New York Archaeological Council

NYAC Newsletter 2022

News from the President, Carol Weed

Cordial Greetings to the NYAC Board and Membership. The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) held our Spring 2022 Board and General Membership meetings as joint in-person and virtual assemblies on Saturday, April 30th. The in-person attendees were Ryan Austin, Doug Perrelli, Sissie Pipes, and me. The following members and guests were able to attend via the Zoom link: Eileen Augustine, Jesse Bergevin (guest), Mike Cinquino, Joe Diamond, Dolores Elliott, Joan Geismar, Paul and Lois Huey, Vivian James, Sarah Kautz, Joel Klein, Ellie McDowell, Dan Mazeau, Allison McGovern, Daria Merwin, Laurie Miroff, Ann Morton, Kate Primeau, Christina Rieth, Beth Selig, Joe Stahlman (guest), David Staley, Martha Sempowski, Nina Versaggi, Kate Whalen, Kevin Wiley, and David Witt.

The Board meeting ran from ca. 10:30-noon with an in-room lunch kindly provided by the Perrelli family. The general membership meeting kicked off about 1:00 and it continued until about 4pm. Despite the inherent limitations of Zoom meetings, the conversations in both sessions were informative and helped to advance our understanding of several issues (see below).

We admitted no new members this meeting. We, however, did confirm with Vivian James that she is willing to serve as Adam Luscier's replacement on the Board and, at the end of the general membership meeting, Doug Perrelli said he would fill the remainder of my Board term. A shout of thanks to both Vivian and Doug is warranted as the Board is now at full strength for our NYAC 50th Anniversary Year.

Yes, it's NYAC's Anniversary Year and we are excited to be moving forward with various initiatives and events that honor the spirit of our organization. These will occur at our Fall 2022 meeting (NYAC only), our joint Spring 2023 meeting with NYSAA, and at various other times during the year. Many of the initiatives will continue into future years as well.

The Fall meeting will be held at the New York State Museum October 1st, 2022. The Spring 2023 meeting will be hosted by NYSAA's Orange County Chapter. It will be at the venue we have been trying to use since 2020, the Crowne Plaza Suffern-Mahwah, Suffern, NY on April 21-23, 2023

Finally, some bookkeeping notes round out this introduction. As usual, please pay your 2022 membership dues if you have not done so already. And, for all Board members, please complete your 'Conflict of Interest' policy forms and submit them to our new NYAC Secretary, Dan Mazeau.

So, I am wrapping up my first President's Message. Don't hesitate to reach out to me to offer suggestions and topics for discussion and to correct my errors. Doug said the job has a learning curve and he was right!

Inside this issue

Election and Officer Reports

NYAC Election Chair Laurie Miroff reported the NYAC 2022 election results. Laurie was ably aided by David Staley who served as the election auditor. In total, 34 ballots were returned from members in good standing. Three Board seats were up for election: President, Secretary, and Board. As noted above, I was confirmed as President and Dan Mazeau as Secretary. David Witt retained his seat on the Board. I want to thank Laurie and David for their solid work. I am happy to report that Laurie has agreed to be the Elections Chair for the 2023 cycle as well.

I also would to take this opportunity to thank Doug Perrelli and Daria Merwin for the extraordinary efforts they put forth during their terms and, in particular, for keeping things moving forward over the last two years. Their efforts are deeply appreciated.

Vice-President Joe Diamond reported on his outreach efforts to recruit participants in NYAC from the academic community. Joe's report resulted in a discussion of the state of the revised application form. The Board agreed that the draft version of the revised application form would be accepted. It will be used going forward and it will be available to download from the NYAC website.

Ann Morton presented the Treasurer's Report and noted that dues are received both by check and via PayPal. Ann reiterated that if we are using PayPal we need to mark "a Friend" to limit administrative costs. She also confirmed that donations can be made to the 50th Anniversary Fund as well as to the Funk Foundation. Ann also noted that our CD's are yielding virtually nothing and that we should investigate other savings options

Daria Merwin presented her Secretary Report which detailed the actions taken at the 2021 Fall Meeting and the 2022 Board-only Winter Meeting. The various actions are reported below. She also noted that NYAC received two advocacy inquiries from non-members. Following review by the Board, these inquiries were forwarded on to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) for that agency's response to the individual queries.

Committee and Working Group Spring 2022 Reports

Awards Committee Chair Nina Versaggi announced two Awardees. Joan Geismar was awarded the Founders Award and Charles F. Hayes received the Lifetime Achievement Award. As Doug noted in last year's President's Message, the Lifetime Achievement Award recognizes individuals who have made a significant contribution to the field of archaeology, cultural resource management, or community outreach through instruction, research and scholarship, and/or leadership and service, over a minimum of 25 years. See Nina's write-up in this newsletter.

Nomenclature Committee Chair Beth Selig (Nomenclature ad hoc) presented a summary statement on the results of the committee's work over the last year. She, along with the committee team members (Allison McGovern, Linda Stone, Carol Weed, Dave Witt, and Kate Whalen), and Joe Stahlman developed draft Guidelines, Word Lists, and a Source List which will be posted on the NYAC website under a separate tab. The guidelines and lists have been developed in consultation with New York State Indigenous Nations and Tribes. These are "living" documents and they will be refreshed as new information is provided to Beth Selig.

The Repository Ad Hoc Committee Chair Allison McGovern discussed visits made to the Southold Indian Museum and Nassau County's Glen Cove Museum which hold collections in repository. During the discussion Sissie Pipes noted that review of possible repositories was conducted as well. In 2020, Pat Heaton led the development of an Archaeology Week Poster that provided information on repositories and societies that, at that time, housed collections and that might accept such. It would be very helpful if we could refresh the summary list prepared by Pat's team so if anyone is interested in working on this project, please contact me.

Topical Discussions

As we know, NYAC is composed of professionals with strong and informed voices. Both the Board and General Member sessions involved discussions of topics that NYAC members believe should be brought to the attention of the membership. Some of the topics are also outgrowths of on-going initiatives like those being pursued by various extant committees. Short summaries of the topical discussions follow and these include information subsequently provided for those involved.

Allison McGovern raised issues related to Indigenous Communities and Context Statements. The topic of poorly crafted agency consultation and context statements also had been raised during Nomenclature committee meetings when Indigenous Nation representatives called out the harm inflicted on their communities. Allison sought input from Nina Versaggi and Linda Stone about what sources should be considered when crafting context statements in particular. During the course of the discussion, Sarah Kautz, Sissie Pipes, and Joe Stahlman also weighed in on the importance of listening to community voices and reporting their input as part of context development. Workshops are being developed to provide guidance on crafting both consultation letters and context statements.

Daria Merwin presented a prospectus for a scholarship that would be awarded annually to an Under Represented Minority (URM) high-school student. Funding for the scholarship would come from both NYAC and other sponsors. Several folks commented on the idea of such a scholarship. Commentators spoke about whether monies could be used for field schools or agency internships, whether high school students would receive value if they took archaeology courses as college students, and whether restricting the scholarship to underrepresented minority students was appropriate. At the requests of both Doug Perrelli and me, Daria is expanding her initial draft prospectus and it will be discussed further at the Fall meeting. Subsequently, others have offered to contribute to the URM scholarship fund.

Sarah Kautz raised two topics: 1) the SHPO position entitled State Archaeologist for Government Policy and 2) OPRHP funding levels for 2022 and 2023. Regarding topic 1, Sarah asked if anybody had a definition of the position. Daria Merwin noted that the position of State Archaeologist, now held by Christina Rieth, is legally defined in state regulations. Doug Perrelli reached out to both Nancy Herter and Daniel Mackay, SHPO Deputy Commissioner, on 5/20/22 for a definition of the duties of the position. He will report the answer at the Fall Meeting. As for topic 2, at my request, Sarah provided the source of the funding level of $500 million dollars for OPRHP/SHPO. The link to the information source, NYS Division of Budget, follows:

https://www.budget.ny.gov/pubs/archive/fy23/ex/agencies/appropdata/ParksRecreationandHistoricPreservationOfficeof.html

David Witt noted that the Unmarked Burial Bill discussed at various times over the last two years may still be 'stuck' in committee. Sarah Kautz believes the bill may have finally been read and that it is moving. David Witt has been asked to report on the bill's status at the Fall meeting.

We still have no updated information on the status of the FHWA Programmatic Agreement.

Vivian James and David Moyer are having weekend fieldwork sessions at Knickerbocker Mansion and they have provided additional information about the opportunity on the NYSAA and NYAC websites. Vivian's announcement came in support of class and workshop opportunities that are being developed as part of the Anniversary Year celebration.

Anniversary Year Professional Opportunities: As we are all aware, archaeology departments have been slashed nationwide and with their demise there has been an overall reduction in the number of field schools and laboratory classes. As Doug noted last year, the NYAC Board and Membership have repeatedly expressed interest in professional development, continuing education, and other training opportunities. To these ends, the Board approved two themes for our Anniversary Year that address some of the development issues. The themes are Growing NYAC and Feeding Professional Needs. The former includes presentations to high school and college level students about careers in archaeology/anthropology/ethnology (Joe Stahlman), student assistantships/scholarships (Daria Merwin, Joe Stahlman, and Ed Curtin), networking and mentoring (Kate Whalen, Kristy Primeau, Carol Weed). Feeding Professional Needs is currently working on Classes and Workshop opportunities including Developing Respectful Contexts and Consultation Requests, Context Development/Topic and Area Specific (Ryan Austin), Oral History Basics, No Collection In-field Documentation of Cultural Material, and others. Additional information of these and others will be rolled out over this coming summer and fully presented at the October Fall Meeting.

NYAC Committees

NYAC is updating its Committee and Working Group lists. If you are interested in becoming a committee chair or member please contact Beth Selig (bethane@optimum.net) and me (csw13108@gmail.com). The list of committees and working groups that follows is a "living document" and its duplicate on the website will be periodically updated. Please remember that NYAC needs your **active** participation so please consider volunteering to chair or serve as a committee member.

The current list of committees and working groups is NOT in alphabetical order. Rather, the units are loosely grouped purposes: Outreach, Education, Standards and Guidelines, and Indigenous Nation Engagement.

Outreach Committees

Advocacy Committee: Ongoing support efforts for preserving archaeological sites, collections and historic preservation initiatives within New York State. The member(s) serve as liaison with the American Archaeology Council of Councils.
Not active. If you are an SAA Member and attending next year's SAA Annual Meeting in Portland, OR please let us know if you are willing to attend the American Archaeology Council of Councils.

Archaeology Season: This annual event includes posters and video competitions that promote archaeology in New York State. The participants in this committee change annually. The archaeology poster will alternate with the video or electronic productions at the discretion of the NYAC Board. The 2020 Committee Chair was Patrick Heaton (pheaton@edrdpc.com) and his group produced a beautiful poster and a great supporting EXCEL-based worksheet. I have asked Pat for a comment on the status of this product and am awaiting his response.

Awards Committee (includes Founders Award): The Awards Committee reviews submissions for the Student Awards (Paper & Poster Competition), as well as reviews nominations for the Founder's Award and Lifetime Achievement Award.
Committee Chair: Nina Versaggi (nversagg@binghamton.edu). The other committee members are Lois Huey, Sissie Pipes, Christina Rieth, Ed Curtin, and Paul Huey.

Communications Committee: Works to communicate pertinent NYAC information to the membership and subscriber list via the NYAC website and email list. In addition, the members of this committee are working to enhance NYAC's presence within social media platforms.
Committee Chair: Joe Diamond (beckjoe@hvc.rr.com)
Members of the committee: Patrick Heaton (pheaton@edrdpc.com) and Daria Merwin (Daria.Merwin@nysed.gov).

Newsletter Committee: The annual newsletter includes submissions and dissemination of information pertaining to new events in New York State archaeology.
Committee Chair: Laurie Miroff (lmiroff@binghamton.edu).
Members of the committee:

(NEW) Website Committee: Committee Chair Sissie Pipes

(2022-2023 Specific) Spring 2023 Joint NYAC/NYSAA Meeting Working Group is currently comprised of Ann Morton, Doug Perrelli, and Sissie Pipes. We are seeking at least two other members to help with various NYAC-specific meeting events and to liaison with the NYSAA Orange County Chapter Spring Meeting team.

Education Committees

Professional Development and Continuing Education: Promotes continuing archaeology training and education at all levels through educational workshops, seminars, and in-field practicums. Educational workshops and topics are proposed on an annual basis.
Committee Co-Chairs: Dave Staley and (david.staley@nysed.gov) and Beth Selig.
Members of the committee:

***Funk Foundation & Student Grants*:** The Funk Foundation grants support archaeological research conducted in New York State or on archaeological collections from New York State.
Committee Chair: Ed Curtin (ecurtin12003@yahoo.com).

Standards and Guidelines Committees

Standards Committee: This committee reviews the standards and best practices for archaeological investigation within New York State. The tasks are subdivided to include members devoted to Urban Standards and Geomorphology.
Chair: vacant
Urban Archaeology Subcommittee Chair: Linda Stone (lindastone@juno.com).

Geomorphology Subcommittee Chair: vacant.

(Forming) Collections/Culling/Repository Committee: Working with Standards and Guidelines, provide guidance for collections management including culling, identification of curation facilities that will accept CRM-generated material culture collections from private and public lands, and deaccessioning strategies for collection currently held in repositories in the state. Vivian James is developing a committee prospectus. Allison McGovern and Carol Weed support rolling the Ad Hoc Repository group into a combined Collections/Culling/Repository Committee.

***Working Group (Ad Hoc), Indigenous Nomenclature Guidance*:** The goal of this working group is to create a guidance document for culturally appropriate language use in CRM Reports and other NY archaeology publications. The working group is currently conducting research into guidance afforded on this topic by SHPOs, THPOs, and other agencies. The research will form the basis for the development of a list of commonly used archaeological words (for example, prehistoric) that have been identified as culturally insensitive and their recommended substitutions. Eventually the subcommittee hopes to present its conclusions and recommendations in a seminar.
Subcommittee Chair: Beth Selig.
Members of the Subcommittee: Allison McGovern, Linda Stone, Kate Whalen, Carol Weed, Dave Witt.

Indigenous Nations Engagement Committees

Native American Engagement Committee: The Engagement Committee works with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to improve working relationships between Tribal Members and Practicing Archaeologists. This committee also works to bring awareness to outdated practices regarding Native American sacred sites and cultural material assemblages. Committee Chair: Doug Perrelli (dperrelli@buffalo.edu).
Members of the committee: Pat Heaton (pheaton@edrdpc.com), Nina Versaggi, David Witt.

Human Remains & Unmarked Burial Sites: The purpose of this committee is to ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, for all Native American human remains and burials. In addition, the committee provides guidance with regard to disposition of non-Native American human remains and burials. This committee is currently reviewing and engaging with the New York State Legislature and THPOs to establish laws that protect unmarked burial sites.
Committee Co-Chairs: Lisa Anderson (Lisa.Anderson@nysed.gov) and David Witt (David.witt@buffalo.edu).

Submitted by: Carol Weed

News from Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

The Hubbell-Smith Site, Ballston, Saratoga County

Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. has completed the Phase 3 data recovery report for the Hubbell-Smith site, an historic period archaeological site located in the Town of Ballston, Saratoga County, New York. This report was authored by Ed Curtin and Kirsten Dymond. The data recovery project was conducted in mitigation of impact to part of the archaeological site. A portion of the site is being preserved as part of an avoidance plan. The preserved section likely contains the site of the 1813-1831 Hubbell house, which burned in 1831. The focus of the data recovery was in the west and north yard areas of the second Hubbell house, a stone structure built in 1831 and demolished in 2011. Earlier surveys were made along the road adjoining the property by the New York State Museum and Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

The Hubbell-Smith Site was first occupied by the family of Edmond and Mary Hubbell, who came from Massachusetts in 1813. After 1852 it was occupied by a series of other families, the Smiths (notably the Carmi Smith family), the Corps, Daveys, and Hoags. The documentary research and archaeological analysis have been most focused on the Hubbells. The Hubbells settled the site and constructed and operated a woolen mill across the road from their home. After the 1831 fire, the Hubbells built a house of cut stone blocks a short distance away from the burned house. They lived at the site until 1852, at which time they must have faced a severe economic problem, because the Saratoga County Sherriff ended up selling their house and property. The time around 1850 seems like a period of real change for the Hubbells, perhaps in the way they produced woolen goods and related to shifts in the woolen market. While they lost their capital by 1852, in 1850, for the first time, the census data show a large number of non-family members that may have been associated with this site, perhaps as woolen mill workers. They typically were foreign-borne, from Ireland, and many were children, including children or child-siblings apparently related to no one else. They were listed in the census in the household of Edmond Hubbell's son, who apparently was located either next door or across the road in terms of the census order of household recording.

The archaeological fieldwork included the excavation of a group of shovel test pits and 11 1x1 meter excavation units, plus the removal of topsoil to search for archaeological features. One archaeological feature, a dry well (Feature 1), was found during the 1x1 meter excavations, and five other features were identified with the backhoe stripping. Some features were modern and others probably date to no earlier than the turn of the 20th century. Feature 2, a French drain, emptied into the dry well. Feature 3 was a deposit of cobblestones that represented either a floor or the rubble of a structure. Feature 3 is interpreted as related to a building that adjoined the French drain, and perhaps was served by the drain. The stratigraphic position of these features indicates that they certainly post-date 1831. The presence of wire nails in different levels of the dry-well suggests that this feature probably post-dates 1890, and so this time frame must be assumed for the French drain as well. It is assumed that Features 1 and 2 are associated with the Corp or Davey households.

The archaeological analysis began with grouping separate proveniences into Analytical Units (AU) representing coherent time periods (to the extent possible); or individual archaeological features (or stratigraphic positions in Feature 1). Of particular note, the 1813-1831 Hubbell household was represented by AUs 2 and 3 in the lower and upper levels, respectively, of the original topsoil, and also by AUs 4 and 5, which represent arbitrary levels dividing upper and lower redeposited soil that capped the original topsoil. The most obvious source of the redeposited soil is the cellar hole of the adjoining 1831 house. The cellar hole excavation created a spoil that, although moved, also encapsulated the archaeological assemblage of a portion of the original 1813-1831 Hubbell component. It has been inferred based upon analysis that this soil was from a midden west of the 1813 house (i.e., possibly in the backyard of the 1813 house, based on road orientations). Stratigraphic levels from later occupations developed after the 1813-1831 occupation soil was redeposited.

The analysis of the 1813-1831 stratigraphic contexts shows that the Hubbells invested heavily in transfer-print decoration when making ceramic purchases. They thus favored buying expensive dishes. They adopted Canova-pattern whiteware before the 1831 fire (when this pattern was new on the market). The Canova ceramics are abundant enough to suggest that the Hubbells were buying sets of dishes rather than individual (typically mismatched) items. This suggests that they were participating in an emerging middle class pattern of conspicuous consumption and entertaining. Based on analysis by Marie-Lorraine Pipes, zooarchaeologist, the Hubbells' meals featured beef most often, and while stews were typical, some meals included roasts and steaks. They seem to have enjoyed clams and oysters at least occasionally. There is a striking dearth of sheep bones considering that it is at last a mildly worthy hypothesis that wool-mill owners would keep sheep. However, the absence of sheep is also indicated by the 1850 census record, which lists only cows, pigs, and a horse. There is much about these findings to indicate that the Hubbells from 1813-1831, and probably for a time afterward, were well-to-do and used their money for material things, including expensive dishes, good foods, and entertaining.

The features that appear to have been built after the Hubbells departed provide insight into later investments into the property by a succeeding family, probably the Corps or Daveys, who may have constructed a significant outbuilding and a seemingly related drainage system immediately adjacent to it. The drainage system was composed of a French drain and dry well. Wire nails found at two levels in the dry well indicate that this happened after 1890. The cavity of the dry well was later used for waste disposal, leading to the archaeological discovery of animal bones from the post-Hubbell era. These bones are dominated by cattle in term of numbers. While there also was some chicken, and suggestions of some other variety, the apparent importance of beef in this deposit is probably an indication of another household favoring more expensive meats, this time by a successor of the Hubbells. Finally, referring to the data set from the Curtin Archaeological Consulting Phase 2 survey, the data recovery report discusses the site more holistically, with a sense of what important information has been preserved in the avoided area, and what this area could contribute to archaeological investigation in the future.

Hubbell-Smith Site Canova Pattern Transfer-Printed Whiteware.

The Hemphill Site, Malta, Saratoga County

The report of the data recovery project at the Hemphill Site, Town of Malta, Saratoga County is not complete yet, but an update is timely now, with several points to make briefly. The report is being written currently and covers some territory that is somewhat unfamiliar in Northeastern archaeology. These four points are parts of the findings that I am comfortable discussing now. At the same time, this limitation also works for the sake of brevity, as the CRM report continues to grow longer.

The first point is that a chronological analysis that mapped varying frequencies of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware across the site indicates that the small area of an earthfast structure is associated with the first quarter of the 19th century. Other artifacts found here suggest that this is the house location of two African Americans, one enslaved and one emancipated, who were recorded in the Robert Hemphill household in the 1820 federal census.

Second, the archaeobotanical analysis by Justine McKnight reports the recovery of small amounts of food remains from contexts associated with the earthfast structure, including a dark-stained, compacted floor, a hearth inside the structure, and pits outside the structure. These foods include corn, hickory nut, huckleberry, and cherry (the last represented by just one cherry pit). The analysis also found that most of the burned wood from hearth and pit features is pine. This could indicate a combination of fuel wood and building materials. As an aside, the number of burned ceramics in this part of the site suggests that the earthfast structure may have burned.

Third, the zooarchaeological report by Pipes identified an assemblage of bone tools as well as food remains. Most of the faunal remains associated with food are from the domestic animals - cattle, pig, sheep, and chicken. Small numbers of wild food species, including fish and rabbit, were recovered as well. It is not entirely clear that the few rabbit bones recovered represent food. The bone tools include items modified to use as scrapers, wedges, rubbing tools, and pointed tools. Six of these tools came from inside or immediately adjacent to the earthfast structure. The other seven came from a variety of other contexts, but all of these other contexts have associations with mixed assemblages that contain artifacts from ca. 1803-1830, as well as mid-19th century artifacts, and thus are plausibly associated with the period when African Americans resided at the Hemphill site.

Finally, the analysis of knapped glass is ongoing and proving to be fascinating. Much of the knapped glass was found near the hearth inside of the earthfast house. A combination of observations has been made to understand how this assemblage was created. These include observations of patination; flake removal sequences and striking platform locations; refits; retouch; and inferred intentionality in terms of flake removals for mass reduction and shaping as well as tool-blank generation. In addition to 13 tools and pieces of debitage found in one 1x1 meter unit near the hearth, another tool (a retouched bottle neck) was found about one meter away, and yet another several meters away in what is believed to be the southwest corner of the room (and relatively distant from the hearth). The analysis of degrees of patination on different surfaces indicates that these particular pieces were retrieved as large fragments (not unbroken bottles), probably from somewhere else that was occupied earlier in the

Hemphill Site: the ventral side of a well-formed knapped glass flake from the hearthside activity area.

history of Malta's Dunning Street community, founded about 1772. Large pieces, including a long neck fragment, a large base fragment, and several body sherds, were fractured and flaked further after they were transported to the hearth-side. In addition to these, there are other pieces of knapped glass or possibly knapped glass that require study. Some, although not all, are from inside the earthfast house. However, one additional item that has been carefully examined is a well-made scraper from inside the earthfast structure. It was made from a different bottle, of a lighter shade of olive green glass. Excavation within the earthfast structure found a low density of knapped glass in most parts of the floor area (ca. one or two per square meter), plus the tight cluster of 13 pieces near the hearth. This hearth subassemblage has strong evidence of glass knapping per se, but also a high percentage of tools, including tools on refit pieces that were obviously formed by retouching both pieces after a flake was detached from the larger base or body sherd. The precision with which the flaking was executed indicates the work of a skilled knapper. The focus of tool-use as well as tool-manufacture by the hearthside begs the question of what work was performed with these tools near the hearth. Since such tools may have been used on hard material such as bone or wood, it is worth offering the hypothesis that bone tools were also manufactured in this activity area, or that wood handles or other wood items that have since decayed were shaped here (as discussed by Wilkie [1996] for a Louisiana site).

Hemphill Site: This knapped glass tool made on a bottleneck illustrates patination differences between the heavily patinated exterior and interior surfaces, the lightly patinated surfaces that were exposed by breaking the bottle, and the unpatinated knapped edge.

I would add only this. A more complete report on the Hemphill site to the NYAC Newsletter will be available next year, and the cultural resource data recovery report should be completed in the near-future. If you are not very familiar with glass knapping in early America by Africans or African Americans, there is a literature on this. The most seminal article is by Wilkie (1996). Among others, researchers of the archaeology of the Great Dismal Swamp also have written about glass tools and debitage (Peixotto 2013; Sayers 2008). Beyond these studies, a wide variety of regions and historic contexts is represented.

Presentations and Public Outreach

In collaboration with Saratoga County Historian Lauren Roberts, Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc. helped with a part of the Saratoga County Historical Society's current exhibit, "Black Experiences in Saratoga County, 1750-1950." The exhibit is at the Brookside Museum, 6 Charlton Street, in Ballston Spa, New York. This part of the exhibit highlights information from Curtin Archaeological's study of a tenement building at 121 Henry Street in Saratoga Springs, New York. This building was home to African American residents during the early 20th century. Lauren Roberts focused on this site in her Master's degree research. The exhibit will be open through the spring and summer, 2022.

On November 6, 2021, Ed Curtin and Kerry Nelson presented a program called "Between a Rock and a Hard Place" to the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA). This presentation discussed the relationship between lithic workshops at Cat 21 Site 1 (located near Thruway Exit 21, Catskill, New York) and the REF Quarry site (on a tall ridge across the highway). This subject is discussed in some detail in the 2021 NYAC Newsletter. Briefly, the Van Epps-Hartley chapter presentation included discussions of lithic workshops where Kalkberg chert and quartz obtained at the REF quarry were reduced and produced as chert tools or quartz crystals, as well as the opportunistic use of Onondaga chert obtained from glacial erratics in the local vicinity.

On April 15, 2022, Ed Curtin and Kerry Nelson presented to the Adirondack Chapter of the NYSAA a program on the discovery and investigation of historic period charcoal making sites in the Town of Wilton, Saratoga County. The charcoal making sites are low, fairly circular, flat-topped mounds, often surrounded by a shallow ditch. They are sometimes called "charcoal mounds," but have more often been known by the somewhat confusing name "charcoal pits." They were used to produce charcoal at both the local farmstead and forest-depleting industrial scales for, in the first case, wagon-transported sale in local markets; or in the second, iron foundries or other smelting operations. The great deforestation for charcoal occurred across the continent at the hands of teams of professional cutters and colliers who fueled iron and other metal product manufacturing in the decades before coal was used for this. There is literature on this also (e.g., Rolando 1991). Fortunately for public presentations, this literature comes with the oft-repeated, astounding apocryphal tale of the sleepy farmer who let his wagon get burned up.

Lauren Roberts and Ed Curtin with the 121 Henry Street display at the opening of the "Black Experiences in Saratoga County, 1750-1950" exhibit, Brookside Museum in Ballston Spa, February 2022.

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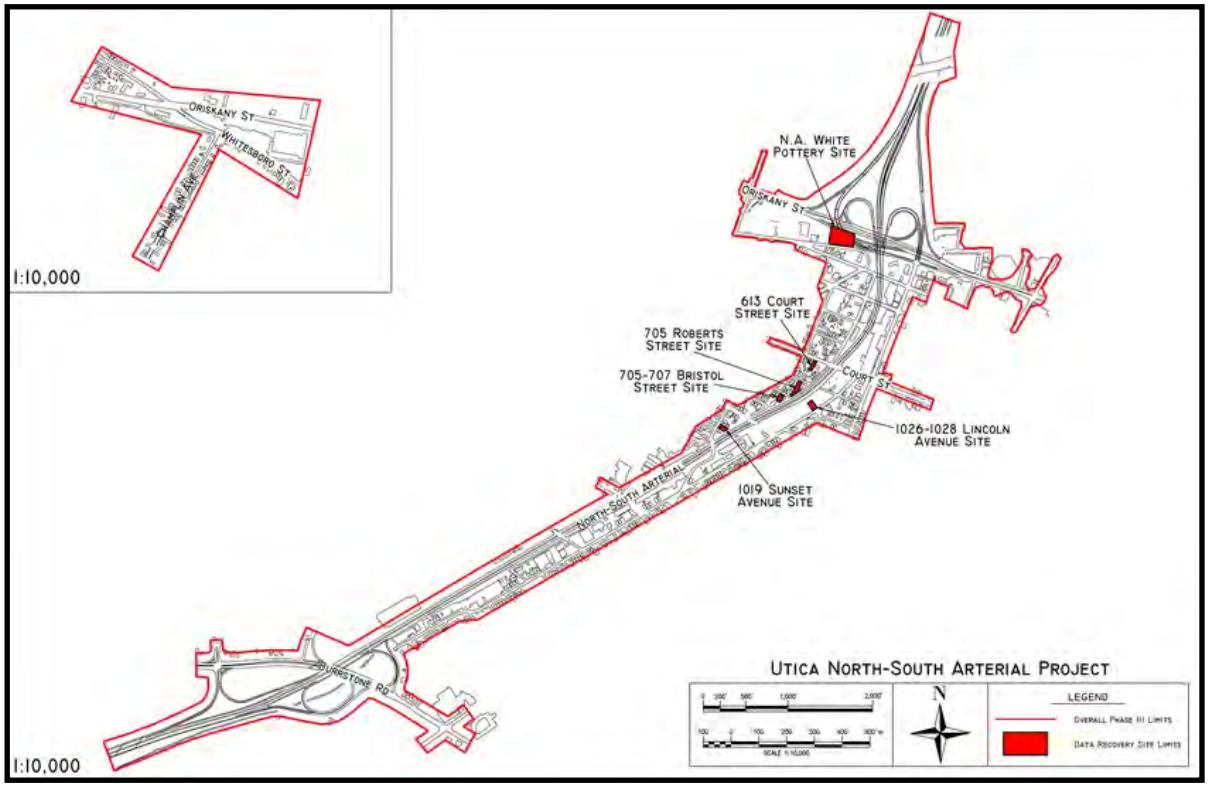
Submitted by: Ed Curtin

News from the New York State Museum, Cultural Resource Survey Program

Utica, N.Y. North-South Arterial Project (NYSDOT)

Final reports have been completed relative to New York State Department of Transportation's (NYSDOT) North-South Arterial Project in Utica, New York. Six data recoveries were conducted on four residential sites including 705-707 Bristol Street Archaeological Site (Moragne et al. 2021), 613 Court Street Archaeological Site (Cardinal 2022), 1019 Sunset Avenue Site (Dubuque et al. 2021), and 705 Roberts Street Archaeological Site (Mazeau 2021), a combination residential site and Chenango Canal lock and sluice structure at the 1026-1028 Lincoln Avenue Historic Archaeological Site (Staley 2021), and a historic industry at the N.A. White and Sons Pottery Site (Dale 2021). Archaeological monitoring within the APE documented numerous Chenango Canal structures, industrial structures, domestic foundations and features, and historic utilities (Ross et al. 2021). These reports are available through the NY State Historic Preservation Office's online Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS).



Utica, N.Y. North-South Arterial Project (NYSDOT), continued

Cardinal, J. Scott
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Mazeau, Daniel E.
2021 *Archaeological Data Recovery Report, PIN 2134.41.321, NY Routes 5,8, & 12, North-South Arterial Reconstruction, 705 Roberts Street Archaeological Site (06540.001676; NYSM #12174), City of Utica, Oneida County, New York,* Cultural Resource Survey Program. New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

Moragne, Steve, Barry R. Dale, Robert Dean, Daniel E. Mazeau, and Christopher Sobik
2021 *Archaeological Data Recovery Report, PIN 2134.41.321, NY Routes 5, 8, & 12, North-South Arterial Reconstruction, 705-707 Bristol Street Archaeological Site (06540.001682), City of Utica, Oneida County, New York,* Cultural Resource Survey Program. New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

Ross, Joel, Amy Lynch, and Jared Williams
2021 *Archaeological Monitoring Report, PIN 2134.41.321, NY Routes 5,8, & 12, North-South Arterial Reconstruction including portions of Burrstone Road and Champlin Avenue, 2012 Soil Boring, City of Utica, Oneida County, New York,* Cultural Resource Survey Program. New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

Staley, David P.
2021 *Archaeological Data Recovery Report, PIN 2134.41.321, NY Routes 5, 8, & 12, North-South Arterial Reconstruction, 1026-1028 Lincoln Avenue Historic Archaeological Site (06540.001693), City of Utica (MCD 06540), Oneida County, New York,* Cultural Resource Survey Program. New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

Utica, N.Y. North-South Arterial Project (NYSDOT)

1026-1028 Lincoln Avenue

One of six data recovery efforts relative to the New York State Department of Transportation's North-South Arterial Project in Utica, New York, the data recovery efforts at 1026-1028 Lincoln Avenue documented and collected data from 16 features whose dates span from the late 20th century back to 1835. The excavated portion of the site included the backyards of two residences that were built in the 1870s and demolished in the 1990s. These backyards bordered Utica's transportation corridor and the site includes evidence of the Chenango Canal (1835-1878). The artifact collections provided insights into undocumented aspects of canal construction, use, and abandonment as well as details regarding the lives of people who lived along this transportation route.

Chenango Canal Lock #3 was located just west of the backyard and our excavations found sections of canal wall, a spillway, and a plank-lined sluice. Historic and archaeological research found the structures to represent both original construction and many modifications needed to keep the canal functioning in the harsh upstate New York climate. Many of the structures of the New York State canal system are thoroughly documented by standardized engineering plans, drawings, detailed specifications, and other bureaucratic and contractual records. In contrast, there is a paucity of information regarding the construction, modifications, and repairs of the spillways and bypass sluices of the Chenango Canal lift locks and the existing documentary detail is limited. An examination of original project mapping and other documents suggests records for these sluices are not lost but that detailed specifications never existed. In the void of rigid contractual specifications, engineers and builders were freed to create and innovate particular responses to hydrologic and geographic settings and material availability. The archaeological documentation and the artifacts recovered by CRSP represent a rare record of anonymous junior field engineers, craftsmen, builders, and laborers who built the Chenango Canal.

Features and facilities related to the residences included three wood vaulted privies and early wastewater drains. The builders ingeniously positioned their privies to use the water flow of the canal and the sluice to drain their privy vaults. Organic deposits in the privies provide information about the health and diet of the residents. In 1887, the privy vaults were filled with trash and rubbish and demolished when the canal prism was being filled. The precisely dated deposits of bottles, ceramics, and other objects provide a detailed example of the products available to the residents and the consumer choices they made as they adapted to a modernizing world.

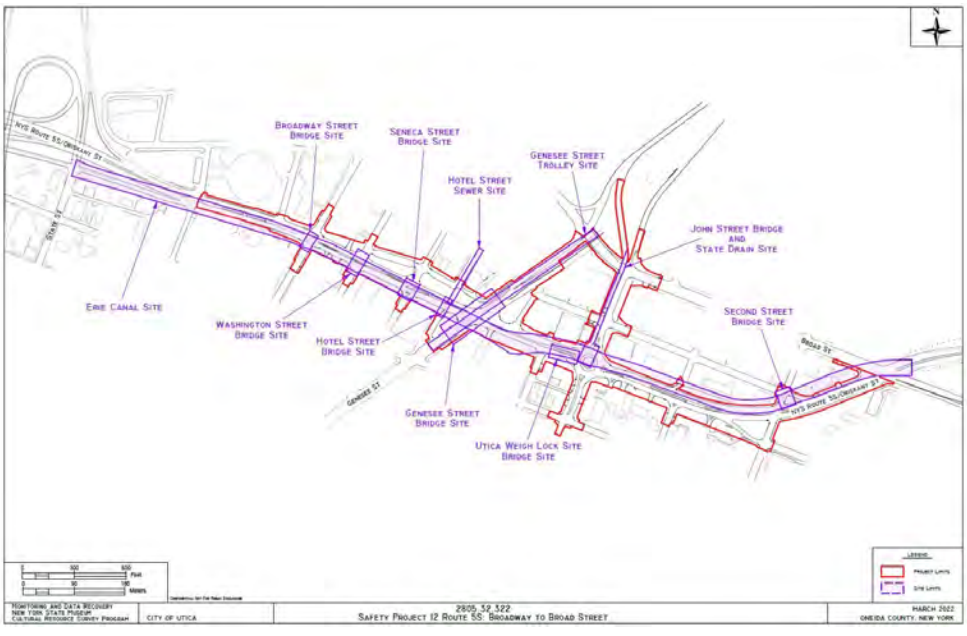
Submitted by: Daria Merwin

Archaeological Monitoring of NYS Route 5S in Utica, New York

From April 2018 through October 2020, archaeological monitoring of highway and utility construction along New York State Route 5S in Utica, New York recovered data and documented 11 sites related to nineteenth-century transportation and utilities. The monitoring and data recovery were conducted on behalf of the New York State Department of Transportation. The 22 acre (9 hectare) project area extended along NY Route 5S from Cornelia to Broad Streets, and included portions of Genesee and John Streets with associated off ramps. Most of the project area was exposed by construction activities and monitored.

Of the 11 historic sites, nine are directly related to the Erie Canal and two are tangentially linked to the canal. The Erie Canal site includes the 80 segments of northern and southern canal wall witnessed in the project area as well as the intervening alignments as extrapolated from historic mapping. The wall segments displayed a wide range of materials, material forms, and craftmanship. This variability seemed to correlate with proximity to bridges and the relative importance of the bridge crossing. The stonework near Genesee Street and John Street was of larger, well-cut, and precisely fit blocks. The masonry work on north walls east and west of Seneca Street used highly variable-sized fieldstone. The observed variability is also likely correlated with economic conditions, contractual factors, and material availability among other factors. Late period repairs incorporated poured concrete as bases, facings, and for wall replacements. The Utica Weigh Lock site was also observed and documented as a site. The Utica Weigh Lock site figured prominently in the Utica canal story as it represents a second-generation weigh lock facility that incorporated a Squire Whipple designed scale mechanism. The weigh lock was drained through the State Drain, built for this purpose. After tolls were abolished in 1883, the building was partially demolished and masonry blocks were reused for the Oriskany Battlefield monument. The remaining building was repurposed as a powerhouse for the Genesee Street lift bridge and as offices for the local canal administration. Although the canal walls and the weigh lock have been impacted by nearly 100 years of road and utility construction, it is likely large portions of the sites remain below the reach of those impacts. The physical remains represent the original construction, modifications, maintenance, and abandonment of an iconic transportation route.

The Hotel Street Sewer site is spatially linked to the canal but functioned primarily as a city trunk sewer. The stone arch conduit was used rarely to intentionally drain sections of the canal during emergencies. The sewer, during accidental failures and breaches, unintentionally caused the canal to drain and canal wall masonry to fail. The Hotel Street Sewer site, with its well-constructed stone arch on a base of timbers, reflects one part of another urban system, that of the urban sanitation system. This structure was built possibly by 1837 and certainly by 1850. It was replaced in 1893. Utica was typical of early cities in that the development of sanitation systems was pushed by urbanization and population growth. When the early systems were overwhelmed and the problems became recognized as health hazards requir-



ing comprehensive community-wide attention, engineers were confronted by an unplanned system built by private and public sectors using a variety of materials, sizes, and grades.

South canal wall immediately west of the Genesee Street bridge.

The Genesee Street Trolley site traversed down the center of that thoroughfare and crossed the Genesee Street Bridge over the Erie Canal. The trolley site is representative of a historically significant mode of transportation. Alignments of railroad ties, railroad hardware, and the corduroy subbase at the site and continuing outside the project area along Genesee Street mark the route of that system. Trolley transportation, initially horse drawn and later electric powered, were part of the urban fabric and supported commerce, growth, and influenced land development.

Top of lift cylinder in southeastern lift abutment of Genesee Street Bridge site.

Elements of seven bridges, Second Street, John Street, Genesee Street, Hotel Street, Seneca Street, Washington Street, and Broadway Street, that once crossed the canal in the project area were each documented as sites described in the final report. One of these bridges, the John Street bridge, also included the State Drain. The State Drain is a stone arch trunk sewer which was physically integrated into the bridge structure and functioned to drain the nearby weigh lock and as an emergency canal outlet. The Second Street bridge was a stationary bridge, and the Broadway Street bridge was a stationary footbridge. The Seneca Street bridge revealed elements of an early stationary bridge and later movable bridge components. The remaining bridge sites were movable bridges.

Structural column and flanged brackets in northwestern counterweight chamber at Genesee Street Bridge site.

Utica's bridges, comprised of the remaining abutments, counterweight chambers, structural members, and mechanical parts, represent a wide variety of types and styles. This variability speaks to the dynamic evolution of bridge designs occurring in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This evolution occurred during a period of growth in science and engineering in general. The construction of the Erie Canal was a training ground for many engineers. It was a period of the rise of engineering schools and the professionalization of science and engineering. The nineteenth century was also a period of industrialization and the development of densely occupied cities. The dynamism of bridge design and construction was supported by the growth of the engineering profession, stimulated by industrialization and commerce, and heavily conditioned by urbanization and population density.

Submitted by: David P. Staley

Sugar Creek Site, Canisteo, Steuben County

In the fall of 2021, staff from the Cultural Resource Survey Program, New York State Museum conducted a Phase 2 site examination of the Sugar Creek Multicomponent site in the Town of Canisteo, Steuben County. The site is mostly located on an alluvial fan flanking Sugar Creek just west of where it empties into Bennetts Creek. It was discovered during a survey in advance of proposed bridge construction, and includes a precontact component identified by a scatter of chert flakes, a hammerstone, a bifacial tool, and fire-cracked rock. Artifacts relating to a late nineteenth century farmstead were also recovered, but determined to have minimal research potential.

A likely Late Archaic period projectile point base (cf. Lamoka or Bare Island type) found during the site examination of the Sugar Creek site (credit: Mickey Dobbin- NYSM).

The site examination documented 513 additional precontact artifacts, for a total of 592 recovered during the survey and site examination work. These include a broken projectile point that likely dates to the Late Archaic period, a blank or preform tool, and a hammerstone. The bulk of the precontact assemblage consists of lithic debitage, primarily shatter, with some late-stage reduction flakes, with very few secondary and no primary flakes. The Indigenous component of the Sugar Creek site may reflect short-term occupation, possibly as a special purpose resource procurement site (e.g., a hunting camp, as reflected by the broken point and late-stage reduction flakes). Deep testing on the flood plain bench portion of the site documented only modern fill and recent sedimentary deposits with no buried occupational surface levels.

No cultural features were encountered and unfortunately most of the site has witnessed a loss of integrity, thus reducing its research potential. While no further work is planned for the Sugar Creek site, its discovery and documentation do contribute to our knowledge of precontact settlement in the Southern Tier of New York State.

Submitted by: Mickey Dobbin

SAVE THE DATE!

August 31st at 7 pm
Zoom Team Trivia Night

This is the inaugural event for NYAC's Professional Networking initiative. NYAC represents an irreplaceable wealth of knowledge pertaining to the archaeology of NYS, an indispensable pool of professional mentorship for younger practitioners, and a passionate group of individuals looking to make archaeology accessible and equitable in the 21st century. And, it turns out, we are pretty fun, too!

Start digging up your nuggets of niche knowledge! NYAC is hosting our first Team Trivia Night on Wednesday, August 31st at 7 pm via Zoom (link to come!). Competition will be held between teams of up to 4 people. Each team must contain at least 2 people who are NYAC members. Non-members and prospective members welcome! Email Kate Whalen (kwhalen2@buffalo.edu) your team's name and list of participants by August 24th.

Keep an eye out for more events between now and our 2023 Annual meeting, including programs, mentoring opportunities, and professional meet and greets.

Lords/Wells Site

The Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) completed a Phase 3 data recovery of the Lords/Wells site in the Village of Sidney (Kudrle et al. 2021). PAF archaeologists excavated 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units and monitored mechanical soil removal for proposed directional drill launching and receiving areas. The site is situated on the southern floodplain of the Susquehanna River east of the original confluence of the Unadilla and Susquehanna Rivers. The Lords/Wells site represents the continuation of precontact land use along the Susquehanna River bridging the Wells (Prezzano 1983) and Lords (Hesse 1975:17) sites and the Egli site across the river into one large occupation area. During the historic period, a cheese making factory stood on the site.

Several precontact periods of site use were identified: one associated with the A1 and A2 horizons, a second associated with the first buried A horizon (Ab1), and a third associated with the Ab2 and Ab3 horizons. Material culture and radiometric dating attest to people occupying the site several times during the Late Woodland from roughly AD 900 to AD 1300. Diagnostic projectile points consist of 14 Levanna points, 2 triangular points, 1 Jack's Reef point, and 1 unclassified side-notched point. Archaeologists recovered 2,634 grit-tempered pottery sherds from the three intact soils horizons and identified a minimum of 29 vessels. All vessels are traditionally dated to the Late Woodland period, and include the following types: Carpenter Brook Cord-on-Cord (9 vessels), Levanna Cord-on-Cord (7 vessels), Sackett Corded (6 vessels), Owasco Herringbone (1 vessel), and Owasco Corded Horizontal (1 vessel). The four AMS dates suggest at least two periods of occupation for the Ab1 horizon component, with an earlier period around A.D. 1040-1219 and another from A.D. 1250-1300.

The A1/A2 horizon component produced only nine formal chipped stone tools, all associated with either biface production or hunting and butchering tasks, and 60 utilized flakes suggesting miscellaneous processing tasks. Only two dark stains and two pottery vessels were identified.

The Ab1 horizon component produced the highest number of chipped and rough stone tools, with evidence for a greatest diversity of tasks, including biface production, hunting and butchering tasks, fishing, plant-processing, woodworking, and miscellaneous tasks (utilized flakes). Features included hearths, storage pots, pottery concentrations, and post molds. Archaeologists identified 26 vessels. Botanical remains from 11 features associated with the horizon were submitted and documentation indicates that people were collecting/growing nuts (butternut, butternut/hickory, acorn, chestnut, hazelnut, and hickory), goosefoot and hawthorn seeds, a wild/weedy type of *Chenopodium berlandieri* ssp. *Berlandieri,* maize, and beans. Animal bone from feature contexts was primarily deer. The dominant nut and seed types suggest occupation in the fall.

The underlying Ab2/Ab3 horizons produced only 4 chipped stone tools, 1 rough stone tool, and 14 utilized flakes. The material culture suggests some biface production, hunting and butchering, plant-processing, and miscellaneous tasks (utilized flakes). Only one post mold and one vessel were identified.

Data indicate that people engaged in spatially clustered activities during all periods of site use (AD 800-1300). However, there are differences in terms of material present and how people utilized this landform over time. Site use during the periods associated with the Ab1 soil horizon produced the highest overall density, of material culture high tool variety, highest number of pottery vessels, and all of the site features, indicating a more intensive period of occupation than during other periods when site use was shorter-term or more sporadic. While the occupation associated with the Ab1 horizon likely represents the remains of a large camp, the other periods of site use represent medium-sized camps (either residential or logistical).

The communities who lived at the Lords/Wells site were optimally situated to gather a wide variety of resources (e.g., nuts, riverine resources, quality chert sources along the northern headwaters of the Unadilla River), and utilize the highly productive and easy to farm soils at the confluence. The site location likely allowed for a great degree of accessibility throughout the watershed, with potential paths converging on the Susquehanna-Unadilla confluence from various directions, including a southern route through the uplands towards the Upper Delaware River watershed.

During the historic period the site was the location of a factory complex initially constructed for making cheese, but later modified and used for concrete block manufacturing, as a storage facility, and finally as a residence. On June 15, 1901 Monsieur Julien Bessard du Parc from France and Mr. George H. Garstin came to Sidney from England and purchased an 8.5 acre plot from Samuel F. Cumber, a local hotel clerk, for $1500 on the south bank of the Susquehanna River west of downtown Sidney. Plans called for constructing an exact replica of a typical Camembert cheese factory in Normandy, France; two stories high, measuring approximately 26 x 56 feet, and constructed of the finest materials.

The facility advertised production of Camembert Brie and Petit Suisse, cheeses originating in Normandy. Both were specialty items, and their production was seen as a boon to local dairymen who sold milk to the owners. It appears that initial production focused on Camembert, as this was the type that instigated the building of this facility in America.

In July 1902 du Parc and Garstin signed a contract for four new structures to be built, considerably enlarging the facility. On June 4, 1904 the facility is reported to have started its first lot of Swiss (suisse) cheese. Unfortunately for the business, the Camembert produced in Sidney did not live up to the standard of those made in France. This may explain the switch from primarily producing Camembert to focusing more on the Petit Suisse.

The 1903 Sanborn map is the first to document the facility. This map identifies the facility as Fromagerie De Etoile (Star Cheese Factory). This is the only document to reference the cheese factory by that name. While this map does not note the original 1901 construction, it is easy to identify the portion of the facility that measures 26 x 56 feet and has two stories; it even indicates that this area has sleeping quarters for workers.

The factory was sold to the Phenix Cheese Company of South Edmeston in May 1908. The factory space was increased by 5,000 square feet in 1916 to meet this new demand. In 1918 electric lights were installed in the facility. The factory exported cheeses to Europe, China, Japan, and South America. The Phenix Cheese Company shut down operations at the Sidney facility in 1921, and shortly after sold the building to the Aquatite Company, or the Aquatite Enamel Products Company, as it was also known. Floor tiling was to be the main product manufactured and the facility was to be doubled or tripled in size. Unfortunately, Aquatite went bankrupt in less than two years and shuttered the Sidney facility in late 1922. As evidenced by the 1925 Sanborn map, their plans for the facility were not finished. The facility was purchased by M. D. Bennett and C. W. Burnside. Some of the buildings were used as storage for local dairy farms, and others were used for the Dairymen's League milk station. On May 8th, 1931 a fire swept through the old cheese factory complex. Sanborn maps between 1917 and 1925 show that the factory was modified to separate the larger complex into several smaller ones, which spared the western half of the original complex from also

Southwest portion of the Cheese Factory.

French cheese factory circa 1910. Photo facing northeast.

Reference

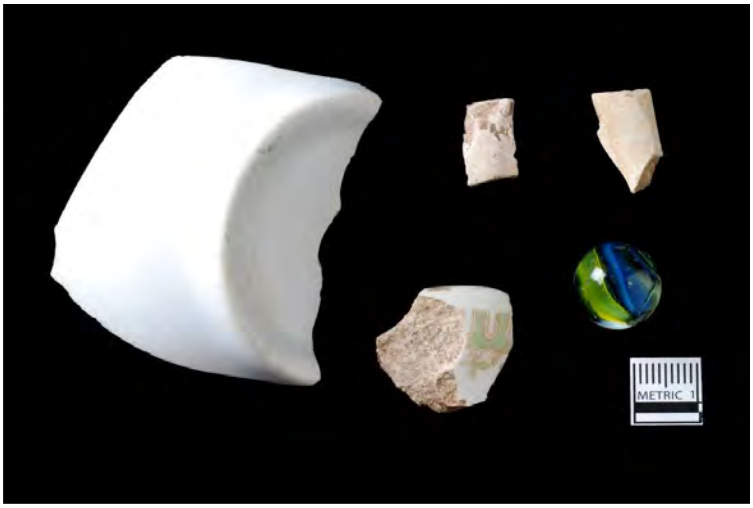
Kudrle, Sam, Daniel Seib, and Laurie Miroff 2021
Cultural Resource Management Report, Phase 3 Data Recovery of the Lords/Wells Site (SUBi-3235), Sidney Water System Improvement Project, Village of Sidney, Town of Sidney, Bainbridge, Guilford, and Unadilla, Delaware County, New York, 16PR03281, FEMA PA-02-NY-1650-PW-4842. Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, New York.

burning to the ground. Following the fire little is documented about the remains of the old cheese factory. Residents of the area state that a Mrs. Grainey lived in the western half of the factory until it was torn down in the early 1970s.

Historic cultural material from intact horizons was most likely generated on site by the various occupants of the factory. Site examination and data recovery unit excavations produced 792 historic artifacts and 186 fragments of faunal remains from the intact horizons in the sending and receiving areas. The assemblage is composed primarily of architectural and unaffiliated material.

The identification of historic features, primarily foundation wall remains, throughout the receiving area (none were found in the sending area), confirms the location of the old cheese factory within the project area. Floor footers and stone foundation piers were also identified, corresponding to historic map documentation of the facility. Foundations within the receiving area were confirmed as the southwest portion of the cheese factory complex, which included the western half of the original 1901 facility including cooling rooms for the cheese on the first floor and sleeping rooms for the workers on the second floor, the icehouse at the western end of the facility (later with an extension after 1910), the storage room below the icehouse (transitioning to the cooler in 1910), and the separate box storage room in the far southwest portion of the complex (later the dry milk machinery room).

Submitted by: Laurie Miroff



Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area Archaeology and Geoarchaeology

We report last year's investigations within the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area, a large wetland managed by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and recipient of a grant by the New York Canal Corporation *Reimagine the Canals Initiative* project. The multi-year project affords the opportunity to conduct research related to the archaeology of wetlands, an eco-system that has been recognized as important to precontact people by avocation and professional archaeologists for over 100 years (Funk 1992; Secor 1987). Wetlands provided an abundance of seasonally concentrated and predictably available plant and animal resources. Foraging groups aggregated on terraces for extending periods of time immediately adjacent to the wetlands at locations affording easy canoe access to wetland resources. These sites are typically large, muti-component, that yield high numbers and types of cultural material, and flora and faunal material, and contain features including houses and dark organic-rich buried middens. Not surprisingly, archaeologists have almost exclusively focused their research on these large muti-component precontact and proto-historic aggregation sites situated *along the edges* of the wetlands. In contrast, very little is known about precontact settlements and activities on adjoining landscapes *around and within* the wetlands. Our research at the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area focuses on a better understanding of the dynamics of precontact interactions with wetlands by broadening the research picture and theme to include *"around and within"* landscapes. While our investigations have not yet occurred within submerged, or semi-submerged landscapes within the wetlands, fieldwork on upland landscapes surrounding the wetlands indicate that specialized activities related to food collecting/processing, and woodworking occurred.

Introduction

In the summer and fall of 2021, Landmark Archaeology, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations at three archaeological sites and geoarchaeological investigations within portions of the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area (NMWMA) in Cayuga and Wayne counties, New York. The NMWMA is managed by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the work undertaken for a New York State Canal Corporation's and New York Power Authority's multi-year *Reimagine the Canals Initiative* project grant. The study area included 3,361 acres of the 7,700-acre management area. The Montezuma wetlands have been of interest to avocational and professional archaeologists for over 100 years. Most early interest and professional work have focused on large muti-component precontact and proto-historic sites situated along the edges of the wetlands. Very little is known about the archaeology of adjoining landscapes and what might be found ***within*** the wetlands on submerged or semi-submerged landforms.

The NMWMA is located in New York's Finger Lakes District and is comprised of late Wisconsin glacial landforms and Holocene alluvial deposits in a freshwater riverine wetland (Figure 1). Two major fluvial systems are found within the study area at NMWMA, the Seneca River/Barge Canal and Crusoe Creek. Extensive wetlands are found along both drainage systems (Photo 1). Howland Island, which includes about 3,500-acres, is bounded by the Seneca River to the west, north, and east. Glacial landforms are represented by high terrace and drumlin features above the 380-foot contour line between the river channels.

Photo 1. Drone image showing Seneca River channel, wetlands, and DEC field office, facing south.

Geoarchaeology

Landmark's geoarchaeological investigations at the NMWMA consisted of geomorphological modeling of Landform Sediment Assemblages (LSAs), and its application in developing a model of landscape contexts for archaeological sites within the NMWMA. Two fundamental research questions in the analysis of geoarchaeological contexts in the NMWMA were addressed: a) development of a post-glacial chronology of human presence and geomorphological processes, and b) reconstruction of post-glacial sedimentary records of landform formations in valley settings. The chronology question focuses on when Indigenous Paleoindian hunters and gatherers arrived in the project area and where evidence of their presence is preserved within existing valley landforms. The second question entails defining what sedimentary processes created the NMWMA valley landforms. Geoarchaeological fieldwork consisted of advancing one-inch hand cores and the examination of Phase II test unit profiles on three precontact sites.

Analysis of geomorphologic contexts in the NMWMA recognized five distinct Landform Settlement Assemblages: Upland, Till Bench, Lake Plain Terrace (LPT), Early-Middle Holocene Meanderbelt (EMHOL), and Late Holocene Floodplain (LAHOL). On LiDAR imagery these LSAs correspond with the colors red-brown, red-orange, yellow-orange, greenish-yellow, and blue, respectively (Figure 1). Within the NMWMA, uplands landforms are comprised of drumlins; the majority of which are located on Howland Island. Till benches are lower than drumlins and have just enough elevation to poke through the surface of alluvium left behind by proglacial Lake Iroquois. The Lake Plain Terrace overall is a flat and featureless remnant of Lake Iroquois but contains patches of slightly higher elevations, such as sand dunes and the aforementioned till benches. The EMHOL is a horizontal and vertical accretion sediment package deposited by the meandering actions of the Seneca River and Crusoe Creek. LAHOL is comprised of both relatively

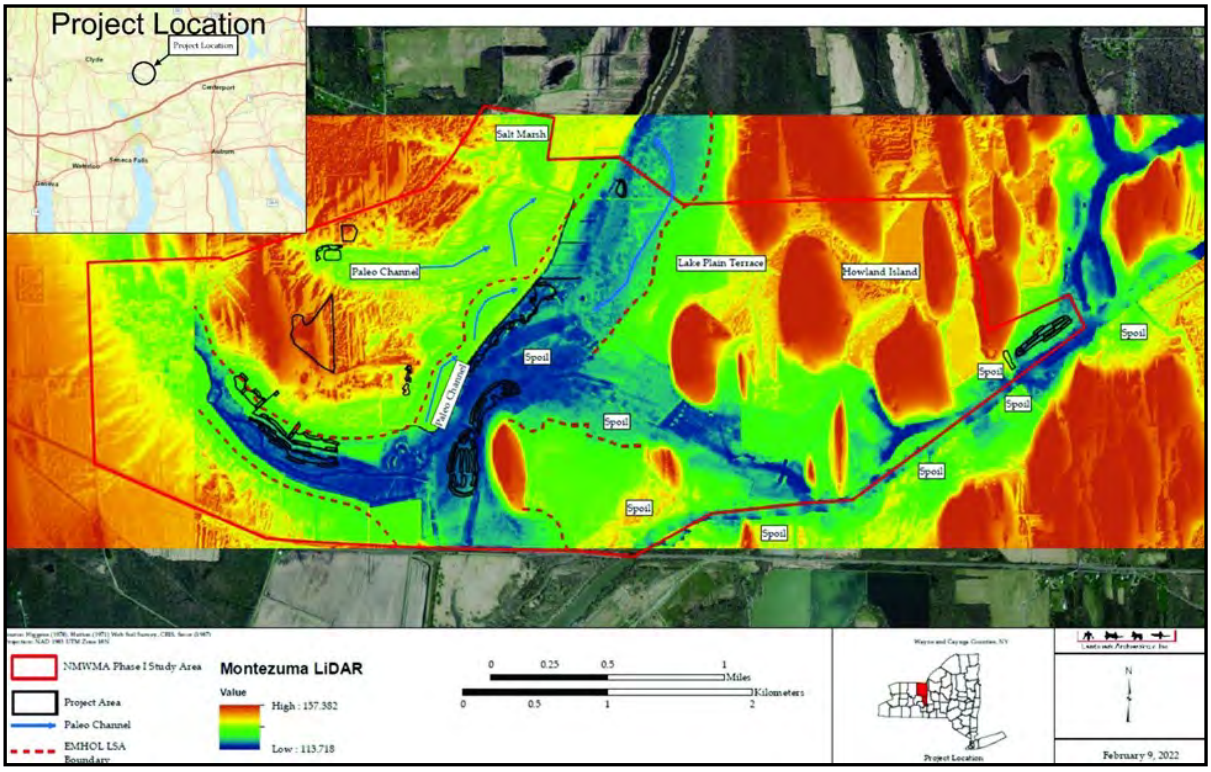


Figure 1. NMWMA LiDAR image.

young muck deposits and channel belts of historic-age streams, and is largely contemporary with the digging of the Erie Canal and the altering of the marsh's water table during the early twentieth century.

Uplands and Till Benches. Uplands and Till Benches, are the easiest contexts to model the effects of soil weathering on archaeological sites, because they are prominent erosional surfaces. Upland landform surfaces near water sources have always been popular locations for human settlement, both precontact and historic, because they are above flood levels. Identification of an archaeological site (Upland Fill Precontact Site) during Phase IB investigations offered the opportunity to examine soil profiles on a glacial till bench. Soil profiles typically consisted of thick plowzones intruding into the upper portion of an E horizon. However, excavations on the shoulders of the southern aspects of the till bench exposed more than 125 centimeters (49 inches) of fine eolian sand. Prevailing winds appear to have carried sand from the west-southwest and draped the sands over the till of the low upland. Fifteen previously recorded sites in the NMWMA occur on uplands or till benches: seven with Archaic components, five Transitional components, and six Woodland components (including historic Haudenosaunee). Preservation of archaeological evidence below the plowzone is unlikely on till benches, except where eolian sediment (fine sand) has covered portions of benches that protrude from the Lake Plain Terrace. Archaeological sites on Upland and Till Bench LSAs have been heavily collected by local people, and this activity has decimated site assemblages.

Lake Plain Terraces. The Lake Plain Terrace LSA is named for local conditions during the period of its formation, which was the relatively brief post-glacial episode when vast amounts of meltwater inundated the ice-free till plain (Kozlowski 2014). In the project area the Lake Plain landform surface can be traced roughly to the 380 foot U.S.G.S. contour line (see Ritchie 1980:xxii). Lake Plain Terrace formation processes and relative dating are important, because this was the period when bands of people during the Paleoindian period began to migrate into central New York following the retreating ice front and draining of the last pro-glacial lake (Lothrop et al. 2014). One newly recognized context is sand dunes on the Lake Plain Terrace surface. Hand cores on a sand dune identified two buried soils, including the probable Lake Plain Terrace surface. Another buried archaeological context was uncovered in test unit excavations where buried soils were recorded at 75 centimeters (30 inches), 117 centimeters (46 inches; probably in eolian sand), and 159 centimeters (63 inches) below surface; perhaps even about 260 centimeters (102 inches) below surface (Photo 2). This evidence demonstrates Lake Iroquois levels fluctuated and had to have been more than 160 centimeters (63 inches) below the present terrace surface, long enough for vegetation to stimulate soil formation and for eolian sand to accumulate. This means the Lake Plain Terrace was formed by changes in lake water levels coupled with episodic accumulations of windborne and alluvial sedimentation over hundreds of years.

Photo 2. Lake plain terrace buried paleosols, upland fill site.

More than half (at least 20) of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the current NMWMA project area (and immediately adjacent) are situated on the Lake Plain Terrace, although boundaries of the Lake Plain LSA on the eastern side of the Seneca River, where there are sites recorded, has not been confirmed by coring stratigraphy. The apparent popularity of this LSA surface for human habitation likely is because it is never flooded, and floodplain resources are readily accessible from the terrace. That this landform contains buried soil surfaces in alluvial sediments, extensive deposits of eolian sand, and buried soils in sand dunes increases the chances that intact (subplowzone) archaeological deposits will be discovered within the Lake Plain Terrace.

Early Middle-Holocene. At the time of fall fieldwork for the current study, floodwaters prevented Landmark from tracing the younger, riverside boundary of this meanderbelt by advancing hand cores across the Seneca valley floor. However, we are certain this LSA exists, because it is part of every medium to large size valley in the Eastern United States, and because relic oxbow channels of the Seneca River likely dating to the latter half of the Holocene period are visible on the LiDAR map (Figure 1). In most river valleys the EMHOL meanderbelt consists of vertical and horizontal accretion sediments in scroll patterns and point bars created by lateral movements (i.e., meandering) of river channels. Within the NMWMA, EMHOL soils formed on poorly to very poorly drained landforms and are not characteristic of what should be a well-drained terrace landform. Muck soils are probably a relatively recent development in the project area, as a result of the landform's drainage characteristics having been altered by historically elevated water levels.

During the fall of 2021, six one-inch hand cores were advanced in spite of high-water conditions on what presently is construed to be the EMHOL LSA. None of these cores penetrated deeper than 150 centimeters (59 inches; usually less) before sediments were too soggy to retrieve, and none of the cores reached the bottom of EMHOL deposits. The purpose of this coring was to locate a sandy landform containing buried soil horizons, indicative of a Holocene age meanderbelt, that apparently is hidden beneath layers of muck and marl on the modern valley floor. According to present estimates of LSA distributions, there are 12 precontact sites recorded within the green LiDAR zone presumed to be the EMHOL LSA. Eleven of these sites are mapped on muck soils, which tells nothing about their actual context on the EMHOL terrace. Additional recorded sites could be identified as existing on the EMHOL LSA after the alluvial stratigraphy on the southwestern side of Howland Island has been cored and analyzed.

Late Holocene. The dark blue LAHOL LSA on the LiDAR map is designated "floodplain" rather than "meanderbelt," because Crusoe Creek and the Seneca River have shown little lateral movement (i.e., absence of scroll channel patterns) during recent centuries. Most of the sedimentary deposition in this LSA has been by vertical accretion. Today, all of the floodplain and most of the valley floor (EMHOL too) are either seasonally wet or permanently inundated, and wet conditions have been the norm for a century or more. Adding to the complexity of a high-water table, much of the valley floor has been bermed for crop production, and berms trap sediment. The other characteristic that makes the LAHOL different from earlier LSAs is that it is a vertical accretion deposit that has buried large portions of the EMHOL, particularly during the Historic period.

Much of the geomorphological overview of the LAHOL in the previous paragraph is speculative, because there are no detailed deep-core descriptions from the floodplain and the hand cores described in this report were drawn from saturated sediments and did not go deep enough. To confirm how deep the LAHOL deposits really are, Landmark has recommended monitoring of future construction projects (trenching) in the floodplain and hand cores obtained during a period of low water levels in the management area.

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations.
In addition to geoarchaeological modeling, Phase IB shovel testing was conducted at three locations in the NMWMA at locations slated for improvements. Shovel testing at these three locations documented the presence of two previously unrecorded sites (Upland Fill Precontact Site and Oatfield Precontact Site) and verified the presence of one previously recorded archaeological site (Hunter's Home Site). Phase II NRHP site evaluations were subsequently conducted at the Upland Fill Precontact Site and the Oatfield Precontact Site and Phase IB excavations determined that the Hunter's Home Site is eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Upland Fill and Oatfield Sites were determined not NRHP eligible; however, these two sites indicate that specialized activities such as woodworking, and food collecting and processing occurred on landscapes not directly along the wetlands' shoreline terraces.

Hunters Home Site. The Hunter's Home Site, the type site for the Hunter's Home Phase (Ritchie 1980), sits on a low terrace overlooking Montezuma Marsh. The site area is on a glacio-lacustrine ridge modified by extensive farming activities. In addition to farming, disturbances within and around the site include historic and modern use of the area including an excavated pond and maintenance activities of the DEC field office. The site and surrounding area contain Archaic through Contact period deposits. Archaeological investigations of the site have been conducted by amateur and professional archaeologists for close to a century (cf. Ritchie 1980; Secor 1987; Williams-Shuker 2005). The Hunter's Home Site location is part of a much larger precontact site complex that occupies the terrace. The Rogers Farm Site is located north of Morgan Road across the street from the Hunter's Home Site and the Morgan Farm Site is located to the west of the Hunter's Home Site on an adjacent farm.

Landmark's investigation at Hunter's Home included 39 shovel tests, of which 30 contained precontact cultural material; archaeologists documented 296 pieces of material culture. Seven shovel tests excavated in the marsh at the southern end of the project area encountered muck over marl and these tests did not contain cultural material. However, based on geomorphological modeling of this area (see above), archaeological deposits may exist below the marl, and given this possibility, the Hunter's Home Site is considered to extend across and beyond the edge of the lake plain terrace into the marsh. A possible midden feature was also encountered. The feature consisted of a dense archaeological deposit in black (10YR 2/1) fine sand. It was encountered within lower A-horizon soils at a depth of 33 centimeters (13 inches) below the surface and was 22 centimeters (9 inches) thick. Material culture (n=19) from this deposit included a flake tool, three flakes, six pottery fragments, and nine (769.8 gm) pieces of fire-cracked rock (FCR). Also found in this test was a projectile point tip in the plowzone above the midden, and an Onondaga chert core in the B horizon below the midden.

In total, Phase IB shovel testing yielded almost 300 pieces of cultural material, including: one Susquehanna Broad projectile point (Photo 3), three point fragments, seven biface/biface fragments, 13 flake tools, 196 debitage, three cores, two cobble tools, 25 pottery sherds (Photo 4), and 46 (2633.4 gm) FCR. Twenty-eight pieces were from unplowed A soils, 16 were from B-horizon soils, six were in fill dirt, and the remainder were in the plowzone. By all accounts, the Hunter's Home Site is a village site used extensively throughout the Transitional and all Woodland cultural periods and has previously returned evidence of use during the earlier Late Archaic cultural period. The site reportedly also contains protohistoric and Contact period cultural material. Phase IB shovel testing at Hunter's Home generated a large and diverse assemblage of cultural material and found evidence of cultural features, all characteristics of village settlement.

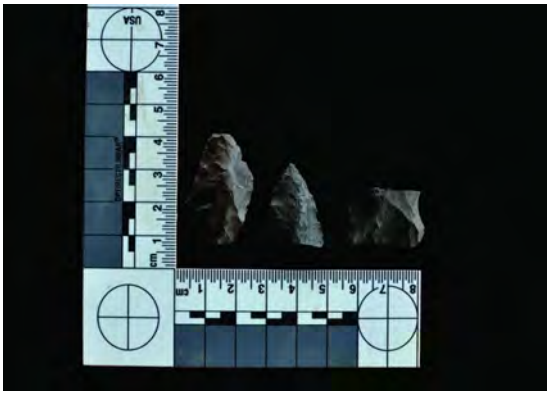


Photo 3. Bifaces, Hunter's Home excavations.

Photo 4. Selected pottery, Hunter's Home excavations.

Oat Field Site. The Oat Field site consisted of two loci spread across a fine sand lake plain near the margins of the marsh. No culturally diagnostic material was identified, and overall material culture densities were low (39 at Locus 1, 24 at Locus 2). FCR was the most common type, and represented 82% of the material. Other cultural material included small amounts of debitage, two flake tools, and three cobble tools, all from Locus 1. Tools in the assemblage suggest procurement and/or processing tasks occurred at the site, while the general lack of debitage suggests tool production/maintenance was completed sporadically when needed. The presence of FCR also implies thermal features were present at the site.

Upland Fill Site. The Upland Fill site is located on a low lying upland and till bench. Lower lying sections of this site are part of the Lake lain Terrace LSA. The site encompasses approximately 12.19 acres (4.93 ha) spread across three loci (Photo 5). Locus 1 was located at the western margin of the site area, at the northern toe slope of a low glacial bench. Locus 1 falls within the LPT LSA. Locus 2 of the Upland Fill Precontact Site was located at the summit and southern shoulder of a prominent north-south aligned till bench. As discussed previously, the glacial till of the bench had been blanketed in a layer of eolian sand that on the bench's southwestern shoulder extended as far as 127 centimeters (50 inches) below surface (Locus 1; TU 1). Locus 3 of the site was on the northern toe slope of the till bench, near the boundary of the Till Bench and LPT LSAs.

Sites in the Upland Fill Area are interpreted as a series of short-term occupations related to resource procurement and processing activities that span the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Material culture frequencies vary between the loci, but all three areas have relatively low numbers, with Locus 3 containing a particularly low density (n=7). Tools including chipped stone, expedient flake tools, and cobble tools are present at all three loci, though not in similar types or quantities. Flake tool types suggest that different tasks may have been undertaken at Locus 1 (two graver tools, three wedge tools, three cutting tools, one wedge/cutting tool) than at Locus 2, which included five cutting tools and one chisel-like tool. The presence of cores and late-stage reduction flakes at Loci 1 and 2 indicates tool production and maintenance was also undertaken at the site. FCR across the site's surface indicates that most thermal features that were once present in near surface contexts have been plowed. A large flaked rhyolite adze was from the surface of Locus 1 (Photo 6). At Locus 3, in addition to five FCR (515.0 gm), only two lithics, both retouched flake tools, were noted.

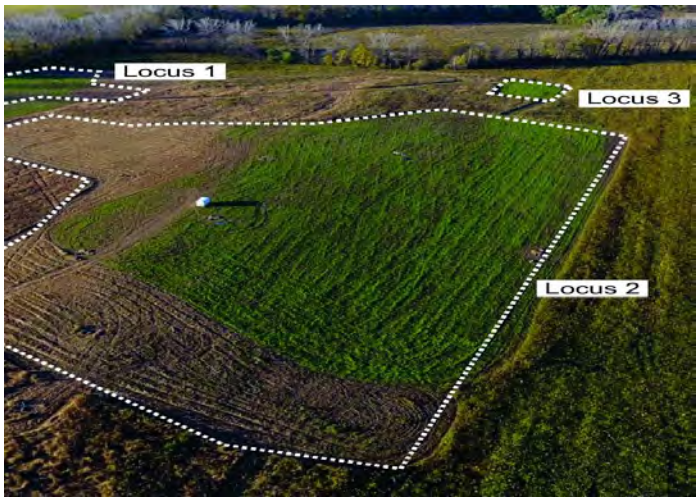


Photo 5. Upland Fill Site, facing north.

Photo 6. Adze, Upland Fill Site, Locus 1.

Only Locus 2 yielded diagnostic cultural material; six pottery sherds identified during the Phase IB from this area provide a general Woodland cultural period association for this locus. The cultural affiliation of Locus 1 and Locus 3 cannot be determined with available data.

<u>*Summary*</u>

The importance of wetlands, including the NMWMA, in precontact settlement patterns and their potential for archaeology in New York is detailed in *Some Major Wetlands in New York State: A Preliminary Assessment of Their Biological and Cultural Potential* by Robert Funk (1992). Funk recognized the relationship of the concentrated and highly reliable food source that wetlands offered and the development of long-term precontact occupations (e.g., Hunter's Home), and that wetlands provided unique opportunities to find well preserved archaeological and biological materials, including wood (canoes, tools shafts, etc.) and fibers (clothing, nets, baskets, etc.) within the water-logged soils.

Funk (1992:39) concluded:

> *…it is difficult to escape the conclusion that Native American sites tend to be more frequently associated with wetlands than any kinds of terrain.*

and,

> *Wetlands offer tremendous potential for understanding past cultures and their adaptations. That potential remains almost completely untapped in the Northeast. In an ideal world, I would like to see all of New York State's major wetlands subject to state-of-the-art investigations by interdisciplinary scientific teams. These investigations would include systemic archaeological surveys, geologic mapping, multiple pollen coring, hydrologic studies, and biological resource assessment.*

The investigation has contributed important archaeological and geomorphological baseline data that supports the ambitious research program Funk envisioned. It is anticipated that *The Reimagine Canals Initiative* at NMWMA will provide additional important information and research opportunities regarding the relationship of wetlands and precontact human interaction in the coming years.

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Submitted by: Dirk Marcucci, Dave Benn, Susan Gade, and Phillip Shnaider

Eastern Oysters of the Hudson River Estuary: A Case Study of the Dogan Point Shell Midden

The Lenape were the first peoples to occupy the Hudson River Estuary (HRE) and named it *Mahicannituck*, translated as "waters that are never still" or "river that flows two ways." The Lenape also called themselves the *muh-he-con-neok*, the people of the waters that are never still. Use of eastern oysters by Lenape peoples and Colonial settlers is an important topic that remains largely unstudied, especially along the HRE. To start to understand the use of the eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) by Lenape peoples (*Sisawinàk*) and Colonial settlers, I have focused on the study of shell midden sites and their importance to the various stakeholders of my study area. Shell middens are excellent records of cultural and environmental processes and have significantly advanced our understanding of the evolution of human adaptations and impacts to landscapes and ecosystems. Dogan Point is one of the oldest shell middens along the HRE. However, the site's boundaries, presence and absence of shell, and relationship to Indigenous and Colonial lifeways and human-environmental relations have not been fully realized. The earliest radiocarbon date from the Dogan Point site is an uncalibrated date on oyster shell of 6950 ± 100 B.P. (L-1381; 7964-7611 cal. B.P., 95.4% probability [Claassen 1995:123]). The second oldest date was also on oyster shell and dates to 5650 ± 200 B.P. (L-1036E; 6937-5997 cal. B.P., 95.4% probability [Claassen 1995:123]). Dates were calibrated using OxCal Version 4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Ranges are two-sigma with a 95.4% probability; however, dates on oyster may have possible significant marine reservoir effects (Custer 1991; Snow 1980). Other radiocarbon dates and diagnostic material culture from Dogan Point suggests periods of occupation from Archaic to Colonial Periods.

Eroding shell midden at Dogan Point (Summer 2021).

Large oyster valve found on surface of Dogan Point shell midden (Summer 2021).

Using a historical ecological framework, as a New York State Museum Graduate Fellow, I am examining extant and newly excavated assemblages from shell midden sites as proxies for subsistence strategies, as well as for the ecological relationships Indigenous and Colonial peoples had with the HRE. I established a new site grid that roughly aligns with the Brennan and Claassen exca-

vations for provenience control and started systematic bucket auguring to (1) delineate the overall extent of the shell midden at Dogan Point and (2) identify locations within the site for later test excavations to clarify site stratigraphy and more intensively sample archaeological deposits. I submitted some of the first non-marine faunal samples for AMS dating, spanning the stratigraphic sequence at Dogan Point. These five samples were derived from the careful and well-defined excavations of Dogan Point by Claassen in the 1990s, currently curated at the NYSM. Samples were submitted to the Keck AMS Carbon Laboratory at University of California at Irvine, and resulted in dates ranging from 4600 to 5325 ± 20 cal. years B.P.

The goal of this research is to improve our understanding of Indigenous and Colonial peoples' relationships with the HRE ecosystem and how they may have been impacted by cultural and environmental shifts throughout various periods of time. To start to achieve this goal, a series of questions will be addressed through new research and documentation of Dogan Point. Together these questions will begin to address the problem of how human-environment interactions with the HRE changed over time at Dogan Point and in the broader estuarine ecosystem. Understanding these changes could help illuminate the ways environmental and social processes impacted the choices humans made and will have greater implications concerning the management and understanding of this complex and important ecosystem at multiple chronological, ecological, and geographical scales. This new research on human-ecosystem relations and adaptation can prove vital in bringing awareness to the importance of environmental preservation or conservation, and cultural heritage of this ecosystem and the people that have depended on it for resources throughout the Holocene.

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Submitted by: John Garbellano

Louis A. Brennan back dirt pile
at Dogan Point (Summer 2019).

Volunteers Needed!

Anyone interested in volunteering should email their contact information, a description of their previous archaeology experience (e.g., a resume or curriculum vitae), and a brief statement about their interest in the project to Vivian James at vsjames17@gmail.com.

Upcoming Event: Public Archaeology at the Knickerbocker Mansion in June 2022

The upcoming public archaeology event in Schaghticoke, New York is in keeping with the purposes of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC). The event has a goal to stimulate, guide, direct, and conduct archaeological research and promote archaeology and historic preservation in New York State by engaging the public in an archaeological excavation. This event is also an opportunity to network with people from around New York State who are interested in archaeology and historic preservation.

NYAC members David Moyer of Birchwood Archaeological Services and Vivian James partnered with the Knickerbocker Historical Society to identify the foundation of an early eighteenth century house that preceded the existing Knickerbocker Mansion built in 1780 (https://www.knickmansion.com/) and maintained by the Knickerbocker Historical Society.

The Knickerbocker Mansion, located at 132 Knickerbocker Road Schaghticoke, NY 12154, is also the site of the Witenagemot Oak Peace Tree planted in 1676 to commemorate a treaty between Indigenous Nations and the settlers following King Phillips' War near the Hoosick River (https://www.albanyinstitute.org/witenagemot-oak-peace-tree.html).

Volunteers are still needed to show small groups of three or four people in basic archaeology fieldwork on June 18-19 and June 25-26. Snacks will be provided to all archaeology volunteers by the Knickerbocker Historical Society and for people who volunteer for an entire weekend there are rough camping overnight accommodations (there is a restroom and volunteers can pitch a tent or sleep in their vehicle) with Saturday supper and Sunday breakfast prepared by the Knickerbocker Historical Society.

Submitted by: Vivian James

Guide for Referencing Indigenous Communities

Since May of 2021, the NYAC Nomenclature Committee has worked diligently to create a guidance document that would encourage archaeological professionals to utilize more respectful language in their reporting. The language that is currently used in many cultural resource survey reports, newsletters, and even professional archaeological publications is outdated and inaccurately references communities or perpetuates stereotypes and misconceptions. Language is a means of expression and documentation, however the terminology used frequently reflects ongoing themes of discrimination or prejudice.

The Committee has shared the draft guidance document and searchable Excel spreadsheet with the Federally and State recognized Nations, the Ramapough Lenape Nation, and the Montaukett Indian Nation for their consideration and comment. The Committee has engaged in conversations and discussion, and received formal and informal comments from many of the Nations who reviewed the documents which helped to refine the overall project. The Committee looks forward to continuing this dialogue so that the document may be further enhanced.

The Guidance document and terminology spreadsheet are considered to be drafts at this time. The Committee believes that the Indigenous Communities should have additional time, to not only have conversations amongst themselves about this project but also to have conversations with the Committee. It is anticipated that a first edition will be ready in the fall of 2022.

The Committee welcomes all feedback and input. We particularly would like to know if the guidance documents are usable in their current form. We also request information on any particular strategies that folks are using to implement this guidance in their professional reporting. As this guidance document moves into its first edition the Committee is going to continue its work with updates based on feedback, as well as explore ways to provide guidance for broader topics such as context statements and consultation communiques. All suggestions for changes and additions to the guidance document and the Excel word list should be sent to Beth Selig at bethaselig@gmail.com.

The Nomenclature Committee consists of Beth Selig, Carol Weed, David Witt, Linda Stone, Allison McGovern and Kate Whalen. Dr. Joe Stahlman has been present at many Committee meetings and has provided significant guidance and input to this project.

These documents will be posted on the NYAC webpage.

Submitted by: NYAC Nomenclature Committee

Inside Story Headline

Dr. Joan Geismar awarded the NYAC Founders Award.

News from the NYAC Awards Committee

The NYAC Awards Committee (Nina Versaggi, Christina Rieth, Lois Feister, Sissie Pipes, Ed Curtin, and Paul Huey) recognized two outstanding archaeologists during the Spring 2022 meeting: Dr. Joan H. Geismar (Founders Award) and Dr. Charles F. Hayes III (Lifetime Achievement Award).

Dr. Joan H. Geismar. The Founders Award honors outstanding archaeologists who have contributed substantially to our knowledge of the past, and who have assisted with preservation and research efforts in New York State Archaeology. As expressed in Linda Stone's nomination letter, Joan's accomplishments exemplify the criteria of the Founders Award.

Joan's career began with her doctoral dissertation on Skunk Hollow, a free black community in the Palisades dating from 1806-1905. She continued as a successful researcher and owner of a cultural resource management company. Some of her major projects included unearthing a scuttled 18th century British merchant ship used in a NYC landfill; the Hunterfly Road Houses in Weeksville, Brooklyn, the site of a prosperous 19th century African American Community; and Washington Square Park, a former paupers cemetery in Manhattan.

Joan generously mentored archaeologists in New York City and beyond, earning several New York State professional awards, such as from the New York Landmarks Conservancy, Preservation League of NY, the Municipal Arts Society, and NYSAA. In 1999, the New York City Mayor's Office named Joan a Centennial Historian. NYAC was fortunate that Joan agreed to serve on our Board for 10 years.

Dr. Charles F. Hayes III. The Lifetime Achievement Award is the highest recognition that an archaeologist can achieve within our organization. This award recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions in one or more of the following areas:

- **Education** *and/or*
- **Advancement of the profession of archaeology** *and/or*
- **Sustained Leadership/Service** in the field of archaeology, CRM, or community outreach related to the ethical conduct of archaeology.

Martha Sempowski provided a detailed nomination letter, supported by letters from Bill Engelbrecht, Kathleen Allen, Lorraine Saunders, and Justin Tubiolo.

As Martha summarized, Charles' career spanned more than 50 years. At the Rochester Museum and Science Center, he began as Curator, advanced to Museum Director, and eventually Director of Research. He assisted with the creation of the Rock Foundation Inc., where he shepherded the transfer of several large privately-held archaeological collections into the protection of the museum. Charles organized many conferences that attracted an international body of scholars to the Museum, and advanced the reputation of the Museum as an energetic research institution. He served as General Editor for multiple publications resulting from these conferences. One notable multi-person collaborative effort produced three volumes in the Charles F. Wray Series in Seneca Archaeology.

Charles remained active in NYAC, NYSAA (he served as President for two years), and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of NYSAA, holding several executive offices, and for the last 20 years served as a Trustee. Charles remained editor of the NYSAA *Bulletin* for years after retiring. He also worked at maintaining good relationships with representatives of the Seneca Nation and the Tonawanda Seneca. His unfailing politeness and professionalism are familiar to, and appreciated by, all who know him.

Submitted by: Nina Versaggi

Inside Story Headline

Dr. Charles F. Hayes III awarded the NYAC Lifetime Achievement Award.

News from the Funk Foundation

It is timely for me to remark that the Funk Foundation grant program is supporting very impressive, exceptionally executed research into New York State Archaeology. Our board is very proud of this record, which includes recent grants made to, and completed by, Tim Abel, Jessica Vavrasek, and Samantha Sanft, reported on in recent NYAC Newsletters, as well as those mentioned in this report that have been made to Ammie Chittim, Albert Fulton, Michele Troutman, John Garbellano, and Doug Riethmuller. These grants lean heavily toward research of existing, often older, collections or support lab study of recently collected samples of materials such as charcoal, clay, and soil core contents. The subject matter is broad, ranging in time from the Early Archaic to the Late Archaic, the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods, and the Contact period. With regard to the Late Woodland and Contact periods, some of this research has examined data from ancestral Haudenosaunee sites, while other research has made fundamental contributions to understanding the St. Lawrence Iroquois, or promise to answer an important question concerning the Thomas/Luckey community in the Chemung Valley. The St. Lawrence and Chemung region projects potentially expand the view of Late Woodland complexity involving New York areas outside of the historic Haudenosaunee homelands. While we have not often awarded grants in historical archaeology, I will mention that Scott Stull's Funk Foundation grant for geophysical remote sensing at Fort Klock and Fort Johnson was a successful effort involving 18th century sites. Much of the Funk Foundation-supported research uses cutting-edge technologies or research strategies that bring New York State archaeological research to national attention; or introduces new modes of archaeological research to New York that were developed and demonstrated elsewhere in terms of utility and impact. lso, some of this work is multidisciplinary in areas such as geoarchaeology and paleoenvironmental analysis. It seems to me that although our grants are small, their effect on New York State archaeology is large. Of course, we recognize that these are the result of enthused, creative, and dedicated researchers, who often find additional funding sources to support other parts of their research.

During 2021-2022, since our last report to the NYAC Newsletter, the Funk Foundation board has accepted Dr. Ammie Chittim's final report after reviewing some minor changes. This is the report of the first grant Chittim received, which supported her dissertation research at the University of Buffalo. She has recently received a second grant for a somewhat related but different kind of project. The first grant's research involved using a non-typological approach to examine the technology of early pottery, variation in temper, and technological diversity in New York for ceramics that are traditionally assigned to Vinette I and II wares. She focused on the ingredients of clay fabrics, including the ways glacial cobbles were collected and processed into temper, and how the temper was mixed with sedimentary clay, formed, and fired into finished vessels.

The Funk Foundation also has received reports from Dr. Albert Fulton and Michele Troutman, ABD at Binghamton University, for recently awarded grants. his is the report of the second grant Fulton has received for radiocarbon dating to assess the chronology of Holocene environmental change in western New York State through the study of soil cores from bogs. n the recently received report, he offered a perspective on the relationship between climatic and anthropogenic forest stressors, allowing him to use a concept he refers to as the "Paleoanthropocene" of western New York, which is some 2,000 years older than the European incursion and the subsequent, widely discussed onset of the Anthropocene.

Michele Troutman's grant was for radiocarbon dating and lithic study of the Early Archaic Haviland Site near Cobleskill, New York. This grant research is part of her larger project, which compares the Haviland Site to Bob Funk's Johnsen No. 3 site near Oneonta, in terms of chronology and potentially different regional lithic practice communities associated with Bifurcated Base Point and Kirk Traditions. One aspect of this research is to assess whether these communities may have been contemporaneous. Michele recently presented a paper on this research at the SAA conference in Chicago.

The Funk Foundation awarded two grants in our 2021 grant cycle. One was to Dr. Ammie Chittim to collect clay samples from a variety of locations across upstate New York. The goal is to create a comparative sample that could assist ceramic clay sourcing. The research focus is on the micromorphology of glacially -derived sediments observed through petrographic analysis.

The Funk Foundation also awarded a grant to John Garbellano, a doctoral student at the State University of New York at Albany. Garbellano's grant pays for high precision AMS dates to assist the analysis of the chronology of the remarkable Lower Hudson River Estuary archaeological sites containing oyster shell accumulations (often referred to as shell middens).

To update information on Doug Riethmuller's grant, he sent 20 Shenks Ferry and Kelso Corded sherds from the Thomas/Luckey site (Chemung Valley), along with modern clay samples, to the University of Missouri for Neutron Activation Analysis. His access to labs was delayed because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the need to identify an alternative lab and get onto their schedule. We hope to hear about his results as this work proceeds. Riethmuller completed his MA at Binghamton University in 2020. His research problem compares these Late Woodland ceramics to potential clay sources to evaluate whether pottery typed as Shenks Ferry excavated at the Thomas/Luckey site may have been made locally in the Chemung Valley, or whether it arrived as transported pots from farther away, perhaps through trade or migration.

In our July 2021 and May 2022 ZOOM meetings, the Funk Foundation discussed in some detail options such as WordPress and Squarespace for changes to our website.

The Funk Foundation requests proposals for a grant to be awarded in 2022. The deadline for grant proposals is October 15, 2022, with the review of proposals and award of grants expected by November 15, 2022. We anticipate posting any revisions to the application forms on our website, www.funkfoundation.org, by some time in June 2022.

Finally, the Funk Foundation thanks NYAC as an organization as well as the individual members who have contributed to support our work over the last year. We also want to thank everyone who has identified the Funk Foundation as one of their Amazon Smile charities. We just enabled this through Amazon about 10 months ago and Amazon Smile now accounts for about 4% to 5% of the contributions we receive. We are happy to see this as another way to support the work of the Funk Foundation. We also receive additional contributions from NYAC if you designate an extra amount to the Funk Foundation when you pay your NYAC dues; NYAC passes it through. And, we receive checks payable to the Robert E. Funk Memorial Archaeology Foundation, Inc. The address for checks is:

Edward V. Curtin
c/o Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
61 Rowland Street
Ballston Spa, New York 12020

We appreciate your support very much!

Submitted by: Ed Curtin

NYAC Dues

REMINDER! Your 2022 dues are due. Annual dues are $25.00 for members and $15 for associate members (What a great deal!).

You can also make a contribution to our funds (Archaeology Month, Legal Defense, Education Outreach) and this year to our 50th Anniversary fund. We can also take donations for the Funk Foundation.

You can pay your dues by check (made out to NYAC) and mail them to me at the address below or by PayPal (use the email amorton@fisherassoc.com). If you are not sure when you paid last, send me an email at aewmorton96@gmail.com and I will check for you.

Ann Morton
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(585) 301-0965

New York Archaeological Council Dues Notice 2022

New York Archaeological Council 2022 dues are now due. Please remember that any NYAC member who falls more than two years behind in dues payments will be removed from the member list. In order to return to membership, the current and previous year's dues must be paid.

The Archaeology Month, Educational Outreach, and Robert E. Funk Memorial Foundation and the Legal Defense funds need support. Please feel free to use this opportunity to make an additional tax-deductible contribution to one or more of these funds. We are also seeking funds to celebrate NYAC's 50th anniversary year (2022-2023).

Please note that NYAC now uses electronic communication for meeting notices, the annual newsletter, and other announcements. If you have not already done so, please be sure to sign up for communications by submitting your email address in the lower left corner of our main webpage (https://nysarchaeology.org/nyac/). Thank you in advance for your prompt response to this notice.

Please check here if you are a NYAC Founder's Award recipient (awardees receive lifetime membership) _____

If you are behind in your dues, that amount is included here:

$_____

I would like to make an additional contribution to:

Archaeology Month $_____

Legal Defense Fund $_____

Educational Outreach $_____

Robert E. Funk Memorial Foundation $_____

NYAC 50th Anniversary Fund $_____

TOTAL ENCLOSED $_____

Member Information Please check here if any information has changed_____

Name_____

Mailing Address_____

Work Telephone:_____Home Telephone:_____

Email address:_____

Please make your check payable to **NYAC** and mail to: Ann E. W. Morton, NYAC Treasurer, 1215 Macedon Center Road, Macedon,NY 14502 (dues may also be paid using PayPal by sending funds to Ann at amorton@fisherassoc.com; please be sure to include a note for any funds donated beyond annual dues).

New York Archaeological Council

President: Carol Weed

Vice-president: Joe Diamond

Secretary: Dan Mazeau

Treasurer: Ann Morton

NYAC Newsletter

*For the 2023 newsletter, please submit by **May 15**.*

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

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

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