Success in the Northern Adirondacks
- 2:50 Coffee break
- 3:10 **Michael Lucas** (New York State Museum / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
Creating Homeplace: The Multivocality of Buttons from Enslavement to Freedom
- 3:30 **Nick Edward** (Planning and Development, Newburgh, New York) and **Derrick (Dirk) J. Marcucci** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc. / at-large member)
The Afterlife of Newburgh’s Colored Burial Ground
- 3:50 **MyKayla Williamson** (Department of Anthropology, Stanford University / Finger Lakes Chapter)
A People Not Yet Created: An Archaeological Perspective on Black Churches’ First Generations in post-Emancipation in Ithaca, New York
- 4:10 **Sherene Baugher** (Cornell University / Finger Lakes Chapter)
Where are the Statues of Black Women? An Examination of the Statues of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth in New York State
- 4:30 **Marie-Lorraine Pipes** (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)
‘Necessity is the Mother of Invention’: Archaeobotanics from African American Deposits in New York State

Poster Session
Saturday 5:00 pm to 6:00 pm
Salon B Alcove

Brian R. Grills (HDR, Inc. / at-large member), **Erica Wolencheck** (HDR, Inc.), **Jeffery C. Bendremer** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Community), and **Rhea Fuller** (HDR, Inc.)

Best Left in the Ground: A Collaborative Approach to “No Collections Archaeology”

Augustin Johnson (Bard College and New York State Museum / Auringer Seelye Chapter)

A Story of Stink: The 602 Broadway Site and Water Infrastructure in the Nineteenth Century

Maggie Logan (Binghamton University SUNY / William M. Beauchamp Chapter)

Women's Mettle: What Metal Analysis Can (and Can't) Teach Us About Women's Labor in Industrial Binghamton

Jacob Lyons, Jacob Bouffard, Heather Clark, Mickey Dobbin, Amy Lynch, Daniel Mazeau, Daria Merwin (at-large member), and **Kaitlyn Watson** (all New York State Museum)

Cultural Resource Survey Program: Historic Period Finds from the 2025 Field Season

David Moyer (Knickerbocker Mansion Archaeology Project / Chenango and Upper Susquehanna Chapters), **Daniel Bradt** (Community Archaeology Program, SUNY Schenectady County Community College), and **Louise Basa** (Community Archaeology Program, SUNY Schenectady County Community College)

Engendered Spaces and Front Yard Deposits at Knickerbocker Mansion: A Colonial Dutch Farmstead in Rensselaer County, New York

Alanna Ossa (Finger Lakes Chapter), **Jylene Figueroa, Emil Sander, Mackenzie Schmitt, Joshua Winoski,** and **Cloey Wratten** (all Department of Anthropology, Oswego SUNY)

Historic Preservation Field School Best Practice: Building a Flexible Field School Database for Multi-Year Reporting and Research

Douglas J. Pippin (EDR / Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)

Archaeological Investigations at Johnson Hall State Historic Site, 2019: Phase I Survey Undertaken in Advance of Drainage Improvements

Claire Pugliese (Community Archaeology Program, SUNY Schenectady County Community College / Auringer Seelye Chapter)
Industrial Archaeology Sites in New York State and Beyond

Carol Weed (New York Archaeological Council / Lewis A. Brennan, Lower Hudson Chapter), **Ann Morton** (New York Archaeological Council / Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter), **Dan Mazeau** (New York Archaeological Council and New York State Museum), **Brian R. Grills** (HDR, Inc. / at-large member), **Beth Selig** (New York Archaeological Council), **Douglas J. Perrelli** (New York Archaeological Council and University at Buffalo SUNY), and **Kate Whalen** (New York Archaeological Council)
Cultural Resource Management Training Program: Workshop for Curriculum Development

Sunday, April 19, 2026

Haudenosaunee Archaeology
Salon B / C

- 8:50 **Edward V. Curtin** (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)
Arthur Parker and the Beginning of New York State Archaeology
- 9:10 **William Engelbrecht** (Buffalo State University / Frederick M. Houghton Chapter), **Douglas Todd** (Archaeological Services, Inc.), and **Roderick B. Salisbury** (Comenius University Bratislava)
Chipped Stone Notched Tools
- 9:30 **George R. Hamell** (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter) and **Justin A. Tubiolo** (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)
Revitalization of Traditional Haudenosaunee Arts
- 9:50 **Dolores Elliott** (Chenango Chapter)
The Erie Canal, Niagara Falls, and the Development of Haudenosaunee Beadwork
- 10:10 **Jeremy Deuel** (Deuel Archaeology & CRM / at-large member) and **Jesse Pagels** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Finger Lakes Chapter)
The Woeller Site: Past, Present, and Future Archaeological Excavations of a Potential Late Woodland Village Site in Western New York

SATURDAY EVENING AWARDS BANQUET

Salon A

dinner at 6:00 pm

program at 7:00 pm

Judith Wellman

Historical New York Research Associates

Douglas J. Perrelli

University at Buffalo SUNY

“Black Agency in the UGRR: History and Archaeology at the Cataract House in Niagara Falls”

From 1825 until 1945, the Cataract House stood as an “immense pile of stone and mortar” near the rapids of the Niagara River just above the Falls. To visitors from southern as well as northern states, the Cataract House offered superb accommodations, entertainment, and excellent food, cooked and served by an entirely Black wait staff. This presentation combines extensive archival evidence with results of ongoing archaeological investigations to reveal that, in addition to their professional service, these waiters worked as secret agents on the Underground Railroad, rowing refugees from slavery across the Niagara River to Canada. Who were these men and women, and how did they manage to operate so successfully for more than twenty-five years?

Judith Wellman is a researcher, writer, and teacher of U.S. history, specializing in social and community history, including the history of women, the Underground Railroad, and reform, with a focus on historic preservation and the built environment. She works in partnership with local people and local places as well as with not-for-profit groups. She was born and raised in upstate New York and taught New York State history, local history, women's history, and nineteenth-century U.S. history at the State University of New York at Oswego. She also curated local history manuscript collections and helped found programs in women's studies and museum studies. In 2000, she started a business called Historical New York Research Associates, focusing on social and community history, women's history, and the Underground Railroad, with a special emphasis on historic sites.

Douglas J. Perrelli is the Director of the Archaeological Survey and the Marian E. White Museum as well as Teaching Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University at Buffalo SUNY. He also currently serves as a NYAC Board member and as Chair of the New York State Board for Historic Preservation with a seat on the State Council of Parks. Dr. Perrelli has been a member of the Society for American Archaeology since 1993, a NYAC member since 1998, a NYSAA member since 2000, on the Register for Professional Archaeologists since 2001, and is a past NYAC vice-president and president. His BA (1986) is from SUNY Geneseo and his MA (1994) and PhD (2001) are from the University at Buffalo SUNY.

ABSTRACTS

Papers

Abel, Timothy J. (consulting archaeologist / Thousand Islands Chapter)

Here the Volunteers and Militia Ran Away: A Reassessment of the Militia Role in the Battle of Sackets Harbor

The Battle of Sackets Harbor occurred May 29, 1813, when roughly 900 British troops attacked the US naval base at Sackets Harbor, New York. They were opposed by roughly 1000 American regular and militia soldiers. A proposed housing development has provided the opportunity to document an area of the Sackets Harbor Battlefield known as the “Right Flank,” an area then characterized by inland woods and swamps east of the Lake Ontario shore. Popular narrative of the battle recounts this as being where “the militia ran away.” Other accounts, however, document a firefight along the bridle paths through the woods of the right flank, where British forces pushed American militia back to an abattis position. There the American militia under Capt. Samuel McNitt held their ground until British forces abandoned the flank. The data recovery documents this sustained firefight through the woods, with multiple firing positions in what appears to be a tactical retreat. The new information supports earlier conclusions that while a significant number of the militia likely did abandon the battle, enough stayed in the fight to remain a significant threat to British objectives, causing them to split their forces to deal with that threat. This action likely saved the Village of Sackets Harbor that day.

Abend, Donny (Oliver Stevens Blockhouse Museum), **Timothy J. Abel** (consulting archaeologist / Thousand Islands Chapter), and **David Leslie** (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)

More Recent Archaeological Investigations at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, New York

Fort Brewerton was constructed by the British in 1759 to house a garrison guarding the outlet of Oneida Lake. It lay on the all-important Oneida Carry trans-shipment route from Oswego to the Mohawk Valley. It remained garrisoned throughout the remainder of the French and Indian War and through Pontiac’s War from 1763-64. Honoring their agreement with Onondaga, the British abandoned the fort and it was burned thereafter. The ruins were occupied as a trading post as late as 1767 when Sir William Johnson visited the place on his way to Oswego. Using funds from the Robert E. Funk Memorial Foundation, the Oliver Stevens Blockhouse Museum recently completed magnetometer, ground-penetrating radar and LIDAR studies of the fort site to aid in future research and preservation. These studies highlight an almost completely intact archaeological resource buried beneath the grounds. Ongoing public archaeology investigations have recently

encountered one of the features identified by GPR as a period drainage trench. The implications of this research will be discussed.

Baughner, Sherene (Cornell University / Finger Lakes Chapter)

Where are the Statues of Black Women? An Examination of the Statues of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth in New York State

Statues and monuments are above-ground artifacts studied by archaeologists. The United States abounds with monuments to White men. In a recent study, the Monuments Lab found that only 6% of the over 5,300 monuments to specific individuals featured women, and most were White women. Black women have been leaders in the abolition movement, the women's suffrage movement, the Civil Rights movement, education, science, medicine, and government, yet where are their statues? Only forty-five Black women have received outdoor statues between 1800 and 2025, and most of those statues were erected between 2008 and 2025. The two women who received the most statues are Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, two women who lived in New York. Most Americans are familiar with Harriet Tubman, an American icon, who was known for her heroic work in both the Underground Railroad and during the Civil War as a spy and nurse. After the war, Tubman lived for almost 50 years in Auburn, New York, as a humanitarian and equal rights leader. Sojourner Truth, a former enslaved woman from the Hudson Valley in New York, became an abolitionist and suffragist. This paper focuses on Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth and the efforts to memorialize them in New York State.

Clyne-Lehmann, Kristin (Binghamton University SUNY / at-large member)

Indigenous Shell Middens of New York City: A Geographic Information System Study of Cultural Resource Management Reports and Historical Sources

An encounter with an Indigenous shell midden while performing CRM work in the Bronx led Clyne-Lehmann to question the historical and current presence of Indigenous shell middens in New York City. Collaborative discussions with Dr. Joe Stahlman greatly informed this research, through his astute point that wampum is sacred and middens may contain evidence of wampum production. Clyne-Lehmann performed keyword text analysis on 1,532 CRM reports from the five boroughs, as well as historical excavation publications predating formal reporting and georeferenced historical maps. From these qualitative sources, she located a total of 65 Indigenous shell middens, with 18 potentially containing evidence of wampum production. These data were then mapped in ArcGIS, visualizing the former ubiquity of Indigenous middens in New York City and showing interesting clustering of middens with possible wampum association. New developments since the online publication of this research as a StoryMap in December 2022 will also be shared.

Curtin, Edward V. (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

Arthur Parker and the Beginning of New York State Archaeology

Arthur Caswell Parker was the first professional archaeologist to work regularly in New York State. A protégé of Frederic Ward Putnam, the leading American archaeologist circa 1900, Parker's career progress included informal instruction from Putnam and assisting his friend M. R. Harrington (1901-1902) digging at Long Island Algonquian sites. Before long, Parker and Harrington co-directed the Silverheels Site excavation south of Lake Erie; then Parker directed his own excavations in far western New York, including at the Ripley Site (1906). The excavation method that Parker and Harrington used was a distinctive scientific approach that Putnam had developed around 1880 to carefully recognize and record superposition and hopefully elucidate the suspected great time-depth of Native America. This was the scientific context of Parker's Ripley Site excavation; science mattered because the Ripley investigation was Parker's conscious effort to produce a notable demonstration of archaeology's power to tell Iroquoian history.

Deuel, Jeremy (Deuel Archaeology & CRM / at-large member) and **Jesse Pagels** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Finger Lakes Chapter)

The Woeller Site: Past, Present, and Future Archaeological Excavations of a Potential Late Woodland Village Site in Western New York

Nearly seventy years ago, Stanley Vanderlaan, an avocational archaeologist, New York State Archaeological Association member, and Research Fellow with the Rochester Museum and Science Center, identified the Woeller Site, a Late Woodland village about a mile south of Oak Orchard Swamp in Oakfield, Genesee County. Between 1961 and 1968, Vanderlaan excavated dozens of features across a five-acre knoll, recovering over 312 pounds of pottery, projectile points, ground stone tools, bone tools, and charred botanical remains reflecting a mixed subsistence economy. The site is part of the Oakfield Phase (1385–1485 CE) proposed by Marian White in 1958. In 2025, investigations by Hartgen Archeological Associates and Deuel Archaeology & CRM confirmed site boundaries, recovered 602 lithic objects, and identified a previously unknown Middle Archaic site 650 feet to the north. Phase II investigations aim to determine whether subsurface features survive below the plow zone and contextualize the Woeller Site within the broader Oakfield Phase settlement complex.

Duguid, Danielle (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

Lyman Epps, the Timbucto Experiment, and the Archeological Expression of a Family's Success in the Northern Adirondacks

Through a non-compliance archaeological investigation funded by the Uihlein Foundation, Hartgen Archeological Associates identified the Lyman Epps Family Archeological Site in North Elba, New York. The data add to the growing narrative of Black settlement and farming in the Northern Adirondacks. This site is unique as one of the few successful homesteads established during Gerrit Smith's 'Timbucto Experiment.' The Epps family was originally granted a smaller parcel to the south, but when Ruth (Brown) and Henry Thompson left North Elba in 1884, long after the hanging of her father John Brown, Lyman Epps purchased the sizable and productive farmstead. Our research brings into focus the Epps family's struggles and triumphs, Gerrit Smith's methods for granting land ownership to Black families, and the work of John Brown's family at the settlement, as evidenced through the material culture of this Adirondack homestead.

Edward, Nick (Planning and Development, Newburgh, New York) and **Derrick (Dirk) J. Marcucci** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc. / at-large member)

The Afterlife of Newburgh's Colored Burial Ground

Although Newburgh's Colored Burial Ground cemetery (1832-1863) has faced a history of indignities, municipal and community leaders have actively worked to preserve its legacy through commemorative efforts. Prior to these efforts, the cemetery endured the desecration and removal of remains from multiple construction and development projects approved by the city. Over time, the burial ground became an afterthought until remains were found in 2008. In 2022, the City Council agreed to develop a memorial and reinterment area in Downing Park. With various opinions of where the remains should be reinterred, the memorial dedication aligns with the original Olmsted and Vaux vision for Downing Park - pastoral scenery, tranquility, contemplation, and recuperation. The site was carefully designed to reflect both historical justice and spiritual healing. The design includes a central circular reinterment lawn surrounded by interpretive education spaces and contemplative pathways, with a ceremonial plaza at its entrance.

Elliott, Dolores (Chenango Chapter)

The Erie Canal, Niagara Falls, and the Development of Haudenosaunee Beadwork

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 resulted in a significant increase in the number of visitors to Niagara Falls, one of the most famous natural wonders in the world. What had been a destination difficult to travel to before the construction of the Erie Canal, the canal made the trip much easier. Visitors from all over the world flocked to see the falls. Of course, the visitors desired souvenirs to prove their visits there. Tuscarora sewers living on their nearby reservation filled the need for souvenirs by creating a wide variety of items, including pincushions featuring intricate designs in glass beads on velvet. Many pieces of beadwork carried the name NIAGARA FALLS in beads. Without the Erie Canal, the popular Haudenosaunee cultural artform might never have been developed.

Engelbrecht, William (Buffalo State University / Frederick M. Houghton Chapter),
Douglas Todd (Archaeological Services, Inc.), and **Roderick B. Salisbury** (Comenius
University Bratislava)

Chipped Stone Notched Tools

We examine 107 chipped stone notched tools from the Eaton Site, a multicomponent site in West Seneca, New York. These tools are commonly called spokeshaves and are generally assumed to be tools for straightening wooden arrow and spear shafts. Use-wear studies support the use of many spokeshaves in working wood, but we question the assumption that the woodworking chiefly involved straightening arrow shafts since straight wooden shafts can be found naturally in the region. Use-wear studies also suggest that spokeshaves were used on a variety of materials including bone and antler. We consider both the distribution of specimens across the site and variation in metric attributes. For example, at Eaton there is a positive correlation between the weight of the tool and the size of the notch. We also ask what tool might have replaced chipped stone notched tools during the Contact Period. The crooked knife is commonly believed to have replaced the beaver incisor as a woodworking tool. However, the crooked knife has multiple functions, and we suggest it also replaced chipped stone notched tools.

Galdun, Jaelyn (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

The Wards of Ward's Island: An Assessment of Subterranean Features of the Manhattan State Hospital

Ward's Island, located directly east of Manhattan in the Harlem and East Rivers, has been historically utilized for nearly 400 years, with varying uses including farmland, city lots, and eventually various hospital complexes situated across the island. Ongoing development, demolition, and urbanization of Ward's Island have led to the assumption that many of these historic structures have been fully demolished, and no intact archeological deposits were likely to remain beneath the surface. Despite this, recent archeological monitoring beneath a parking lot on Ward's Island has identified surface-level features buried by demolition fill. The relatively small area monitored by archeologists hints at the possibility of additional hospital wards, residences, and other associated outbuildings being intact beneath the current ground surface in areas previously thought to be completely disturbed and destroyed.

Gregory, Elizabeth (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / at-large member)

Archeological Applications of LiDAR at Flint Mine Hill

Flint Mine Hill is a unique resource that has been the subject of many archeological investigations. However, its sheer size, complex natural terrain, and the anthropogenic forces that have reshaped the hill have made it difficult to create a truly useful site map.

Hartgen Archeological Associates recently conducted a LiDAR survey of Flint Mine Hill which employed both aerial and terrestrial LiDAR scanning to digitally record and analyze the landscape. Post-processing produced a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) using the point cloud data. While reviewing the DTM, the landscape was visualized as subareas which were closely examined to identify previously unreported features and other patterns across the site. Potential features were investigated during ground truthing. The LiDAR data provides a new method of modeling the surface of the mine complex and provides exciting new avenues and research questions to explore that have been unavailable to archeologists.

Hamell, George R. and Justin A. Tubiolo (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)

Revitalization of Traditional Haudenosaunee Arts

Indigenous Nations across North America today celebrate renewed cultural identity, including a resurgence of Native arts. Haudenosaunee arts are flourishing through the conscientious efforts of talented artists (like those present at this conference) who learn from skilled elders. Some artforms continued in production since ancestral times; others are recently rediscovered. Revitalization of traditional Haudenosaunee arts from the nineteenth century to today is a unique story with supportive roles by non-Natives and museums. The Parker family (Tonawanda Seneca, Wolf Clan) forged a life-long friendship in the 1840s with Lewis Henry Morgan, serving as a catalyst to document Haudenosaunee customs and build a collection of traditional cultural objects. A descendant, Arthur C. Parker, increased the momentum of artistic growth by conceptualizing and administering the 1930s Indian Arts Project, resulting in an unbroken line of artistic tradition through ensuing generations.

Harney, Jessica (Camden High School) and **Matthew Kirk** (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

Florence Settlement 1848: A Case for Public History in the Classroom

The Florence Settlement of 1848 was a collective of freedmen and freedom seekers in Florence, New York made possible by the Albany abolitionist Stephen Myers and the Florence Farming and Lumber Association. Myers, an 1846 Gerrit Smith land grantee, maximized the impact of this gift by working with neighboring grantee properties to create a planned communal settlement. The settlement emerged as a destination site for freedom seekers for the Underground Railroad. Ongoing annual archeological research has been conducted in the DEC Forest Preserve since 2014 to uncover remains of the settlement. Under the direction of Matthew Kirk, Hartgen Archeological Associates and with the help of Camden High School, U.S. History teachers and students have uncovered several homesteads for documentation. Through this project, many partnerships have developed, including the New York State Museum, the New York State Department of

Environmental Conservation, and the Underground Railroad Education Center, creating a model for conducting public history in the classroom.

Hendrick, Jenna and Edward V. Curtin (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. / Van Epps - Hartley Chapter)

*“Don’t Tell Me the Moon is Shining, Show Me the Glint of Light on Broken Glass”:
African American Knapped Glass Technology in Saratoga County, New York*

Knapped glass has been called a “practice of all cultures.” This refers to, first, knapped glass technology used in a wide variety of material culture traditions circa AD 1600-1900; and second, possible multicultural knapped glass contexts in the Americas. While continuity of knapping practice from stone to glass is apparent in Native American culture, lithic technology had been abandoned in favor of iron in most of Africa long before enslavement and the African Diaspora. Nonetheless, Africans in the Americas knapped glass tools. We therefore review potential sources of African American glass knapping. We then discuss the data from two Saratoga County sites, the Hemphill and Hill Road Sites, and the extent to which these sites may represent cultural and temporal diversity in African American knapped glass practices.

Janowitz, Meta (Finger Lakes Chapter)

New York City Potters Thomas Commeraw and Clarkson Crolius: Alike and Unalike

Clarkson Crolius and Thomas Commeraw were born in New York City during the mid-1770s. In some ways, their lives ran in parallel: they both became potters, trained by the same group of stoneware manufacturers who had been working in the city since the 1720s; they both became owners of their own shops; and both were politically active. From there, their fates diverged, largely because Crolius was white and had generational wealth behind him, while Commeraw had started life as part of an enslaved family. Crolius ran his pottery while rising through local and state politics and increased his family’s fortunes by investing in other businesses. Commeraw lacked the resources to weather the economic conditions of the 1810s. He lost his workshop and emigrated to Africa as part of the Back to Africa movement. This paper will discuss their lives and their pots, as seen in preserved vessels and excavated sherds.

Kirk, Matthew (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

Dr. Thomas Elkins: Activism and Archaeology

Through the construction and maintenance of the Stephen and Harriet Myers Campus of the Underground Railroad Education Center over the past several decades, I have helped shepherd various archeological endeavors on the property. This past year, with the

planned construction of a new interpretive center, I began the difficult task of synthesizing and analyzing the copious amounts of material culture collected over the years of fieldwork. This proposed construction will impact part of the former Elkins property and require archaeological mitigation. My discussion will focus on Dr. Thomas Elkins' life, the archeological expressions identified on his lot (circa 1840-1865), the modern memorialization efforts currently undertaken by the Underground Railroad Education Center, and the animating force of activism behind it all.

Lesniak, Matthew (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

Guy Johnson, Short and Pury and Living in a Great House on the Mohawk River

When constructing the Barge Canal, New York State acquired a handsome stone house in Amsterdam, New York known as Guy Park Manor. Parts of the house date to 1766, when Guy Johnson and his wife Mary set up a large farm and estate on the Mohawk River. The Johnsons and their Loyalist retainers left the house in 1775, fleeing the Mohawk River Valley which was roiling with separatist sentiment. They left the house and farm in the care of an enslaved couple of African descent. The Johnsons never returned, and the slaves were said to have been carried off by patriots. For the next half century, Guy Park Manor was an important inn and tavern along a major turnpike. It also was near a riffle in the Mohawk River that the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company planned to avoid with a canal and lock system. New York State is currently renovating Guy Park Manor, sponsoring archeological investigations over the past decade. The work revealed artifacts and architectural features showing that Guy Park Manor, while occasionally abandoned, had other periods when it was elegant, hospitable, and sophisticated.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. (New York State Museum / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter), **John Fagan** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), **Cam Walker** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), **Susan Winchell-Sweeney** (New York State Museum), **Alexandra DeCarlo** (New York State Museum), **Michael Beardsley** (New York State Archaeological Association), **Mark Clymer** (New York State Archaeological Association), **Richard S. Laub** (Buffalo Museum of Science), **Roger Moeller** (New York State Archaeological Association), **Craig Nelson** (Institute for American Indian Studies), **Zachary Singer** (Maryland Historic Trust), **Kevin P. Smith** (Smithsonian Institution), and **Noel Strobino** (New York State Archaeological Association)

Results of Protein Residue Analysis on Ice Age Stone Tools in the New York Region

Due to acidic soils, Ice Age Indigenous sites in northeastern North America rarely yield preserved remains of vertebrate prey that these First Peoples may have hunted. Taxonomic identification of animal proteins preserved on flaked stone tools provides one option for addressing this lack of data. Crossover immuno-electrophoresis (CIEP)

constitutes a standardized technique for identifying ancient animal proteins that may be present on stone tools by testing for antigen-antibody reactions against modern animal anti-sera. In this paper, we present results of an extensive CIEP testing program conducted on formal flaked stone tools from eight fluted point sites in New York and western Connecticut. These results shed new and surprising light on the prey species and lifeways of the New York region's Ice Age Americans between 12,800 and 11,600 calendar years before present.

Lucas, Michael (New York State Museum / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

Creating Homeplace: The Multivocality of Buttons from Enslavement to Freedom

Archaeologists commonly recover buttons of all shapes and sizes. Sewing is a simple functional category available. If this were the only category of meaning available, then the interpretive task would be simple. Yet we know the resulting explanations are both reductionist and often entirely incorrect. Buttons offer a variety of meanings that extend beyond clothing itself. Three collections illustrate this depth on African American heritage sites in New York. Enslaved people at the Bogart House in Albany washed and mended clothing but also collected buttons for personal use. Buttons recovered from the Betsey Prince and Powel Family Sites on Long Island and Colonie suggest economic explanations. Women were the primary driving force in using these buttons for maintaining and elevating the status of the household.

Maybee, Brooke (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Frederick M. Houghton Chapter)

Negotiating Industrial Change: The John Post Farmstead

The John Post Farmstead is a well-documented example of industrial development in the Catskill region. A review of highway maps, railroad valuation maps, and archeological data reveal the farmstead's transition from a viable farm in the nineteenth century to its abandonment in the early twentieth century. This study frames the Post family not as passive subjects of regional change but as active participants who navigated the legal and environmental pressures of industrial encroachment on their land. The family's strategic relocation from the limestone-rich upland ridge to the fertile alluvial flats reflects a multigenerational response to the disruptive infrastructure of the burgeoning railroad, highway, and cement industries. Their experience reflects larger patterns of industrial development throughout the Northeast and illustrates how large-scale infrastructure fostered economic growth and diversity while displacing traditional ways of life for established agricultural families.

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)

'Necessity is the Mother of Invention': Archaeobotanics from African American Deposits in New York State

Botanical remains are common in archaeological deposits. Most archaeobotanical studies emphasize their importance as household food remains, while rarely are species classified as weeds considered potentially significant. Before emancipation of African Americans in New York State, enslaved people were often housed in cellars in upstate. Excluded from the dominant market economy and lacking money, some of their necessities were likely met through an understanding of plants, passed from one generation to the next. The cellars, and other spaces occupied by African Americans, take on greater importance archaeologically when they yield intact deposits containing plant remains. For example, the excavation by Hartgen Archeological Associates of the John Bogart House in Albany, where enslaved people lived, recovered botanical remains in the cellar. This paper examines these remains and considers non-food species as culturally significant. It reflects more broadly on avenues of research using archaeobotanical remains to document why African Americans exploited plants.

Sheades, Eiryn (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. / Van Epps – Hartley Chapter)

"A Very Irish City": Initial Findings at an Albany, New York Boardinghouse

Howard Street, stretching two city blocks southeast of the New York State Capitol Building in Albany, New York, represents an enclave of Irish immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century. Described as "a very Irish city," Albany was one of the main settling points for Irish immigrants migrating to the New World following the Great Famine. Hartgen Archeological Associates excavated the site of 40 Howard Street during a Phase 3 mitigation and revealed at least one boardinghouse and multiple related privies. Abandoned soon after fieldwork due to budgetary changes, the 30-year-old collection is revisited to evaluate how the Irish immigrants of Albany negotiated their identities, namely through cuisine. This paper represents initial findings of dissertation research completed in conjunction with the University at Albany SUNY, the New York State Museum, and Hartgen Archeological Associates.

Shnaider, Phillip (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.), **Derrick (Dirk) J. Marcucci** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc. / at-large member), and **Susan Gade** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.)

Preliminary Interpretations of Activities at Two Submerged Precontact Sites in the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area

In 2024, Landmark Archaeology conducted monitoring investigations within the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area. Located eight miles north of Cayuga

Lake, this DEC-managed area received a grant from the New York Canal Corporation's Reimagine the Canals to construct earthen wildlife habitat mounds in the wetland. The project afforded the opportunity to examine newly discovered precontact sites in the marsh below the modern water table. This paper expands on previously presented geomorphological data and begins to address questions related to site use and function within the Montezuma wetland itself. Monitoring of wetland excavations recovered more than 800 artifacts, including 175 stone netweights. Here, we focus on elucidating the types of tasks and processing activities conducted at two sites within the wetland, the Bluff Point Wetland Site and the Seneca River West Wetland Site. While typically thought of as fishing stations, artifactual and faunal evidence from the two sites point to a more complicated and expansive use of the areas for both fishing and non-fishing related activities.

Staley, David P. (at-large member) and **Mickey Dobbin** (New York State Museum)

The Noel Dries Collection: Artifacts from the Goodyear Site, Otsego Lake, New York

Gathered over the lifetime of Mr. Noel Dries (1938-2021), an assemblage of more than 100 chipped stone points and 45 chipped stone knives, drills, and other tools were collected from a single locus of the Goodyear Site in Springfield, New York. The multi-component assemblage, spanning from Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods, complements archaeological investigations at the Goodyear Site and elsewhere in the region. This paper introduces the collection with a focus on the Lamoka and Levanna points which comprise most of the collection's projectile points. Metric data and morphological attributes are used to investigate point type validity and the range of variability within the types. Lithic materials of point types are compared to materials identified in debitage studies at the Goodyear Site revealing shifts in manufacturing preferences and suggesting regional interrelationships, trade, and group mobility.

Tubiolo, Justin A. (Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)

A Tale of Lost Sites

Disappearance of nineteenth-century structures, often without adequate documentation of the loss, effectively deletes communal memories, leaving future generations without knowledge of former environments in their own communities. Landowners facing financial and business decisions often choose demolition, and town boards seem paralyzed from taking timely physical action to preserve special structures. Unoccupied historical buildings are often allowed to deteriorate and then simply slated for elimination. It is ironic that erasure of tangible American heritage continues unabated in an era when historical restoration has generally become well appreciated, and especially during the National 250th Celebration. A few examples are presented from Monroe County, New York, where the archaeologist started background studies for anticipated fieldwork, but was later denied access: structures demolished and/or land graded and

developed. Examples include an extant log cabin, early farmhouses, a barn, and an Archaic hunting camp.

Wellman, Judith (Historical New York Research Associates) and **Douglas J. Perrelli** (University at Buffalo SUNY)

Black Agency in the UGRR: History and Archaeology at the Cataract House in Niagara Falls

From 1825 until 1945, the Cataract House stood as an “immense pile of stone and mortar” near the rapids of the Niagara River just above the Falls. To visitors from southern as well as northern states, the Cataract House offered superb accommodations, entertainment, and excellent food, cooked and served by an entirely Black wait staff. This presentation combines extensive archival evidence with results of ongoing archaeological investigations to reveal that, in addition to their professional service, these waiters worked as secret agents on the Underground Railroad, rowing refugees from slavery across the Niagara River to Canada. Who were these men and women, and how did they manage to operate so successfully for more than twenty-five years?

Williamson, MyKayla (Department of Anthropology, Stanford University / Finger Lakes Chapter)

A People Not Yet Created: An Archaeological Perspective on Black Churches' First Generations in post-Emancipation in Ithaca, New York

Since the mid-nineteenth century, free Black communities were often anchored by a church that served not only as a religious home, but also as a meeting place, assembly space, and center of communal life. The St. James African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Ithaca, New York, and its sister church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, exemplify institutions established during the era of enslavement, with leadership cultivated by many self-emancipated people who also labored to free others still in bondage. Drawing on archival sources and the material record emerging from community-engaged excavations at St. James A.M.E. Zion Church, this paper examines the lived experiences of those involved in these churches and the surrounding Black community from the turn of the twentieth century through the World War era.

Zarzynski, Joseph W. (French & Indian War Society at Lake George / Auringer Seelye Chapter)

Lake George's Naval Sloop Earl of Loudoun: An Analysis of Hull Structure in the Fort William Henry Museum

In 1903, a sunken British warship, built in 1756 at Lake George, was recovered from the shallows. The lower hull of the sloop was pulled ashore by a D&H locomotive. The vessel was burned and sank during the March 1757 French raid on Fort William Henry. Surprisingly, raising the French & Indian War sloop was approved by the state legislature. Since it predated 1776, the birth of our nation, it was cut up for souvenirs by a Warren County entrepreneur. This paper examines a recent study of the sloop's wooden hull fragments and iron fasteners. Further, the presenter explores the archaic phenomenon of repurposing historic wood in the era before heritage conservation became part of the American psyche.

Zlotucha Kozub, Andrea (EDR / William M. Beauchamp Chapter) and **Daniel Seib** (EDR)

Archaeology of the I-81 Viaduct Project

Since 2013, Environmental Design & Research (EDR) has been involved with Section 106 cultural resource consultation for the Interstate 81 Viaduct Project in Syracuse. Construction excavations began in 2023, and EDR archaeologists have been conducting monitoring alongside monitors from the Onondaga Nation. Numerous cultural resources have been identified and documented by the monitors, including segments of the Erie Canal, map-documented structures, historic infrastructure, and more. In 2024, EDR conducted a machine-aided archaeological survey on a former city residential lot. After discovering a dozen privies and other associated features, EDR identified and excavated the Block 234 Site. Research and analysis for the site is ongoing. This presentation will include a summary of the archaeological results and analyses completed to date.

Posters

Grills, Brian R. (HDR, Inc. / at-large member), **Erica Wolencheck** (HDR, Inc.), **Jeffery C. Bendremer** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Community), and **Rhea Fuller** (HDR, Inc.)

Best Left in the Ground: A Collaborative Approach to “No Collections Archaeology”

Shaped by colonial experience and the loss of cultural heritage, Indigenous peoples generally view archaeological practice as problematic. In response, Academia and the regulatory framework of the cultural resource management industry have shifted towards more collaborative approaches to improve methodology and practice. Promoting this collaboration, HDR partnered with the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the 99th Readiness Division of the United States Army Reserve, to conduct a Phase II Site Examination of the Little Bay Site, located at the Fort Totten Army Reserve Center in Queens, New York. At the request of tribal partners, HDR designed and implemented a “no collection methodology” for this archaeological investigation. Dynamic planning and in-field problem solving allowed the research team to document and virtually curate the archaeological data on-site, before returning ancestral belongings to their original proveniences. This project is a framework for respectfully returning Indigenous agency and authority to the management of their heritage.

Johnson, Augustin (Bard College and New York State Museum / Auringer Seelye Chapter)

A Story of Stink: The 602 Broadway Site and Water Infrastructure in the Nineteenth Century

Albany has had a variety of water and wastewater infrastructure over its over-three-hundred-year history. This includes creeks used for dumping human and tannery waste in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a system of wooden water pipes, sewers that dumped their contents into the Hudson River and the Albany Basin, and privies galore. Today, the city uses two tertiary treatment facilities in North and South Albany. Archaeology offers a unique opportunity to connect us materially to these sometimes-smelly histories. This poster highlights a general history of waste and water infrastructure in downtown Albany through the lenses of the nineteenth-century 602 Broadway archaeological site and our sense of smell. The collection, which is contemporaneous with Albany’s Erie Canal-driven population boom, was recently catalogued by me for the New York State Museum and developed into my senior project at Bard College this past winter. The poster describes this site, the artifact assemblage, and its relationship to this water infrastructure in historic downtown Albany.

Logan, Maggie (Binghamton University SUNY / William M. Beauchamp Chapter)

Women's Mettle: What Metal Analysis Can (and Can't) Teach Us About Women's Labor in Industrial Binghamton

This poster highlights the challenges and possibilities of using metal as a primary material culture when researching the lives of a household of Irish immigrant women in industrial Binghamton, New York circa 1860-1920. The goal of this research is to assess how metal artifacts can be used to better explore their labor both in and out of the home, specifically focusing on how changing life circumstances such as pregnancy and aging might result in adaptive strategies in daily life.

Lyons, Jacob, Jacob Bouffard, Heather Clark, Mickey Dobbin, Amy Lynch, Daniel Mazeau, Daria Merwin (at-large member), and **Kaitlyn Watson** (all New York State Museum)

Cultural Resource Survey Program: Historic Period Finds from the 2025 Field Season

The Cultural Resource Survey Program (CRSP) of the New York State Museum performs archaeological and architectural studies across the state prior to capital construction projects. While most of this work consists of reconnaissance surveys, several archaeological sites are explored with site examination and data recovery investigations. This poster provides an overview of six recent CRSP projects where historic period sites were identified and investigated.

Moyer, David (Knickerbocker Mansion Archaeology Project / Chenango and Upper Susquehanna Chapters), **Daniel Bradt** (Community Archaeology Program, SUNY Schenectady County Community College), and **Louise Basa** (Community Archaeology Program, SUNY Schenectady County Community College)

Engendered Spaces and Front Yard Deposits at Knickerbocker Mansion: A Colonial Dutch Farmstead in Rensselaer County, New York

In 2022 and 2023, the Knickerbocker Mansion Archaeology Project (KMAP) conducted archaeological excavations in the front yard of Knickerbocker Mansion, a late-eighteenth-century brick structure situated along the Hoosic River in the Town of Schaghticoke, New York. While the excavations were aimed at examining the remains of an earlier house located adjacent to the current mansion, the project also recovered a wealth of data from the latter occupants of the existing house dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. High quantities of sewing-related artifacts and teawares suggest that women were unusually active in the front yard of house, a space that has traditionally been associated with commerce and men's activities.

Ossa, Alanna (Finger Lakes Chapter), **Jylene Figueroa**, **Emil Sander**, **Mackenzie Schmitt**, **Joshua Winoski**, and **Cloey Wratten** (all Department of Anthropology, Oswego SUNY)

Historic Preservation Field School Best Practice: Building a Flexible Field School Database for Multi-Year Reporting and Research

The Archaeology Field School at Oswego SUNY for the past two seasons (and beyond) was conceived as a historic preservation field school, in which students would learn the complete process of survey, data recovery (excavation), analysis, reporting, and curation. During the six-week school, a key part of the practice established for the nineteenth-century-era occupations that we have excavated has been the creation of a flexible, relational database structure that can be deployed for each iteration of the school. We show how a reliable, report-based database structure can be used to create more efficient field school reporting and provide real-life professional training for careers in cultural resource management and research-based archaeology in New York and beyond. We demonstrate that a similar structure can be used to repurpose and clean up legacy data from prior projects to help students do research and report on decades-old data.

Pippin, Douglas J. (EDR / Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter)

Archaeological Investigations at Johnson Hall State Historic Site, 2019: Phase I Survey Undertaken in Advance of Drainage Improvements

In 2019, on behalf of the C&S Companies and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the areas of potential ground disturbance associated with a proposed drainage system for the roof restoration at Johnson Hall State Historic Site, located in the Town of Johnstown in Fulton County, New York. The purpose of the Phase I survey is to determine whether any intact archaeological deposits are located within the areas of ground-disturbing activity for the project. Ultimately, the Phase I survey located information about the later, nineteenth-century occupation of Johnson Hall and the modifications made to the exterior of the home.

Pugliese, Claire (Community Archaeology Program, SUNY Schenectady County Community College / Auringer Seelye Chapter)

Industrial Archaeology Sites in New York State and Beyond

“Introduction to Industrial Archaeology” was first introduced online in the Fall of 2025 through the Community Archaeology Program at SUNY Schenectady County Community College. In keeping with the Society for Industrial Archaeology definition, this branch of archaeology focuses on the study of the remaining physical evidence of our

industrial and technological past and the appreciation and preservation of those remains. Since this topic is not widely offered, the course attracted professional and avocational archaeologists from New York to California. This poster illustrates student presentations, which focus on their chosen historic sites, representing a variety of conditions. These include abandoned ruins, sites under renovation or preservation, a National Register of Historic Places site, an active “living museum,” and those repurposed for modern use in their community. Industries explored were bottling, cement, lumber, a water pump house, a silver mine and a paper mill with a spotlight on Window Factory Lofts as an example of a repurposed industrial site.

Weed, Carol (New York Archaeological Council / Lewis A. Brennan, Lower Hudson Chapter), **Ann Morton** (New York Archaeological Council / Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter), **Dan Mazeau** (New York Archaeological Council and New York State Museum), **Brian R. Grills** (HDR, Inc. / at-large member), **Beth Selig** (New York Archaeological Council), **Douglas J. Perrelli** (New York Archaeological Council and University at Buffalo SUNY), and **Kate Whalen** (New York Archaeological Council)

Cultural Resource Management Training Program: Workshop for Curriculum Development

We are developing a cultural resource management (CRM) training program focused on people who are seeking work in CRM, but open to others who are interested in being better informed about how archaeology works in practice in New York State. The New York Archaeological Council’s Education Committee will be convening a workshop to refine the curriculum with input from professionals working in the region. The poster will provide details about the CRM training program and the workshop. The workshop will be open to archaeologists, preservationists and professionals working in related fields. The workshop is currently scheduled for June 6, 2026.

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Haudenosaunee Arts & Sale

in Marriott's Arcadia Room, through the lounge

Haudenosaunee Artisans:

Wilma Cook Zumpano, beading

Veronica Reitter, cornhusk art

Julie John, sewing & beadwork

Syd John, antler carving

Tonia Loran-Galban, basketry

Dan Hill, silverwork

Karenlynne Hill, beading



Cornhusk Dolls, by Veronica Reitter

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More information to come in the following months, stay tuned!

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NOTES