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NYSAA NEWSLETTER

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NY Cemetery Network Awards

Image Source: Jan Steen, *The Dancing Couple*, 1663. National Gallery of Art

New Perspectives on Dutch Trade in New Netherland

A Virtual Symposium
sponsored by the New York State Archaeological Association

April 27th 2022
7:00 pm

Turn the Page to Learn More

Register in advance for this Symposium:

https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZUtfumtrz8jEtzO2UZPzL8n42It5x8M9obC

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

**** The Symposium is Free and Open to the Public ****

New Perspectives on Dutch Trade in New Netherland
A Virtual Symposium (continued)

Join us for a free virtual symposium highlighting the most recent research on Dutch trade in New Netherland sponsored by the New York State Archaeological Association. Registration is free and open to the public.

April 27th 2022 7:00 pm

Abstracts of Papers

Quamhemesicos (Van Schaick) Island: Archeological Evidence of European-Mahican Interactions at the Twilight of Dutch Colonialism in New York

Recent archeological excavations on the east side of Van Schaick Island near Albany, New York have revealed a circa 1650 Dutch trading outpost with contemporaneous, related Mahican occupation on the site. An assemblage of trade items and Mahican artifacts document brief but intense interactions near the end of Dutch colonial rule. This paper reviews the documentation of settlement and associated land transactions on the island while focusing on several important artifacts that shed light into the complex and evolving Dutch-Mahican relationships in the seventeenth century.

Matt Kirk
Hartgen Archeological Associates

Use-Wear and Modification of White Clay Tobacco Pipes Recovered from 32 Haudenosaunee and European Archaeological Sites in New York, ca.1640-1710

Research by archaeologists has demonstrated the temporal occurrence of European clay tobacco pipes from the Hudson River west through the Mohawk valley and beyond. The general distribution of these pipes and associated dates is well understood. Criteria such as use-wear and modification have been largely ignored, yet these measures illustrate distinct differences among assemblages from European and Indigenous sites. Over 2,500 pipe stems were examined from 32 collections at the New York State Museum to compare the prevalence of wear and modification of European-made white clay tobacco pipes within a range of temporal and cultural contexts. These data indicate greater wear and modification within the Haudenosaunee assemblages. Preliminary findings offer a promising new line of evidence for understanding the past through a ubiquitous artifact.

Mike Lucas
New York State Museum

Dutch Artifacts in the NYC Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Repository Center

Some of the seventeenth-century ceramics at the NYC Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Research Center were recovered from artifacts discarded along the edge of the East River before landfill buried the shoreline. Sherds from one assemblage excavated at the 7 Hanover Square site have been linked to vessels made in the Netherlands, at the ceramic production center of Bergen op Zoom, and other localities. The sherds came from many types of vessels and illustrate the range of ceramics that were imported to New Amsterdam by the West India Company.

Richard G. Schaefer (Historical Perspectives) and Meta F. Janowitz (AECOM/School of Visual Arts)
Presented by Meta F. Janowitz

A Message from the NYSAA Executive Committee

Cancellation of the April NYSAA Annual conference

In mid-November, we all were so excited about being able to have an in-person conference again. We all had high expectations and enthusiasm. I know the Orange County chapter has hosted many wonderful conferences for NYSAA and at our mid-year board meeting members from our diverse chapters were excited about returning to a conference in Orange County. But none of us expected Omicron to be as infectious and spreadable as it is.

In January, the NYSAA Executive Board members, Sherene Baugher, Dave Moyer, Ann Morton, and Gail Merian plus Sissie Pipes our board web supervisor (and former NYSAA VP) all discussed the challenges of having an in-person conference. We had to weigh the safety issues for all our members, especially our older members, in deciding whether to move ahead with the conference. We know that after the big holiday get togethers of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's, there were even more cases of Omicron. In April, Easter is on April 17 and Passover is April 15 to 23. We may see another rise in cases after these events. And this is right before the date for the conference. But the big issue is that no one knows what may happen this winter and spring with the Covid pandemic. Even if things improve, many of our members may still be reluctant to attend an in-person conference.

So, it is with great sadness that we the Executive Board agreed unanimously to cancel the NYSAA in-person conference for 2022. The members of the Orange County chapter totally agreed with our decision.

On a positive note, the Orange County chapter was able to reschedule with the hotel to have the NYSAA conference in 2023 in Suffern, NY. And happily, there were no financial penalties for rescheduling.

While we will not be able to meet in person, we have scheduled zoom events for our members. We are continuing with our winter/spring lecture series. We also have a special 2 hour zoom event scheduled for the last week of April.

We look forward to "seeing you" at these zoom events and next year in person.

Best Wishes,

Sherene, Dave, Gail, and Ann

In Memoriam: Diane Nach Dallal

Diane Nach Dallal, RPA, passed into memory in January. Diane was well known among her fellow archaeologists for several things: her extensive knowledge of white clay pipes and their makers; her ability to talk to the public about archaeology and make it clear and enjoyable for her audience; her skill at managing projects; and above all her generosity of spirit and cheerfulness.

Diane began her study of archaeology at Montclair State University after her children were in school. Her first big archaeology project was working on the original Raritan Landing project in New Jersey, where she specialized in the identification of white clay smoking pipe makers based on their makers' marks and decorations. She worked as a smoking pipes material culture specialist on many of the large New York City sites excavated during the 1980s and 1990s, including the Broad Financial Center, the Stadt Huys, and 7 Hanover Square, as well as sites in Philadelphia and other areas, while studying for her master's degree at New York University.

From 1992 until 2004 Diane was the director of New York City's urban archaeology museum, New York Unearthed, and the curator of the South Street Seaport Museum's collection of over two million artifacts excavated in the city. In that role she wore many hats. She kept track of the collections, worked on conservation of objects, and helped any of her fellow archaeologists who needed access to the artifacts. She also interacted with the public, from the people who came into the museum on a daily basis to see the artifacts (and Diane and her assistants at work in the viewing area) to participants in NYC Board of Education and Elderhostel programs.

After South Street Seaport decided to eliminate the curator's position, Diane went to work as a Senior Archaeologist and Technical Director, first for Dewberry-Goodkind then for AKRF, both NYC engineering firms. She conducted documentary research, supervised and worked on excavations, and wrote technical reports. Among the many projects she oversaw are the South Ferry Terminal Project and the excavation of the ship found at the World Trade Center site. She also co-edited the book *Tales of Gotham, Historical Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Microhistory of New York City,* which received the 2015 James Deetz award from the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Diane was a scholar, a generous collaborator, and a person who was always encouraging to her colleagues and anyone else needing information or inspiration. She will be missed. She is survived by her husband, Eugene Reyes, and her children Uri and Nicole Dallal and their spouses.

Meta F. Janowitz

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River in the Town of Montgomery, Orange County, New York

PART II

By

William Sandy, John. H. Cresson, Julie Abell-Horn, Cece Saunders, and Faline Schneiderman
Historical Perspectives, Inc.

CRINOIDS AND OTHER MARINE FOSSILS

A single crinoid columnal "bead" was recovered from the plowzone of EU 15 at Site 5. At Site 3, large pieces of fossiliferous siliceous shaley limestone, complete with marine fossils like corals, brachiopods, and crinoids, alongwith black chert and yellowish-brown limestone rock matrix were recovered from EU 25 Feature 1 West, EU 38, and EU 52. Table 5 summarizes the fossiliferous rock and the crinoids found at Site 3. In all, 381 crinoid columnals were recovered from Site 3. Of these, 122 were collected on-site in the 1/4-inch mesh and 1/8-inch mesh field screens, while more than two-thirds (259) were recovered from the 1/16- inch screening of the flotation heavy fraction. The overwhelming majority of the crinoids recovered originated in the B horizon subsoil of EU 52.

Figure 1. Medline Site 3, Excavation Unit (EU) 52, Level 3B SW,

Fossil crinoids are the siliceous remains of marine echinoderms that lived fixed to the seabed. Also called "sea lilies" they attached to the sea floor with a holdfast or root. A central stem or columnsupports the crown, with its arms and calyx (mouth, gut, and anus). The stem of the crinoid is of most interest to archaeologists. It is divided into sections or disks, known as columnals. Most columnals have a central hole called alumen, which makes them ready to be strung as beads (Craven and Pendle Geological Society 2005).

At Medline Site 3, crinoids measured from as long as 26.7 mm (1.05 in) to smaller than 2 mm (0.08 in). The weights of crinoids ranged from 25.7g to less than 0.1g.

Throughout much of North America, crinoid columnals, regardless of provenience, are called *Indian Beads* (Brady 2005). They are found in many regions that include areas of limestone bedrock. Native Americans have a long and very interesting relationship with all types of fossils (Mayor 2005). At a site near Winslow, Arizona she notes "Archaeologists noticed that crinoids (the segmented hollow stems of sea lilies) were used for beads, as in countless other Paleo- Indian sites across America…" (Mayor 2005:155).

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Figure 2. Medline Site 3, Excavation Uni (EU) 52, Level 3B SW, crinoid columnals

Figure 3. Medline Site 3, Excavation Unit (EU) 52, Level 3B SW, single segment crinoid columnals that are greater than one-eighth of an inch.

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II: continued

Table 5. Crinoids and Fossil Rock from Site 3

Location	Crinoids in Screen	Crinoids in Flotation	Total Crinoids	Presence/Absence of Fossil Rock
EU 25 Feat. 1 West	0	0	0	+
EU 30 2BSW	1	0	1	-
EU 35 3BSE	0	3	3	-
EU 38 3B	0	0	0	+
EU 52 3BSW	60	215	275	-
EU 52 4BSE	61	0	61	+
EU 52 4BSW	0	30	30	-
EU 54 2BSW	0	1	1	-
EU 54 3BSW	0	9	9	-
EU 54 4BSW	0	1	1	-
TOTAL	122	259	381	

Fossil Rock = Fossiliferous very siliceous, shaley limestone rock

Native Americans in what is now New York State often wore strings of beads of various types, as evidenced by grave investigations. There are two common ways that Native Americans would typically carry fossils. Those that were bead shaped, or that could be perforated, would be worn as necklaces or bracelets. In addition, fossils were often kept in personal medicine bags or medicine bundles that were worn like a necklace. This custom was thought to date back to the Archaic Period (Mayor 2005; Walling 2015). In a survey of crinoids recoveredfrom other archaeological sites, one common context for the recovery of crinoids is that they are found together with other beads, strung in a necklace, and interred with burials. Another place where crinoid beads have been found is within living floors or middens. In New York State, crinoid beads have been found in a burial with other beads, in middens, and in dated pit features. No crinoid quarrying or processing sites are documented.

Fossiliferous rock matrix samples from Site 3 EU 38 and EU 52 were sent to Dr. Charles Ver Straeten of theDepartment of Geology, New York State Museum. The rock sample from Medline, Site 3, EU 38 is from the Lower Devonian Helderberg Group. The brachiopods appear to be either *Costellirostra singularis* or *Costellirostra peculiaris*. The former is found in the Kalkberg and New Scotland formations, in the lower part of the Helderberg Group limestones. This character (lithology) of the rock is like that sometimes found in the New Scotland; and not like the Kalkberg (Ver Straeten, personal communication, 2020).

> The brachiopod *Costellirostra peculiaris* apparently only occurs in the upper part of the Helderberg Group limestones, in the Alsen and Port Ewen formations. The appearance of the rocksamples are not like the Alsen Formation…. Perhaps the Port Ewen [material] could look like thisdown the Rondout-Neversink Valley… (Ver Straeten, personal communication, 2020).

According to Ver Straeten, the rock itself originally was a very siliceous, shaley (argillaceous) limestone, in which the silica sometimes actually forms chert nodules. The entire limestone component of the rock, composed of the mineral calcite, had dissolved away. The samples from Site 3 have been strongly weathered as evidenced by the "rock decay," which removed all the calcite. This is not often found on recent outcrops, unless the limestone is along joints, which are fractures in the rock where there has been no motion. This deep degree of weathering left Dr. Ver Straeten postulating as to whether the

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Native American who were breaking out the crinoid stem pieces found the rock, deeply weathered, at or close to the site, dragged there and dropped by glacial ice, possibly around 18,000 years ago, as the glacial ice melted north. He further stated that…

> These rock formations are from Lower Devonian strata (Early Devonian time), of the Helderberg Group, dated to be on the order of about 416 to 414 million years old. They were deposited in a shallow, on-the-continent sea, with depths of water in both EUs on the order 100 ft/30 meters, ordown to a couple hundred feet deeper. But not oceanic depths at all.
>
> The original calcite of a number of the shells, including a number of the crinoid stem pieces…collected, has been replaced by silica (the same as makes the chert, visible on some samples).
>
> One of several questions that remain is "where did this rock come from?" …the answer could be that the rock samples, as individual pieces or perhaps as one largish boulder that was broken downby human or natural causes, could have been carried to the site where the crinoids were.
> Alternatively, the New Scotland and Port Ewen formations outcrop as close as ca. 13 miles to thenorthwest, in the Rondout-Neversink Valley, just over the Shawangunk Ridge. Or been carried from anywhere between Port Jervis and Kingston…. (Ver Straeten personal communication 2020).

To better understand the precontact context of crinoids from Sites 3 and 5, the archaeological evidence for crinoid beads in the United States and Canada was reviewed. Research focused on archaeological sites with crinoidsinNew York State, New Jersey, adjacent sections of Canada, and also other regions of the countries. Crinoid beads have been found at archaeological sites from northern Alabama, Ohio, and Illinois to North Dakota,Texas and California (e.g. Dial 2005). In Canada, they have been documented at sites in Ontario and Alberta. However, there are a limited number of crinoid sites reported from New York and nearby states.

The Minisink Historian Site in the Town of Minisink, Orange County, is located about 23 miles west-southwest of the Medline project site, adjacent to a small stream. Like Site 3, this small site is less than a mile from the Wallkill River and had both large pieces of crinoid stem columnals, and very, very small ones. A total of 13 crinoid stems and beads were recovered from archaeological contexts. Five were recovered from ¼-inch screens and another eight were recovered from the 1/16th-inch flotation heavy fractions. Stone tools from the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland, were found. Four pit features, created and filled by Native Americans, were excavated; all dated to the Middle Woodland period. Feature 1 at the Historian Site was a deep pit filled with TAR, manos, metates, hammerstones, and a crinoid bead. Recovered charcoal produced a radiocarbon date of 1630 +/- 70years BP (420 A.D. +/- 70). Feature 2 was a large, deep feature that contained numerous fragments of Modified Vinette Interior Cordmarked pottery, fragments of fabric impressed pottery, a scraper, several flakes, and five crinoid beads, and was associated with a Fox Creek (Steubenville) Lanceolate knife. The feature yielded a radiocarbon date of 1630 +/- 60 BP (420 A.D. +/- 60), nearly identical to the Feature 1 date. Feature 3 was a large feature that produced several lithics and two crinoid beads, and was radiocarbon dated to 1530 +/- 60 BP (555 A.D. +/- 60). These 3 features likely represent the filled pits from Native American sweat lodges. Feature 4 was a small feature that produced two small crinoid beads (BTK 2006).

Analysis of the crinoid beads at the Historian Site focused on many of the same research questions postulated for the Site 3 and Site 5 crinoids. Specifically, research addressed whether or not the crinoids found in the pit features were of cultural origin. Like the Medline Sites, the Historian Site was identified within a muchlarger project site; it was surveyed for a pro-

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

posed housing development. That fieldwork involved completing hundreds of STs and surface collecting miles of plowed transects. Further, that proposed development was surrounded by several other large-scale proposed housing developments that underwent similar levels of archaeological investigation. Other than the Historian Site's features and adjacent Excavation Units, none of this extensive fieldwork produced any crinoids (BTK 2006). This argues that the crinoids were not a part of the natural landscape and were indeed cultural in origin.

At the Adams Site in Livingston County, New York, crinoid beads were recovered from a child's burial in Cemetery2 (Wray 1987:114). The Site dates to ca. 1565 to 1575 (Vandrei 1987). This burial of a three-year old Seneca child had a string of beads that included eight crinoid beads, along with "…tiny tubular brass beads, as well as a few discoidal and tree barrel-shaped shell beads." Also, at the Adams Site a worn and polished piece of coral was among a list of items within the grave of an adult female (Wray 1987:114). Wray (1957:27) stated that "Crinoid stems were drilled and worn as beads, and they were the prototype for the discoidal beads that were ornaments."

At the Comfort Site in the Town of Chenango, Broome County, New York, multiple Native American burials wereexcavated by SUNY Binghamton and avocational archaeologists in the early 1970s. Associated funerary objects included one crinoid bead (Federal Register 2018; Allison 2020a). One crinoid stem fossil was also excavated in context at the Mohawk Iroquois Klock Village Site. It was considered a possible "magical fetish" (Funk and Kuhn2003:39; Kuhn 2005). The Fernlea 3 Site in Greene County yielded one crinoid stem (Curtin 2015; Allison 2020b).

One crinoid bead from Delaware Water Gap Collection of unassociated funerary objects gifted to the Museum of the American Indian is believed to be from Warren County, New Jersey (Allison 2020b). In Howell Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, a few crinoids were recovered from the Kandy Bar Site. They were not considered artifacts and were not kept with the artifact collection (Sypko 2005).

In Ontario, crinoid beads were recovered from a midden associated with the Middle Iroquoian (ca. 1474 – 1504 AD)Rife Site (Finlayson 2004:1,3,7). Further, *Parks Canada* identified a possible Late Archaic-Middle Woodland crinoid bead collecting/workshop site along the Trent-Severn waterway in south-central Ontario Province. Researchattempted to determine whether crinoid beads have been identified from precontact cultural contexts elsewhere in Ontario (Farvacque and Ross 1996). According to Ross, a research request resulted in only two responses (Garrad n.d.). Archaeologist Rémi Farvacque opined that "while crinoids were in abundance in the soils, I felt it was largely a product of natural and continual erosion of the fossils from their soft carbonate matrix in the nearby bluffs" (Farvacque personal communication 2020). He pointed out that no assemblages of crinoid fossil beads have been identified in a manner that could be construed as an unequivocally intentional gathering for the purposes of beadwork, despite the excavation of many burials (Ibid).

Charles Garrad (n.d.) conducted a large-scale study of the occurrence of fossils at archaeological sites in the Petun region in southeast Ontario Province. One important finding he made was that fossils, while often identified at archaeological sites, were often considered unrelated to human occupation (Garrad n.d.). No examples of fossils that were modified by people were found in his study. Garrad noted two possible crinoid segments at the McQueen-McConnell BcHb-31 Site. A crinoid stem was also excavated at the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 Site. Garrad believes that fossils found on sites are all too often ignored as non-cultural but are likely cultural in origin and should be retained as part of the artifact collection (Garrad n.d.).

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Brady (2005) used flotation to recover two very small crinoid beads from a hearth feature at Twelve Mile Coulee Site (EgPn-175) in Calgary, Alberta. Both beads had enlargement on one side of the lumen, indicating use as part of a necklace or bracelet. While not archaeological, a Sioux necklace from around 1850 has a double string of glass beads, and crinoid columnal beads, with bear claws among the outer strand ofbeads (McCord Museum 2005).

Anthropologist Paul Tamburro believes that the Native American account of Hiawatha finding beads in a dry pond or lake when he made his first wampum belts may have been crinoids or crinoid inspired. Crinoids can be gatheredin some dry ponds (Tamburro 2005). These legendary belts tied together the original Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy, which served as a model for the creation of the American system of democracy.

During survey and testing on the Medline property, 1212 Shovel Tests and the 14 Excavation Units uncovered no crinoids. This, along with the fact that only one was recovered from Site 5, strongly suggests that crinoid columnals are neither abundant nor widespread on the property. It is fair to say that crinoids are neither widespreadnor common in the vicinity of Montgomery. The fact that almost all the fossiliferous limestone rock matrix, and all the crinoid stem columnals (except the onefrom Site 5) were found within about 2m (6.6 ft) of Site 3 Feature 1 and Feature 1 West could be a remarkable coincidence, or it could indicate a cultural origin.

The numbers of crinoid columnals recovered from Site 3 are high, from any perspective. There were 266 recovered from EU 52 alone, far more than all the crinoids ever documented for New York and New Jersey. This argues for the utilization of this rock matrix for the production of beads, as do the presence of other marine fossils. These rock masses are rich, not just in fossils, but in valuable, high grade, black chert, in small, easy to carry packages.

One possible argument against the cultural attribution to the crinoids in Site 3 is that the fossiliferous limestone rock matrix isoften particularly deep in the profiles, and below the level of artifacts, and so the crinoids deposited in Eus 30, 35, 52, and 54 could be in a natural and not a cultural context. At Site 3, Unit 30 produced a cobble tool/anvil and a TAR in Level 2B, along with a single crinoid columnal. EU 35 Level 3B produced three crinoids. EU 35 had lithic artifacts in Level 2B, but not Level3B. EU 38 Level 3B held a fossiliferous rock along with a cobble tool/expedient anvil fragment. Table 6 documents the distribution of crinoids on Site 3, as well as information on other artifacts found in the crinoid containing contexts.

Table 6. Crinoids from Site 3 with Artifacts from Those Contexts

Location	Total Crinoids	Artifacts
EU 30 2BSW	1	1 cobble tool/anvil, 1 TAR
EU 35 3BSE	3	NCM
EU 38 3B	0	1 cobble tool/anvil +
EU 52 3BSW	275	1 toolstone, 1 flake
EU 52 4BSE	61	1 quartz crystal fragment
EU 52 4BSW	30	NCM
EU 54 2BSW	1	3 flakes
EU 54 3BSW	9	NCM
EU 54 4BSW	1	NCM
	381	6

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Taken together, this is a compelling treatise on the prospect of cultural appropriation and use, regardless of whether the raw material was naturally deposited or carried by people to Site 3. The association of fossiliferous materials and crinoid remains within Feature 1 dated to ca. Early Woodland Period shows either an accidental disposition, broken and dispersed in prehistory and caught up in deposit fill, or intentionally broken from the larger mass of material found in adjacent units, during the extraction of chert toolstone and/or crinoid segments. The co- occurrence of the very distinctive, black silicious cherts is not coincidental.

The evidence at hand, based on the extensive background history of crinoids in archaeological contexts, the very similar temporal ranges of precontact occupations and their dovetailing with dated associations, the location of the finds, the duality of toolstone and known fossil materials employed in precontact uses, and the absence of any otheroccurrence of fossiliferous materials across this site strongly suggests a human agency was involved in the context of these finds. Presently they represent the most potentially compelling evidence of such a rare archaeological implication.

FLOTATION ANALYSIS

Archaeologists have long known that the sizes and types of artifact and ecofacts that they recover from sites are directly related to the recovery techniques they employ (e.g., Struever 1968; Dent 1979; Sandy 1985; Barfield 1991; Gramly 1996). Flotation sampling was an integral part of the excavations of Medline Sites 3 and 5. Twelve flotation samples were processed from Site 3, and 10 were processed from Site 5 (Tables 7 through 10. In addition to floral and fungal remains, small lithic artifacts, fossil crinoid columnals, and other items were recovered from flotation heavy fractions. The Medline ecofacts (animal, fungi, and plant remains) were compared with those from other precontact sites in New York and the region, placing them in a regional context (HPI 2021:33-39, Appendix C). This project used a drum flotation device of the "Delaware Park" type (Thomas 1981; Sandy 1985, 2002). A variety of sources were examined about the potential of theseplants for providing food, medicine, and other resources.

Figure 4. Archaeologist Liz Eibert processes Medline site soils using a Delaware Park type drum flotation device.

Note: this report contains ethnomedical information based primarily on ethnographic sources. This report should **not** be used for advice on using plant-based or fungi-based foods and medicines. It should **not** be used as a substitute for professional medical advice.

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Table 7 Precontact Site 3 Flotation Sample Summary

Sample #	EU #	Level Quad	Feature	Vol. liters	Summary
F8	25		Feature 1W N half	15	Heavy Fraction ("H") = 4 flake fragments, Light Fraction ("L") = 11.2g Charcoal, 10 seed types
F9	35	1Ap	-	10	H= 8 flake fragments, L=4 seed types
F10	35	2B SE	-	24	H= 3 flake fragments, L= 4 seed typesL= seed types
F11	35	3B SE	-	24	H= 1 Crinoid, 2 Crinoid fragments, L= 6 seed types
F12	52	3B SW	-	25	H= 215 Crinoid (+ 60 in screen)L= 6 seed types
F13	52	4B SW	-	24	H= 30 Crinoids (+ 0 in screen, 61 in SE), L= 8 seed types
F14	54	2B SW	-	26	H= 1 Crinoid L= 8 seed types
F15	54	3B SW	-	25	H= 9 Crinoids L= 6 seed types
F16	54	4B SW	-	19	H= 1 crinoid, 1 flake fragmentsL= 5 seed types
F17	55	2B SW	-	18	H= NCM L= 7 seed types
F18	55	3B SW	-	18	H= 6 flake fragmentsL= 6 seed types
F19	55	4B SW	-	25	H= 3 flake fragments, L= 8 seed types
F20	12		1	4	H= NCM, L= not examined (from Phase II)
n=13			TOTAL	257	

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Table 8. Precontact Site 3 Summary of Seeds and Fungal Remains.

Species	Sample #											
	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	F16	F17	F18	F19
Sclerotia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bladder Campion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carpetweed	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Chenopodium	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Copperleaf	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
Elderberry	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goosegrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Grass	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
Ground cherry	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Oxalis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Purslane	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Spurge	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tearthumb	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Buckwheat	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unident. Type A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Unident. Type B	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Unident. Type C	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

= Unidentified

Table 9 Precontact Site 5 Flotation Summary

Sample#	EU #	Level/ Quad	Feature	Vol. Liters	Summary
F1	15	1Ap	-	26	H = 1 Flake fragment, L = not examined (Crinoid context)
F2	17	5B SE	-	3	H=NCM, L= 1 seed type (from stain)
F3	20	-	2N	19	H= charcoal sample, L= 5 seed types
F4	20	-	2S	20	H= charcoal sample, L = 5 seed types, inc. 2 charred bayberry frags. for C14
F5	21	-	4W	7	H=NCM, L= 4 seed types
F6	20		3S	1	H=NCM, L= 2 seed types, no charcoal
F7	23	2B SW	-	25	H= flake fragment, charcoal, L= 7 seed types
F21	23	3B SW	-	9	H= NCM, L= 4 seed types
F22	21		4E	8	H= 2 flake fragments, L= 4 seed types
F23	10	2B SW	-	4	H=NCM, L= not examined
			TOTAL	122	

H = Heavy Fraction;
L =Light Fraction
NCM = No Cultural Material

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Table 10. Precontact Site 5 Summary of Seeds and Fungal Remains

Species	Sample #							
	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F21	F22
Sclerotia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bayberry	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Bulrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
Bladder Campion	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
Chenopodium	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Copperleaf	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dock	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Elderberry	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Ground cherry	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
Poke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purslane	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-

RADIOCARBON DATING

Radiocarbon dates were completed for four samples collected at Medline: three from Site 3 and one from Site 5. The results are presented on Table 11 and discussed below.

Table 11. Radiocarbon Dates from Medline Site 3 and Medline Site 5

SAMPLE #	CONTEXT	DATE	NOTES
S3 F1	Site 3 Feature 1	2290 +/- 30 BP	Phase II recovery
S3 F1W charcoal	Site 3 Feature 1 West	2350 +/- 30 BP	Phase III – charcoal sample
S3 F1W purslane	Site 3 Feature 1 West	30 +/- 30 BP	Phase III - purslane and carpetweed seeds
S3 U52 charcoal	Site 3 Unit 52 L3B SW	1720 +/- 30 BP	Phase III – charcoal sample
S5 F2 bayberry	Site 5 Feature 2	200 +/- 30 BP	Phase III - bayberry drupe

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

While this report rightly focuses on the occupations of Site 3 and Site 5, it is worth looking at the results of the investigations of the entire Medline property to put these two sites in perspective. This oldest and most enigmatic biface found was an argillite side- notched Early Archaic Dalton-like biface found south of Site 3. HardawayDalton points date to the Early Archaic Period, ca 7950 to 9450 BP (7500 to 6000 BC) (Coe 1964).

Site 3

Site 3 produced four diagnostic bifaces, including a Taconic stemmed biface, two stemmed Lamoka/Normanskill bifaces repurposed as perforators, and one trianguloid biface knife. These likely all date to the Late Archaic occupation. The Taconic Stemmed Tradition dates to 4950 to 3750 BP (3000 to 1850BC) (Fogelman 1988:124; Funk and Rippeteau 1977). The repurposed stemmed bifaces from Site 3 are Lamoka and Normanskill types. Lamoka dates to around 5450 to 4450 BP (ca 3500-2500 BC) while Normanskill dates to around4520 to 3750 BP (ca 2570-1800 BC) (Ritchie 1971).

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

Lamoka points are in the Lamoka Phase while Normanskill points are within the River Phase of the Late Archaic Laurentian Tradition (Kraft 2001:119; Ritchie 1971). The River Phase is named for the River Site in Saratoga County, New York (Ritchie 1969: 125-132). Ritchie (1969:127-131) notes that River Phase sites not only occur along the Hudson River and tributaries, but also on sandy terraces above the rivers, and other terraces miles from the major drainages.

Feature 1/1 West had 3 radiocarbon assays as presented on Table 11. The first date, from Sample S2 F1 taken in the Phase II investigation from the east side of the feature, dated to 2290 +/- 30 BP. This overlaps with the charcoal from Sample S3 F1W AMS taken from the west side of Feature 1, which dated to 2350 +/-30 BP. Purslane and carpetweed seeds from Feature 1 West, Sample S3 F1W Purslane, produced an AMS date of 30 +/- 30 BP revealing that these seeds are modern contaminants, and not of precontact cultural origin.

In addition to purslane and carpetweed, many of the various other uncharred seeds are likely also modern contaminants. Possible exceptions may be elderberry and oxalis. Another seed of likely cultural origin is ground cherry. It is a fruit that can be dried and stored like raisins; it has been shown to survive uncharred from antiquity (Dent 1979).

A flotation sample concentrated small charcoal fragments from the densest part of the cluster of crinoid columnals, Unit 52 Level 3BSW. It produced an AMS date of 1720+/- 30 BP, in the Early Woodland (Table 11).

Site 5

A Middle/Late Archaic Genesee hafted knife was found at Site 5. Made of chert identified at a macro level as having originated in the Hudson River Valley, it was broken in use; its lateral edges had wear, evidence of processing of plant materials by hunter/gatherers involved in a seasonal round of resource procurements. Genesee points date to the Late Archaic, from 3673 to 4930 BP (1723 to 2980 BC) (Fogelman 1988:72; Justice 1995:159-160). Two Levanna Triangle projectiles, probably arrowheads, and a biface fragment that was probably from a Levanna were found. Levanna points date to the Late Woodland, from 1250 to 600 BP (700 to 1350 AD) (Ritchie 1971:31; Fogelman 1988:200).

Conclusions

This project used flotation to maximize recovery of crinoids, seeds, charcoal and small artifacts. The recovered floral materials from precontact contexts indicate a summer or early fall occupation of Medline Site 3 and Site 5. The relativepaucity of features at these two small sites, combined with lithic assemblage and the lack of pottery indicates the short-term use by small groups. Perhaps they were just a few individuals or one or two families.

Over 300 fossil crinoids were found from a very limited area in Site 3, in the same two contexts as cobble tool expedient anvils. Thisjuxtaposition, combined with what seems to be the debris from the same limestone rock matrix that surrounds the fossil crinoids, all point to the processing of this resource to liberate crinoid columnals for potential beads and/or theuse of the high-grade black chert within the rock. The strata holding the concentration of crinoids was dated to 1720 +/- 30 BP, about 600 years younger than Feature 1. No site where crinoids were extracted from rock matrix has beenreported in the archaeological literature. Crinoids at Site 3 were found in the same two contexts as cobble tool expedient anvils. This combined with what seems to be the debris from the same limestone rock matrix that surrounds the fossil crinoids, all point to the processing of this resource to liberate crinoid columnals for potential beads and/or the use of the high-grade black chert within the rock.

Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River Part II (Continued)

These are exciting times to be doing archaeology in the Wallkill River Valley of New York and New Jersey with great discoveries being made all the time. Investigations at Medline Site 3 and Site 5 have demonstrated the value of small sites to understanding the past

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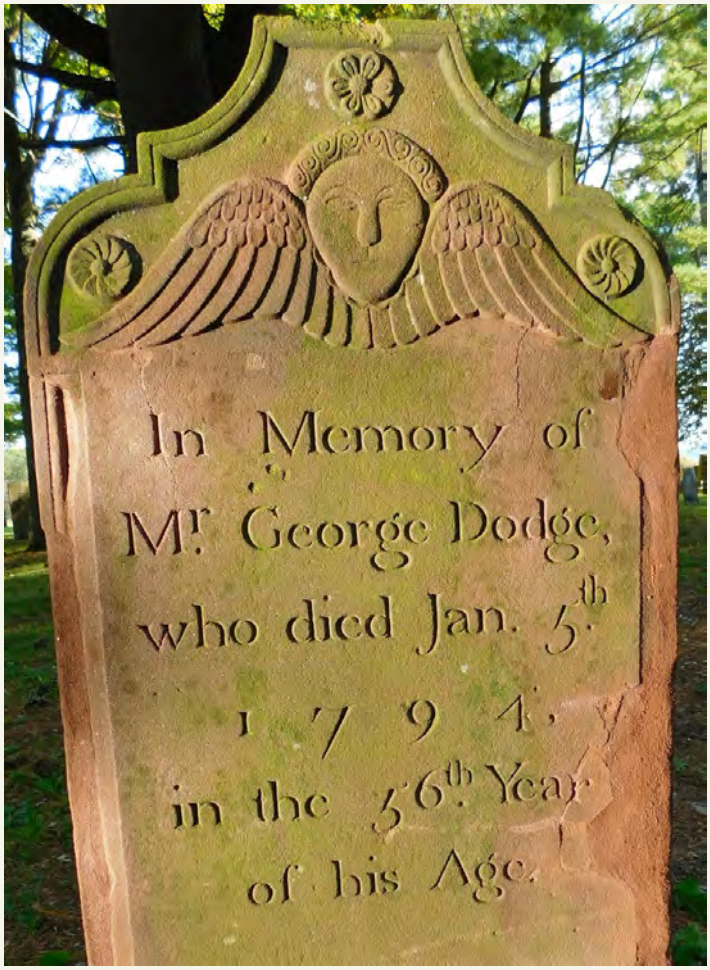
The Preservation of George Dodge – 1794
by
Dale & Tina Utter (Central NY Cemetery Network)



Figures 1 and 2 showing the condition of the George Dodge stone before and after repair.

A number of years ago we were exploring cemeteries along Route 20 that runs across NY from Albany to Buffalo. In the Town of Springfield, we stopped at Middle Village Cemetery to see what we could find. This was our first time in this cemetery so we were eager to discover what new and exciting things were awaiting us.

As we wandered the cemetery we noted many old marble stones, a couple of signed stones and also some old sandstone markers. We were quite surprised when we came upon a reddish colored gravestone. We immediately knew this stone was not from a local quarry and must have been imported from another area, perhaps from another state. We were not prepared for what we found.

The stone was a classic New England marker with a winged face and plain borders. To find a stone like this is highly unusual as normally this type is found closer to Albany or along the Hudson River. The stone read, “In Memory of Mr. George Dodge, who died Jan. 5th, 1794 in the 36th year of his age.” Unfortunately, the stone was not in very good condition and we wondered how long it could withstand the elements before it would totally delaminate.

Over the next few years, we would stop by and check on the stone. We could tell by the color variation, that the stone had been re-paired once before but that was probably long ago. Each time we visited, its condition was slowly worsening. One time we looked a little closer, and much to our surprise, we discovered at the very bottom that it was signed, “Md. By C. Kimball, N. London.” We

The Preservation of George Dodge – 1794 (Continued)

were very concerned now as signed stones are rare and we thought it would be a shame to lose this precious piece of local history. We couldn't help but wonder why a carver from N. London (New London, CT) was placing a stone so far away in a NY cemetery.

Our good friend Dave Moyer stopped by the cemetery one day and echoed our thoughts and concerns. We talked and determined we needed to do something before this stone was lost forever. We decided it had to be repaired.

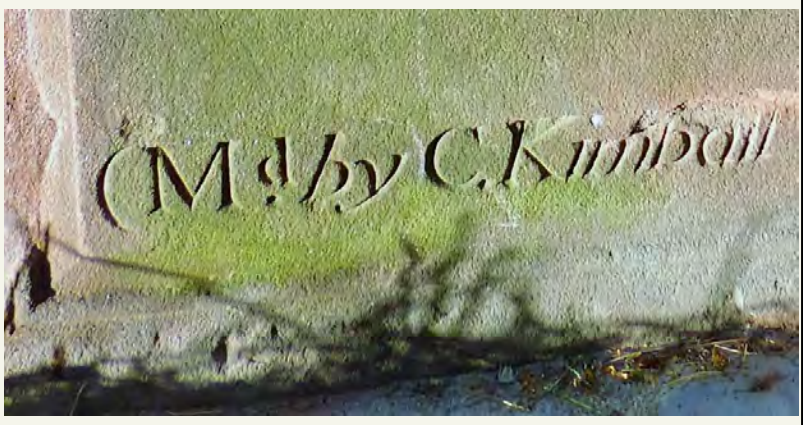


Figure 3. Signature of Chester Kimball on the George Dodge stone.

That set things in motion to undertake a preservation effort. We do some gravestone repair work but we decided, based on the stone's condition and the type of material, that this repair was beyond the scope of our expertise. Our first priority was to obtain permission from the Town of Springfield to do the repair. They readily gave us approval.

Next we decided to seek the advice of our friend Robert Mosko of Mosko Cemetery Monument Services out of Hanover, PA. We contacted Robert and based on the unavailability of conservators in our area, he decided that he would come to NY and do the repair work himself. Robert is a true conservator with both an education in historical preservation, an apprenticeship in gravestone preservation/restoration and over 20 years experience in this field.

Figure 4. Gravestone Conservator Robert Mosko at work.

By now the stone was in extremely poor condition. Both the right and left borders were mostly gone. The whole front was delaminating off with numerous surface cracks and only attached across the top and 1/2 of the bottom.

Robert and his son came in August 2021. The first task was to level the stone. This turned out to be challenging as the stone was set in concrete and was still very much attached so the whole mass had to be leveled. Once that was done he cleaned out the gap in the stone with compressed air. Over time, dirt, stone debris and insect life accumulates and starts to fill the cavity; you want to remove as much of this as possible. Now it was time to mix up lime-based mortar, color match it to the stone and then pack that into the gap. He then mixed up some diluted mortar so that it could be injected into the cracks. The stone was now stabilized and his work was done. This was not a simple process and was very time consuming.

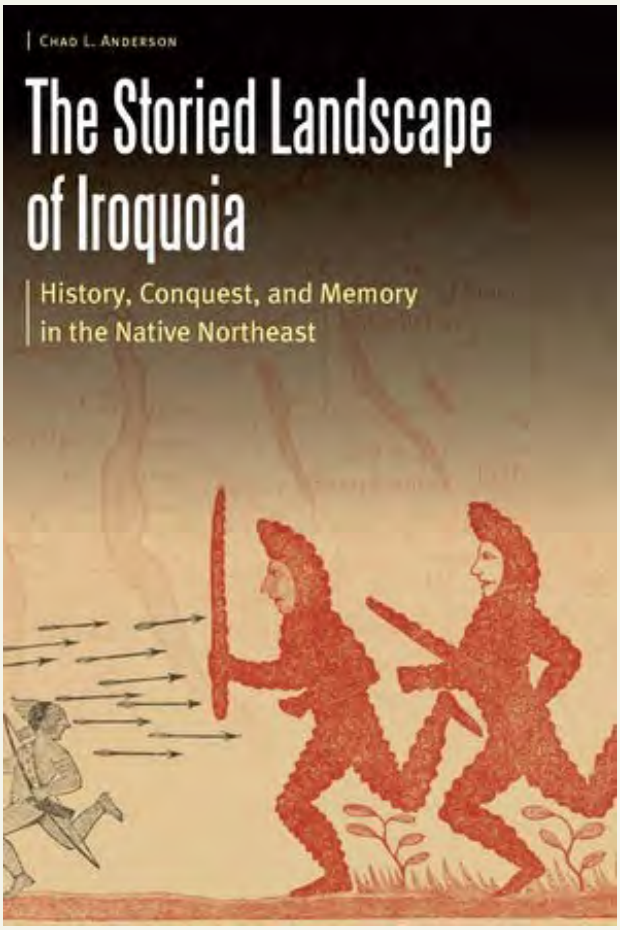
The Preservation of George Dodge – 1794 (Continued)

Tina and I went back a couple weeks later and using more lime-based mortar, we filled in the missing border to finish off the stone. While we were there we cleaned Mr. Dodge's footstone and his marble Revolutionary War marker as well as just sprucing up the area. When we left we sprayed the stone with a biocide (D/2) which will kill the green algae that can be seen on the front of the stone. In time, it is expected that the new repair will blend in better to match the rest of the stone. It is our hope, now that the deterioration has been arrested, that this stone will last many more years and give enjoyment to all those who stop by and discover the surprise to be found here in this quiet little cemetery.

Figure 5. Central NY Cemetery member Dale Utter applying the finishing touches on the George Dodge stone.

We would like to express our thanks to those who gave monetary donations for the repair of this stone: Dave Moyer, K. P. Thrane, Sherene Baugher and Mary Dexter. A special thanks also needs to be extended to Dave for showing his interest in this stone and spurring us to take action in getting the preservation work done before it was too late. Of course, we also need to thank the Town of Springfield who gave us permission to undertake this project.

New Publication:
The Storied Landscape of Iroquoia: History, Conquest, and Memory in the Native Northeast



The Storied Landscape of Iroquoia explores the creation, destruction, appropriation, and enduring legacy of one of early America's most important places: the homelands of the Haudenosaunees (also known as the Iroquois Six Nations). Throughout the late seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries of European colonization the Haudenosaunees remained the dominant power in their homelands and one of the most important diplomatic players in the struggle for the continent following European settlement of North America by the Dutch, British, French, Spanish, and Russians. Chad L. Anderson offers a significant contribution to understanding colonialism, intercultural conflict, and intercultural interpretations of the Iroquoian landscape during this time in central and western New York.

Although American public memory often recalls a nation founded along a frontier wilderness, these lands had long been inhabited in Native American villages, where history had been written on the land through place-names, monuments, and long-remembered settlements. Drawing on a wide range of material spanning more than a century, Anderson uncovers the real stories of the people—Native American and Euro-American—and the places at the center of the contested reinvention of a Native American homeland. These stories about Iroquoia were key to both Euro-American and Haudenosaunee understandings of their peoples' pasts and futures.

By Chad L. Anderson
288 pages
10 illustrations, index
University of Nebraska Press
978-1-4962-1865-0
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About the author:

Chad L. Anderson is a visiting assistant professor of history at Hartwick College. His article "Rediscovering Native North America: Settlements, Maps, and Empires in the Eastern Woodlands" won the 2017 John Murrin Prize from the McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

A Portable Petroglyph from the Ralph Zorda Collection of Native American Artifacts

Gail Merian, Chenango Chapter, NYSAA
David Moyer, Chenango Chapter, NYSAA

Figure 1. Photographs of the top and obverse sides of the portable petroglyph in the Zorda Collection.

Advocational archaeologists can play an important role in archaeology. Professional archaeologists sometimes rely on amateur archaeologists for site identification and advocational archaeologists often work hand in hand with professionals in research. Since archaeology is a destructive science, it is important that amateurs carefully record their finds. Ted Whitney, one of the founders of the Chenango Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, was an advocational archaeologist who became well known in New York for his knowledge, not only of sites and artifacts in central New York but for the start of the Chenango NYSAA Bulletin, which the chapter still publishes. As a school teacher, Ted also mentored students who shared his passion, often publishing about their finds. One such student and advocational archaeologist was Ralph Zorda.

Ralph was born in Pittsfield, New York on April 14, 1945. He was the youngest child of Mary A. Berben and Frank Zorda. He graduated from New Berlin Central School in 1963. While in school, he became interested in archaeology, collaborating with Ted Whitney. Ralph moved to Daytona Beach Florida in the 1970s where he pursued carpentry and was a Master Finishing Carpenter. He has two sons that live in Connecticut and a sister in Florida. Ralph also started flying, eventually obtaining his pilot license. Unfortunately, Ralph's passion for indigenous people was not passed on to his sons and he never participated in digs after he moved. However, he still maintained his interest in Native Americans. He passed away February 2, 2021.

We are fortunate that Ralph Zorda numbered his artifacts and kept a catalog that recorded information about the sites where they were found. While some of the artifacts were collected from other areas, including the Mohawk Valley and the famed Oneonta Hilltop Site located in Delaware County, the majority of the majority of the artifacts were found in the vicinity of Silver Lake, a natural lake situated near the Unadilla River in the Town of New Berlin, Chenango County, NY. Some of the artifacts in Zorda's collection were previously described in other publications, including 45 drilled stone beads which were published in the Chenango Chapter NYSAA Bulletin (Whitney 1960).

A Portable Petroglyph from the Ralph Zorda Collection of Native American Artifacts (continued)

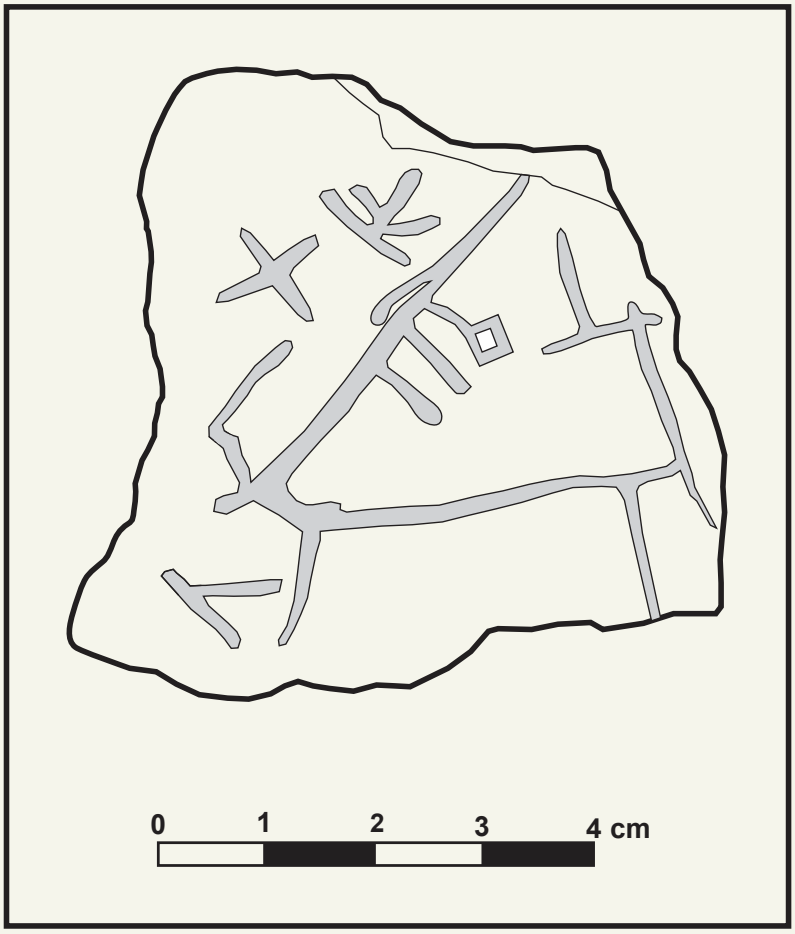

Figure 2. Drawing of the portable petroglyph in the Zorda Collection.

The Zorda Engraved Stone

The Zorda collection consists of mostly utilitarian objects, including projectile points, scrapers and ground stone tools. One particularly interesting artifact from the collection is a small, marked stone with deeply incised lines found while surface collecting at Silver Lake (Figures 1 and 2). These types of artifacts are commonly referred to as "portable petroglyphs," a broad term applied to a surprisingly variety of decorated stone objects (Lenik 2009). The stone measures approximately 5.8 cm long and 5.7 cm wide and is made from native sandstone commonly found in local creeks. One side features a series of 24 lines incised on its flat surface. The obverse side of the stone shows no decoration excepting a number and the remains of an adhesive suggesting that it was at one time glued on to the bottom The object appears fragmentary and likely represents a piece from a larger object. As a result, the orientation of the image on the face of the stone is unknown and can be viewed differently depending on how it is rotated.

While speculative, the image may depict an animal with horns or antlers facing toward the left when viewed from the orientation shown in Figures 1 and 2. The study of Native American art tends to favor more representational compositions, with readily identifiable depictions of humans, animals, and occasionally objects. Artifacts with geometric and non-representational imagery are often noted but ignored as their meaning is more difficult to discern or speculate about (Lenik 2016:107). Artifacts such as the Zorda example are often classified into broad categories based on the relationship of the lines to one another, such as grids,

A Portable Petroglyph from the Ralph Zorda Collection of Native American Artifacts (continued)

radiating lines, ladders etc., or in some cases described simply as "abstract" or "random." However, it seems likely that there is nothing random about the lines occurring on the face of the stone- the composition appears intentional and deliberate and not reflective of being used as an abraider or utilitarian object. Rather than projecting our own imaginations in order to try to make these compositions more representational in our minds, it might be more useful to understand this type of art by using descriptive analysis rather than attempting to fit these types of images into groups or categories.

How Old is the Petroglyph Stone?

Portable petroglyphs such as this can be difficult to date based solely upon design motifs. Silver Lake has long been known as an area of extensive precontact activity. Artifacts recovered include a variety of projectile points dating from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland Periods, a span of over 7,000 years. Of particular note at Silver Lake is the predominance of Genesee and Snook Kill points dating to 3,800 to 3,600 BP (Justice 1987:160). The best known of the Silver Lake sites is known as the Graveson Site, which was identified by Ralph Zorda and fellow high school student Lawrence Taylor while hunting arrowheads in the nearby fields. Zorda and Taylor brought the site to the attention of Ted Whitney, who ultimately directed a systematic surface survey and excavation at the site and published a series of articles summarizing their findings (Whitney 1971a; 1971b). Results of the survey revealed that the site encompasses several acres in size and is still considered one of the largest and most significant Genesee/Snook Kill sites in the Upper Susquehanna Valley (Funk 1993: 195). Since that time additional Snook Kill/ Genesee sites have been found farther upstream, most notably the Behnke Farm Site, located in the town of Otego (Wakeman 2020). Excavations at the Behnke Farm Site yielded a radiocarbon date of 3780+/-30 BP (Beta-433664), suggesting that Snook Hill people began occupying the area earlier than previously thought.

While it is tempting to assign the petroglyph stone to the Snook Kill/Genesee occupation, it is also possible that the stone dates to later in the Woodland Period. Whitney and Gibson (1966) conducted a review of engraved stone objects from the nearby White Site, which is thought to date to the Hunters Home Phase around 1,100 years ago. Several of the stones shown in this article have incised designs similar to the example in the Zorda collection, although none of their examples are as deeply incised. Large Middle and Late Woodland village sites are known to the north and south along the adjacent Unadilla River, and the valley supported a large population during this time. While attempting to date the Snook Kill occupation at the Graveson Site, Whitney obtained a radiocarbon date of AD 1480+/-110 (I-5911) which while disappointing with regard to the Snook Kill complex is potentially in keeping with the Late Woodland occupation of these later village sites.

Concluding Thoughts

The Ralph Zorda collection including the portable petroglyph are currently curated by the Chenango County Historical Society Museum in Norwich, NY and are available for study by appointment. This study does not attempt to understand the meaning of the designs on the stone, simply to highlight portable petroglyphs as a potentially significant source of information and to suggest more systematic approaches to describing and recording these objects. Explanations regarding the meaning and function of these kinds of objects are typically speculative and seldom rely on factual evidence and little effort has been made to consult with Native communities about them. While portable petroglyphs are comparatively rare, other examples undoubtedly occur in other large collections. A more comprehensive study of these objects and their contexts may help to better reconstruct changes in Native iconography as they occurred over time.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Ralph's wife Claudia Zorda for providing biographical information as well as donating the collection to the Chenango County Historical Society (CCHS). Thanks to CCHS Director Jessica Moquin and CCHS Operations Manager Joseph Fryc for providing access to the collection and valuable support throughout the project.

A Portable Petroglyph from the Ralph Zorda Collection of Native American Artifacts (continued)

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Central New York State Cemetery Network Awards
by Tina Utter (Central NY Cemetery Network

Figure 1. Representatives of the Nanticoke Valley Cemetery (left and center) receiving their Preservation Award.

The Central New York State Cemetery Network has initiated an awards program to deserving cemeteries which meet certain criteria. In our travels we are always on the lookout for cemeteries that exceed expectations. We discovered two, and decided to reward those in charge. We sent out questionnaires regarding the care of each cemetery with queries about overall maintenance, lawn mowing practices, policies on down or leaning stones, if a program was in place to honor veteran's graves, contributions to Find A Grave, and if their cemetery contained some special stones or noteworthy features.

Our very first certificate of merit was given to Nanticoke Valley Cemetery in Broome County in June 2021 at their annual meeting. The cemetery which began in 1810 has a neat appearance, clear signage, and the stones were in good condition. We learned that under new management, the roof on the cemetery shed had been replaced, gravestones were being cleaned, straightened, and unearthed, and steps were being taken to enhance curb appeal by clearing overgrowth. In progress were a stone wall, bench, and a flower garden.

The meeting was well attended and smoothly run with good financials. Maps have been updated and the record keeping modernized. The cemetery is approximately 210 years old. Adding a driveway and parking area in the cemetery makes for easier access. The cemetery is 4.8 acres with over 1200 grave sites. They have a website with information including by-laws and regulations and are on Find A Grave. Pete and Barb Stanko who are president/cemetery superintendent and treasurer respectively, have had some training in gravestone repair.

The Maryland Cemetery Association in Otsego County began in 1885 but has much earlier burials. We drove in one wintry day, liked what we saw, and then went back again to see things when the grass was green. The cemetery has a beautiful sign and a

Central New York State Cemetery Network Awards (continued)

Figure 2. View of the Nanticoke Valley Cemetery in Broome County.

vault which underwent repairs by the association's volunteers. We really appreciated the mailbox with newsletters and donation envelopes. In the back is a cute building and a stone structure where water is available. The board of trustees are very proud of their cemetery, “love their trees,” and members volunteer all year long. Cleaning has been done and all veterans are marked with flags. This cemetery has some Coffin group stones as well as nice marble stones and more modern granite markers.

Figure 3. Representatives of the Maryland Cemetery Association receiving their Preservation Award from Tina and Dale Utter.

In the summer of 2021, the Town of Maryland Historian led a tour of the cemetery talking of unique stones and prominent people. The oldest stone dates to 1810. Thirty people attended this event and it brought some nice attention to the cemetery. If a stone is in need of anything, immediate steps are taking to rectify the situation. Veteran's Day services have been held here with a gun salute and history goes back in war years to the Revolution. As stated in the newsletter “we work hard to keep our expenses low and not to exceed our income.” Mapping and collecting all old records is an ongoing endeavor.

Central New York State Cemetery Network Awards (continued)

Both cemeteries were happy to be recognized. The recipients each received a small check as well as a framed certificate. It was our pleasure meeting these energetic and enthusiastic people and commend them for a job well done!

Maryland Cemetery Association
185 Cemetery Rd.
Maryland, NY
Charlene Rubino

Nanticoke Valley Cemetery
1927-1929 Union Center- Maine Highway
Endicott, NY 13760

Figure 4. The receiving vault at Maryland Cemetery

Figure 5. Mailbox used to provide information at the Maryland Cemetery

To all Chapter Treasurers and At Large Members: 2022 dues are due!

Please send your dues to:

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

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

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

PAY YOUR DUES (AND MAKE DONATIONS) WITH PAYPAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

You are done!

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

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

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NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION