The 85th Annual Meeting

of the

Eastern States Archaeological Federation

Program and Abstracts

November 1-4, 2018
Ramada Inn, Watertown, New York

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Program .....Wayne Lenig
Book Room Organizer .....Timothy Abel

Program

Thursday, November 1

1:00PM Meet in the hotel lobby for carpool to Sackets Harbor Battlefield for the guided tour. Return ~4PM.

8:00PM NYSAA reception at the Jefferson County Historical Museum 228 Washington St., Watertown. Parking behind the museum accessible off Clinton St. Beverages, snacks and open browsing through the museum.

Friday, November 2

8:00AM Book Room Open- Director's Room
Registration Table Open- Lobby

8:45AM Morning Paper Session- Renaissance Room

Focused Session

"New Contributions to Northeastern Paleoindian Archaeology"

Organizers:

Zachary L. Singer

Jonathan C. Lothrop

Due to an increasing number of active researchers and the accelerating pace of field investigations, the number of studied Paleoindian sites in Northeastern North America has grown exponentially over the last five decades. In 1970, barely a dozen Paleoindian sites had been recorded for the entire region. Since then the number of investigated Paleoindian sites has increased to more than two hundred sites. Presenters will report on recent and ongoing archaeological fieldwork and analyses of newly identified sites and reinvestigated classic sites, as well as re-analyses of older site assemblages. This work has led to new insights on these early peoples of the Northeast, including chronology, intra-site activity patterning, toolkit composition, range mobility and land-use, geographic and temporal variation in tool stone source use, and regional interaction.

8:55 R. Michael Gramly
Cedar Fork Creek: A Man-Mastodon Association in North-Central Ohio

9:20 Robert D. Wall
Paleoindian Occupations at the Barton Site, Upper Potomac River Valley

9:45 Kurt W. Carr
An Update on Research at the Shoop Site (36Da20): Community Patterning, Lithic Sourcing and Microwear Analysis

10:05 Break

10:30 Jennifer Rankin
The Hoffman Site and The Snyder Paleoindian Complex in Warren County, New Jersey

10:55 Zachary Singer, Cosimo Sgarlata, Peter Leach, Tiziana Matarazzo, Dawn Beamer, and Roger Moeller
The Templeton Paleoindian Site, Connecticut: Recent Excavation Results

11:20 Jonathan C. Lothrop, Mike Beardsley, Susan Winchell-Sweeney, and Mark Clymer
Investigations at the Middle Paleoindian OPS Site, Central New York

12:00 Lunch
12:00 ESAF Board Meeting- Executive Room

1:00PM Afternoon Paper Session- Renaissance Room

"New Contributions to Northeastern Paleoindian Archaeology"
(Continued)

1:00 Chris Ellis and D. Brian Deller
The Culloden Acres (AfHj-90) Paleo Site, Ontario

1:25 Lawrence Jackson
Paleo-Indian Settlement Systems in the Trent Valley Watershed, Ontario

1:50 Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Ellen Cowie, Robert Bartone, Arthur Spiess and Gabriel Hrynick
The Lamontagne Paleoindian Site and the Michaud (Auburn Airport) Cluster, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine.

2:15 Eric Graillon and Claude Chapdelaine
Late Paleoindian Projectile Points at Kruger 2: Chronological and Cultural Implications

2:40 Break

3:10 Brent Suttie and Anne Hamilton
Pleistocene Shoreline Modelling, Testing and Results from New Brunswick, Canada

3:35 Heather Rockwell and Nathaniel Kitchel
Update on the Recent Investigation at the Munsungun Lithic Quarry

4:00 Richard Boisvert
Discussant

Saturday, November 3

8:00AM Book Room Open- Director's Room
Registration Table Open- Lobby

8:00AM Morning Session- Renaissance Room

General Session – Mixed Topics

8:05 Michael Lucas, Kristin O'Connell, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney
Tenant Farming and the end of Family Patronage on Van Schaick Island Cohoes, NY

8:30 Cherilyn A. Gilligan
Moravian Ethnic Diversity: An Archival and Faunal Analysis of Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten in Colonial Ohio

8:55 Curtis McCoy and Bill Liebeknecht
Northern Delaware and Southeastern Pennsylvania's White "Kaolin" Clays

9:20 Stephen Israel
Biographical Sketches of Notable Maryland Archaeologists and Avocational Archaeologists, 1824 to 2018.

9:45 Robert J. Hasenstab
The Sugartown Earthwork: A Late Prehistoric Hilltop Fort in the Upper Allegheny River Drainage

10:10 Break

10:20 Krista Dotzel
Phytoliths and Woodland Cultigens in the Lower Connecticut River Valley

10:45 Megan Willison
Indigenous Gender in the 17th Century: Using Mortuary Remains to Discern Two-Spirits or Shifting Gender Roles in Southern New England

11:10 David Moyer
Imagery, Warfare and Identity: Iroquoian Painted Trees in the Upper Susquehanna Valley

11:35 Edward V. Curtin
Frontenac Island: Time, History, Myth

12:00 Glenwood Boatman
New Ceramic Analysis and Radiocarbon Dates at the Early Woodland Seaman's Fort Defensive Earthworks Site

12:20 Lunch

1:30PM Afternoon Session- Renaissance Room

Focused Session

"Lithic analysis and lithic raw materials in the Northeast"

Organizer: Adrian L. Burke

This is a general session covering all aspects of lithic technology in the greater Northeast. We also wish to include any recent research on lithic raw materials (e.g. quarries, sourcing). We would be happy to have contributions on ground and polished stone tools, as well as historic or contact period lithic technology. Our intention is to be inclusive and highlight the latest research on lithic technology in the Northeast while also showing the great diversity of research projects currently underway or recently completed.

1:30 Adrian L. Burke
Analysis and comparison of the lithic assemblages from three St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites in Quebec

1:55 William Fox and Brandi MacDonald
Certain Stone Pipes Among the Neutral Iroquois

2:20 Tiziana Gallo
Iroquoian Ground Stone Celts in Southern Ontario: Exploring Changes, Practices, and Meanings during the Late Woodland Period

2:45 Ingrid-Morgane Gauvin
Striking differences? Preliminary examination of the mechanical properties of Normanskill group cherts

3:05 Break

3:20 Kenneth R. Holyoke and David W. Black
On the Carboniferous Trail: Pilot Study Results Tracking Washademoak Multi-Coloured Chert on the Maritime Peninsula

3:45 Alexandre Pelletier-Michaud, Arthur Anderson, and M. Gabriel Hrynick
The distribution and origin of 'Hinkley point metasediment,' a distinctive toolstone from the Maine-New Brunswick Quoddy region

4:05 Nathaniel Kitchel
Exploring the Lithic Landscape of the Munsungun Lake Region: Ongoing Investigations at the Stevens Site/NKP Quarry

5:00PM ESAF General Business Meeting- Executive Room

6:00PM Cash Bar- Renaissance Room

7:00PM Annual Banquet

9:00PM We are fortunate to have Dr. Ronald F. Williamson as our guest Banquet speaker this year. Dr. Williamson is founder of Archaeological Services Inc., a cultural resource management firm based in Toronto, Ontario. He holds an Honours BA from the University of Western Ontario and MA and PhD from McGill University, all in Anthropology. He is also an Associate Member of the Graduate Faculty at the University of Toronto (Anthropology) and at Western University (Anthropology) in London and Chair, Board of Directors at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology at Western University, London. He has published widely on both Indigenous and early colonial Great Lakes history.

Dr. Williamson's presentation is titled: ***Recent Developments in Great Lakes Archaeology: A View from Ontario***

It seems that archaeologists in Canada and the United States are now talking about the same issues, some of them broad anthropological concerns rather than culture-history. While north-south collaboration across the border is now routine, there are considerable differences in the work environments. An exceedingly strong legislative mandate in Ontario for pre-development identification and excavation of sites for most public and private land initiatives has resulted in the generation of huge data sets. These data have resulted in now more completely excavated sites from throughout the 13,000 year long archaeological record in Ontario than would have been thought possible fifty years ago. There are significant opportunities and challenges resulting from this surge in Ontario data. Exciting opportunities, for example, have resulted from the generation of funding for the application of innovative scientific analytical techniques to archaeological data. There have also

been growing pains, especially around government regulation and the accommodation of escalating advocacy on the part of Indigenous people for consenting to and directing archaeological work, analyses and curation. Perhaps the most challenging issue is dwindling expertise in the Ontario archaeological workforce, a product of both the academy and the commercial archaeology industry.

Sunday, November 4

Focused Session – Renaissance Room

9:00AM "Current Research in Saint Lawrence Iroquoian Archaeology"

Organizer: Tim Abel

9:00 Roland Tremblay
New Data from the Dawson site, a Century and a Half Later in Downtown Montréal

9:25 Claude Chapdelaine
The Saint-Anicet Cluster: People of the Drumlins

9:50 Ronan Mehault and Claude Chapdelaine
Building a Chronological Sequence for St. Lawrence Iroquoians Provinces and Villages with a Bayesian Approach

10:15 Christian Gates St-Pierre (Université de Montréal)
A Holistic Investigation of SLI Faunal Assemblages from St. Anicet, Quebec

10:40 Break

10:50 Bruce Jamieson (Heritage Research)
Examining Style in Iroquoian Bone Artifacts-

11:15 Jessica Vavrasek
A Look at New Isotopic Results from Jefferson and St. Lawrence County, NY.

11:40 Timothy J. Abel
Radiocarbon Dating the Iroquoian Occupation of Northern New York

12:05 John P. Hart, Susan Winchell-Sweeney and Jennifer Birch
Do all Paths Lead to Jefferson County?

POSTERS

Christopher Brouillette
Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Building a Reference Collection of Experimental Edge Damage on Pièces Esquillées and Bipolar Cores for the New England – Maritimes Region

Dennis O'Connell
Archaeology and Litter: Is it ethical to pick up litter?

ABSTRACTS

Abel, Timothy J. (1,000 Islands Chapter, NYSAA)

Radiocarbon Dating the Iroquoian Occupation of Northern New York

Eighteen new AMS radiocarbon dates have been obtained from 12 precontact Iroquoian village sites in northern New York. These new dates add significant new information to the chronology of the Iroquoian occupation sites of the region. Once thought to span AD 1350-1500, these new dates suggest an AD 1450-1525 period of occupation, essentially halving the period within which these Iroquoian populations arrived, expanded and moved from northern New York. The new chronology points to population pressure and localized conflict as being major contributors to their dispersal in the early 16th century.

Boatman, Glenwood (Western Lake Erie Archaeological Research Program, Michigan Archaeological Society, and Ohio Archaeological Society)

New Ceramic Analysis and Radiocarbon Dates at the Early Woodland Seaman's Fort Defensive Earthworks Site

New ceramic analysis at the Metz site on the Huron River of North Central Ohio, and 500 rimsherds at the Seaman's Fort site provided new insights to the Seaman's Fort Earthworks site. Fifty percent of the rimsherds described earlier as Leimbach and Leimbach Decorated are Metz/Esch, late Early Woodland to Middle Woodland Metz Transitional Ware. New data establishes a Middle Woodland presence at the site. Dated house floors indicate this. Early Woodland to Late Prehistoric ceramics are present indicating site use for at least 2200 years. New Beta High Density Probability radiocarbon calculations set the 2 sigma date for the Earthworks at 256 B.C. to 90 A.D. instead of a 2 sigma range from 400 B.C. - 100 A.D. This suggests that Earthwork No. 2 is Middle Woodland. Radiocarbon dates for four bladelets suggest the Middle Woodland may begin at ca. 200 B.C. in North Central Ohio. If so both dated earthworks may be Middle Woodland not Early Woodland.

Boisvert, Richard (NH SCRAP)

Discussant

"New Contributions to Northeastern Paleoindian Archaeology"

Brouillette, Christopher (University of New Brunswick Department of Anthropology)

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Building a Reference Collection of Experimental Edge Damage on Pièces Esquillées and Bipolar Cores for the New England – Maritimes Region (Poster)

Previous investigators have highlighted the need to more accurately identify and interpret pièces esquillées (or splintered pieces) recovered from archaeological contexts, including Northeast Paleoindian sites. This is important because bipolar reduction has correlates for group mobility and lithic procurement studies. Identifying bipolar reduction requires that the lithic analyst differentiate between artifacts produced through bipolar knapping and those used as intermediate tools to fracture organic materials such as bone or wood. One technique that can be used to differentiate between bipolar cores and wedges is microscopic edge damage analysis. As part of a larger investigation into the characteristics of Paleoindian

bipolar percussion and wedge tool use, flakes from a selection of lithic sources were experimentally utilized in order to compile a reference collection of macroscopic and microscopic edge damage characteristics on bipolar artifacts. In the future, these results will be compared to archaeological specimens.

Burke, Adrian L. (Université de Montréal)

Analysis and comparison of the lithic assemblages from three St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites in Quebec

This paper presents the detailed analysis of the lithic assemblages from three St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites in the upper St. Lawrence River valley of Quebec. All three villages are part of the St. Anicet cluster and date to the period from the 14th to 16th century. The sites are, in chronological order, MacDonald, Droulers-Tsiionhiakwatha and Mailhot-Curran. Both the chipped stone and ground stone assemblages were analyzed with particular attention paid to the raw materials used and their origins. The lithic assemblages are overall quite similar and show a marked disinterest for the use of chipped stone tools. In addition, most of the chipped stone tools are either bipolar chunks/cores or expedient tools made on small flakes such as used flakes or retouched flakes. Very few formal tools such as bifaces or scrapers exist on these sites. The ground stone tool assemblage is typical of Iroquoian villages but is not extensive (grinding stones, axes). Local and regional (< 100 km) raw materials dominate the stone tool assemblage, but there are a handful of chipped stone tools that were imported from outside the region.

Carr, Kurt W. (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

An Update on Research at the Shoop Site (36Da20): Community Patterning, Lithic Sourcing and Microwear Analysis

In 1952, Witthoft identified 98% of the lithic material from the Shoop Early Paleoindian site in the unglaciated region of Pennsylvania as originating from the Onondaga chert quarries 400 km to the north. He identified eleven concentrations of artifacts that he believed represented separate visits to the site. Based on the large number of projectile points, he suggested this was a hunting camp. The interpretation of the community patterning has been revised based on more accurate mapping. Macroscopic, microscopic and XRF analysis has confirmed the nearly exclusive use of Onondaga chert. Microwear analysis of endscrapers and wedges supports the processing of hides, antler and wood. Along with the frequency of projectile points, this suggests a settlement pattern and adaptive strategy like sites found in the New England-Maritime region rather than in the unglaciated region of the Middle Atlantic suggesting at least two different Paleoindian adaptations had evolved by Clovis times.

Chapdelaine, Claude (Université de Montréal)

The Saint-Anicet Cluster: People of the Drumlins

Archaeological research in this region began in the early 1960's but it is really in the 1990s that new village sites were found and excavated until August 2017. Four village sites are known but investigations at McDonald (1992-2007), Droulers (1994-2017) and Mailhot-Curran (1995-2014) produced an excellent database to study the evolution of communities that settled on drumlins. Settlement patterns, subsistence and material culture will be presented within a chronological framework

starting in the first half of the XIVth Century and lasting to the first quarter of the XVIth Century. The cultural and social relations between

Curtin, Edward V. (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.)

Frontenac Island: Time, History, Myth

A review of Ritchie's data from Frontenac Island provides insights into this fundamentally important Archaic site. A long chronology of ca. 2000 years for Late Archaic period burials is inferred based upon radiocarbon dating and contextual data. The long chronology is related to burial locations in different parts of the island through grave associations. The concept of history is considered in relation to cultural features that are interpreted as related to memory, mnemonics, and the long-term habitual use of space. Guided by Iroquoian mythology, certain burials at Frontenac Island are considered as examples of rituals dramatizing earth renewal, social continuity, and the journey to the afterlife. Symbolism relevant to creation mythology and transformation ritual is plausibly associated with funerary offerings such as turtle shells, hawk claw cores, marine shell, and bone flutes, as well as the practice of removing or displacing skulls or other bones.

Dotzel, Krista (University of Connecticut)

Phytoliths and Woodland Cultigens in the Lower Connecticut River Valley

Phytolith analyses of carbonized food residues have revealed early dates for the arrival of maize and squash in eastern North America. This paper presents preliminary results from phytolith analyses of a series of carbonized food residues from Middle and Late Woodland sites in the Lower Connecticut River Valley including Burnham-Shepard, Selden Island, the Cooper Site, and Hamburg Cove. This paper will investigate the potential dates for the arrival and exploitation of plant cultigens in Connecticut. The preliminary results from this study of Connecticut sites will also be placed in the context of wider developments in phytolith research in eastern North America.

Ellis, Chris (University of Western Ontario) and D. Brian Deller (University of Western Ontario)

The Culloden Acres (AfHj-90) Paleo Site, Ontario

Culloden Acres was excavated as part of a 1990 project aimed at expanding knowledge of the range of variability in early sites. Three sites were chosen for study which, unlike most sites excavated prior to that time: were quite small, were "interior" sites not associated with the strandline of pro-glacial Lake Algonquin and were dominated more by unifaces rather than points. Culloden consists of three spatial clusters of mainly Collingwood chert artifacts, only two of which were investigated. One area is dominated by small trianguloid end scrapers with only a smattering of other tools. The other area, aside from two unifaces, yielded only flaking debris which, in contrast to the end scraper area, is primarily from biface reduction including channel flakes from fluting. The morphology of the end scrapers, the raw material use profile and the channel flake assemblage suggest an association with Gainey occupations.

Fox, William (Trent University) and Brandi MacDonald (University of Missouri Archaeometry Laboratory at MURR)

Certain Stone Pipes Among the Neutral Iroquois

Stone pipes of various forms have been recovered from 17th century Neutral villages over the last century and a half, representing contact with a variety of Indigenous communities from the Ohio valley, to the Midwest, to the Upper Great Lakes, based on raw material and style. One particular series of distinctive vasiform pipes is limited to only one or two specimens per site and appears to reflect connections with residents of the Canadian Shield region of southeastern Ontario. Archaeological evidence concerning spatial distribution is combined with geo-chemical characterization of the material used in their manufacture and contemporary 17th century French historical documentation, in an attempt to understand the cultural significance of these specimens.

Gallo, Tiziana (University of Toronto)

Iroquoian Ground Stone Celts in Southern Ontario: Exploring Changes, Practices, and Meanings during the Late Woodland Period

In the American Northeast, ground stone industries tend to be associated with the Archaic period. It is however likely that the less known ground stone celts (axes, adzes, chisels) of the Late Woodland period played a significant role in the construction and maintenance of Iroquoian villages and village life, and that they were integrated within intra-regional networks. Within Southern Ontario Iroquoian village sites, such tools appear to be consistently crafted from low grade metamorphic rocks such as amphibolite. Potential sources of this raw material are located in the Grenville geologic province, far from most known Iroquoian sites but close to symbolically significant places. The widespread adoption of non-local raw materials of questionable efficiency and resistance raises questions concerning the motives behind such choice. By using the chaîne opératoire approach to investigate ground stone celts' biographies throughout the Late Woodland period and during contact in Southern Ontario, new perspectives can emerge regarding their participation in the negotiation and reproduction of Iroquoian communities' practices. This communication presents some preliminary findings regarding raw material acquisition, manufacture, use and deposition, as well as insights about celts' potential roles as mediators between people, and between people and their landscapes.

Gauvin, Igrid-Morgane (University at Albany, SUNY)

Striking differences? Preliminary examination of the mechanical properties of Normanskill group cherts

The quality of raw materials available for use is an important consideration, both for prehistoric and present day knappers. Though relative scales of raw material quality (such as the Callahan scale), developed through the observations and experience of modern flintknappers, are useful simplifications to sort out and interpret differences in material ease of use and resilience to wear, their usefulness remains as that of an analog to past interpretations of material properties. Qualitative characteristics of stones can easily be quantified in terms of hardness, elasticity, tensile strength, and fracture toughness, and be used to describe the characteristics of materials and facilitate comparisons. This presentation will present the preliminary results of Vicker's microhardness tests and Mode I fracture toughness tests conducted on chert

samples obtained from a modern quarry in Athens, NY, and discuss the archaeological implications of the findings.

Gates St-Pierre, Christian (Université de Montréal)

A Holistic Investigation of SLI Faunal Assemblages from St. Anicet, Quebec

The St. Anicet cluster of St. Lawrence Iroquoian (SLI) village sites, in Quebec, has been thoroughly investigated by the University of Montreal field school over the past decade. This yielded large amounts of animal bones that were used to study the exploitation of the fauna as a source of protein as much as a source of raw materials (i.e. bones, antlers, teeth, and shells), and even as a source of symbolic expression. This paper will present a holistic summary of those results, and will illustrate how the St. Anicet cluster differentiates from other SLI components.

Gilligan, Cherilyn A. (Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, Maritime Research Institute)

Moravian Ethnic Diversity: An Archival and Faunal Analysis of Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten in Colonial Ohio

The intention of this study is to investigate the agency of Native American people in colonial America through studying their interaction with the environment and with other ethnically diverse groups. Using both archival and faunal data from archaeological investigations, there is potential to address questions concerning ethnic identity within diet and human modification to faunal remains found within the two Moravian sites, Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten in Ohio. Faunal analyses of Moravian sites are surprisingly few and have been largely ignored as a means of exploring ethnic identity among newly converted Native Americans. A case study has been constructed around these two contemporary Moravian sites built in 1772 and briefly occupied. Historical and archival research from Moravian diaries, and other historic documents and studies were used to trace the diaspora of certain Native American groups that interacted with Moravians and explore the ethnogenesis of several diverse groups of Native American converts.

Graillon, Eric (Musée de la nature et des sciences de Sherbrooke) and Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal)

Late Paleoindian Projectile Points at Kruger 2: Chronological and Cultural Implications

The Kruger 2 site is located on a narrow terrace 10 meters above the Saint-François River in Brompton near Sherbrooke, Quebec. Excavations were carried out between 2013 and 2018 at this small but very productive Late Paleoindian site in terms of artifacts and ecofacts, generating a large number of projectile points. Based on the shape and flaking technique, Agate Basin-like and Ste-Anne-Varney styles have been identified as well as variant forms difficult to assign to known types. While considering the raw materials selected and the spatial distribution of these points, one basic question is addressed here: could these two Late Paleoindian styles be indicating two distinct occupations or, if not, can they be produced at the same time by the same group?

Gramly, R. Michael (American Society for Amateur Archaeology)

Cedar Fork Creek: A Man-Mastodon Association in North-Central Ohio

Archaeological excavations during 2014, 2017, and 2018 at the Cedar Fork Creek site, Morrow County, Ohio, have revealed butchered mastodon remains, mastodon bone debris from artifact manufacture, Clovis artifacts (bone, antler, and ivory), and

a small assemblage of stone tools. Future fieldwork will be directed towards the discovery of an associated mastodon carcass thought to lie nearby within a pond.

Hart, John P., Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum) and Jennifer Birch (University of Georgia)

Do all Paths Lead to Jefferson County?

Many Iroquoian village sites dating to the cal. fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries are located in present-day Jefferson County, New York. Situated on the east shore of Lake Ontario and the south bank of the St. Lawrence River headwaters, these sites represent Iroquoian people who lived at a frontier between Iroquoians living in southern Ontario and central and eastern New York, respectively. Previous analysis demonstrated that these sites occupied liaison positions in cal. fifteenth-century AD pan-Iroquoian signaling networks. In this presentation we combine Social Network Analysis (SNA) and Least-Cost Path analysis (LCP) to further explore how Iroquoians at this frontier functioned within pan-Iroquoian networks.

Hasenstab, Robert J. (University of Illinois at Chicago)

The Sugartown Earthwork: A Late Prehistoric Hilltop Fort in the Upper Allegheny River Drainage

The Sugartown Earthwork, situated in Cattaraugus County, NY, is one of a number of late prehistoric hilltop earthen enclosures in the upper Allegheny River valley. It was the subject of the 1973 (SIC) SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Field School led by the late Marian E. White. Limited testing revealed evidence of habitation, maize horticulture, and shell-tempered ceramics. The earthen embankment revealed a wicker-style palisade enclosure. Radiocarbon dates obtained cluster around A.D. 1520, uncalibrated. What remains to be understood are: the cultural affiliation of the site; the site's function; the reason for its remote location; and its relationship to the surrounding sites.

Holyoke, Kenneth R. (University of Toronto) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick–Fredericton)

On the Carboniferous Trail: Pilot Study Results Tracking Washademoak Multi-Coloured Chert on the Maritime Peninsula

The source for Washademoak Multi-coloured Chert (WMCC), at Belyeas Cove in the lower Saint John River Valley, is the only well-known bedrock source of brightly coloured, translucent, toolstone-quality chert known in New Brunswick. As part of preliminary research for a doctoral project, extant collections at Maritime Peninsula institutions were examined to identify artifacts composed of WMCC, or at least fine-grained translucent cherts bearing resemblance to Carboniferous-associated chert. Pilot study results suggest the archaeological distribution of WMCC extends throughout the Maritime Peninsula. It also suggests that better geochemical characterization of the Belyeas Cove source and other potential sources will be required to increase confidence in associating specific artifacts with specific sources. With those challenges in mind, here we examine WMCC in the context of regional lithic sourcing and offer preliminary interpretations of its archaeological distribution and use.

Hudgell, Gemma-Jayne (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.), Ellen Cowie (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.), Robert Bartone (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.), Arthur Spiess (Maine Historic Preservation) and Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick)

The Lamontagne Paleoindian Site and the Michaud (Auburn Airport) Cluster, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine.

The Lamontagne site is part of the Michaud Cluster, a group of nine fluted point Paleoindian sites identified in the vicinity of Auburn-Lewiston Municipal Airport in southwest Maine. With considerable volunteer aid, involving the Maine Archaeological Society, Bates College, and the general public, NE ARC completed data recovery excavations during 2014-2016. The two-locus site sits on high dune landforms overlooking the deeply incised Moose Brook, tributary to the Royal River, and yielded nearly 6,000 pieces of debitage and over 100 tools, mostly Munsungan chert. Lamontagne dates to the end of the Early Paleoindian period, 11,000 to 10,400 B.P., on the basis of Bull Brook-West Athens Hill fluted point technology and a radiocarbon date from a hearth remnant and is one of the few well-dated Early Paleoindian sites in the region. It also extends dates of occupation for the Michaud Cluster, as most of the other identified sites yielded Michaud/Neponset points.

Israel, Stephen (The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)

Biographical Sketches of Notable Maryland Archaeologists and Avocational Archaeologists, 1824 to 2018.

I began the "Maryland Archaeology: Biographical Sketches Project" because I came across many undocumented terrestrial-and-underwater archaeologists and avocational archaeologists in Maryland, who are deceased, and realized they provided a large range of unexamined information on Maryland's forgotten, and unacknowledged archaeological activities and accomplishments. My goals for this paper were to document, to the extent possible, many of the forgotten contributors, of the 19th century, 20th century, and early 21st century archaeological surveys and investigations, personal artifact collections, memories, and records (1) before they are lost to memory, (2) acknowledging their contributions to the understanding of Maryland Archaeology, and (3) for compiling an early 21st century comprehensive data base for tomorrows syntheses on Maryland Archaeology. Compiling the early and current archaeological surveys and investigations, and documented artifact collections, personal memories and their written records is an important first step before their memories, their records, and their artifacts disappear altogether. A sample of the avocational archaeologists' biographical sketches will illustrate what surprises I found out compiling these contributing and enriching profiles.

Jackson, Lawrence J. (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.)

Paleo-Indian Settlement Systems in the Trent Valley Watershed, Ontario

This paper discusses Early Palaeo-Indian occupation in the south Kawartha Lakes/Otonabee River and Rice Lake watersheds of the Trent Valley, Ontario. The Waverly Heights site near Peterborough, with diagnostic channel flakes, had a small hearth with debitage and calcined cervid and fish bone. Proximity to a caribou water crossing of the Otonabee River is raised. More than a dozen Early Palaeo-Indian sites in the western Rice Lake area include logistical game processing, hunting ambush, and multi-purpose residential camps. Reconstruction of hydrogeological landscapes indicates the western bed of Rice Lake was a mosaic of small wetlands

circa 12,000 to 10,000 years B.P. Fossil caribou from Holocene contexts C14 dated 6,000 to 3,000 years B.P. indicate caribou as a constant resource for human occupation. Many sites will be inaccessible below the flooded Rice Lake basin so we see only a portion of the settlement system. Interception points, ambushes, and major processing camps similar to the Gainey phase Sandy Ridge site on Rice Lake are predicted. Regional survey indicates a complex network of interactions between hunters, game and the myriad waterways of the late glacial period when meltwater flooded the land.

Jamieson, Bruce (Heritage Research)

Examining Style in Iroquoian Bone Artifacts

Individual artifacts and artifact assemblages exhibit aspects of both style and function, aspects that are dualistic and often indistinguishable. This presentation will examine the osseous technology of two Iroquoian groups within the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Lowlands region, the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and the ancestral Wendat. It will focus on five roughly contemporaneous sites: McKeown and Roebuck - St. Lawrence Iroquoian village sites; Keffer and Draper - ancestral Wendat village sites; and Steward - a special purpose St. Lawrence Iroquoian fishing station. These sites have been selected because their function, ethnic affiliation and temporal placement are well known and therefore, can be controlled for. Their similarities and differences will be examined to shed light on how elements of stylistic expression are demonstrated by distinctive patterns within these artifact assemblages.

Kitchel, Nathaniel (Dartmouth College and University of Wyoming)

Exploring the Lithic Landscape of the Munsungun Lake Region: Ongoing Investigations at the Stevens Site/NKP Quarry

The Munsungun Lake geologic formation is best known to archaeologists as the source of a high-quality red chert found frequently in fluted point sites in New England and southern Québec. The Munsungun Lake formation is geologically complex and contains numerous sources of knappable stone, only some of which were used for the production of stone tools. Despite the relatively large number of potential raw material sources within the Munsungun Lake formation no known outcrops were visually identical to those materials found archaeologically. In 2015 my colleagues and I located an outcrop of stone visually matching archaeological items. A second outcrop of this stone was identified in 2017. Further work in the vicinity of the quarry areas also identified quarry related workshops adjacent to a nearby lake. Geologic samples from both red chert quarries were collected for geochemical analysis (WD-XRF). In this presentation I will discuss the ongoing archaeological investigations at the workshop areas, now dubbed the Stevens site, as well as the results of ongoing geochemical analyses.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. (New York State Museum), Mike Beardsley (NYS Archaeological Association), Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), and Mark Clymer (NYS Archaeological Association)

Investigations at the Middle Paleoindian OPS Site, Central New York

With the 1957 publication of "Traces of Early Man in the Northeast," archaeologists first became aware that central New York hosts a major concentration of fluted point sites and isolated finds. New distributional data, collected as part of the New York

Paleoindian Database Project, reinforces this region as a focus of Paleoindian occupation. Since 2014, archaeologists from NYSM and the NYSAA have collaborated in researching Paleoindian occupations in the Oneida basin, focusing on an area between the Onondaga escarpment and Oneida Lake. This study area lies in the bed of proglacial Lake Iroquois, which drained circa 13,500-12,900 Cal BP, just as Early Paleoindian peoples migrated into the region. Thus far, survey efforts have identified three Crowfield point sites and a possible Late Paleoindian Eden point component. Our excavations have focused on the OPS site, a Middle Paleoindian Crowfield occupation. Here, we report results of ongoing, staged fieldwork at OPS, and preliminary analysis of the artifact assemblage.

Lucas, Michael (New York State Museum), Kristin O'Connell (New York State Museum), and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

Tenant Farming and the end of Family Patronage on Van Schaick Island, Cohoes, NY

Van Schaick Island located eight miles north of Albany NY, was the home to six generations of the Van Schaick family from the late seventeenth through the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This long succession of family ownership ended in the early 1830s with the untimely passing of the parents of the two remaining Van Schaick owners leaving underage children as the surviving heirs. The children were relocated to extended family members in the Albany area, Madison County and Connecticut by 1836 and Van Schaick mansion was occupied by unrelated tenants until 1852. Excavations in the spring of 2018 uncovered a midden under the floorboards of the rear addition to the house. This refuse dates to the period between 1830 and 1850 when the house was occupied by tenants who probably also farmed the land. Family correspondence and other documentation combined with the archaeological record illustrate the household economy of a tenant farm family during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

McCoy, Curtis (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Northern Delaware and Southeastern Pennsylvania's White "Kaolin" Clays

The Newark China Clay Company of northern Delaware mined and refined kaolin clay during the early 1900s in what is now White Clay Creek State Park. At the direction of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control (DNREC), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted a survey and subsequent mapping of a portion of White Clay Creek State Park for a proposed bike and pedestrian trail. The investigations revealed the partially intact remains of the Newark China Clay Company. The site was cleared of dense lower vegetation and thoroughly mapped. A thorough contextual study of kaolin clay mining focused on northern Delaware as well as the related kaolin industry of southeastern Pennsylvania was conducted to help aid in and understand the development of this industry for future investigations.

Mehault, Ronan (Université de Montréal) and Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal)

Building a Chronological Sequence for St. Lawrence Iroquoians Provinces and Villages with a Bayesian Approach

Iroquoian archaeology is crippled by a deficient chronological resolution that stems from at least two problems: 1- on one hand, even though datable samples (e.g. carbonized corn kernels, charcoal from hearth and pits) are frequent, radiometric

dates come in relatively scarce supply, and those of high quality (AMS dates, notably) are even rarer; and 2- on another hand, the use and interpretation drawn from said dates often remain rather rudimentary. Subsequently, Iroquoianists rely for the most part on ceramic seriation to sort archaeological sites through time. However, does this reliance not hinder our understanding of St. Lawrence Iroquoians' (SLI) history? This gap in interpretive schemes could be bridged *via* chronological modelling following a Bayesian strategy, that is to say through the articulation of absolute dates with data pertaining to stratigraphic contexts and historic constraints (*termini*). The reassessment of the chronological boundaries attached to the villages and provinces constitutive of "Iroquoian Laurentia" is likely to challenge our assumptions regarding the regional evolution of ceramic styles.

Moyer, David (Birchwood Archaeological Services, Inc.)

Imagery, Warfare and Identity: Iroquoian Painted Trees in the Upper Susquehanna Valley

The painting of trees by Iroquoian and neighboring groups is well documented in historic accounts dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. Tree drawings were a form of symbolic expression used by Native people as a means of providing current events and commemorating past hunting and war exploits. Trees were also painted to provide directions and give warnings about the dangers of enemy war parties. While the practice of painting information on trees is well documented throughout the Eastern Woodlands, much of the most detailed information comes from the Upper Susquehanna and Chemung Valleys of New York and Pennsylvania. This paper examines these Native tree paintings within the context of demographic and social changes taking place in the Upper Susquehanna drainage in the 17th and 18th centuries.

O'Connell, Dennis

Archaeology and Litter: Is it ethical to pick up litter? (Poster)

Archaeology is 'the scientific study of material remains of past human life and activities', but what constitutes a *material remain* and what constitutes *the past*? I would consider field archaeology to be on 'the front lines of history' so we ought to be prepared accordingly we encounter material remains contemporaneous to ourselves, also known as 'litter'. We should all agree that picking up litter is a good thing as it beautifies our landscape, but when does environmentalism interfere with the archaeological record? I seek to examine this question with a surface survey of an athletic area and public park known as the Watertown Fairgrounds, analysis of what I discovered, and comparisons to more typical material remains.

Pelletier-Michaud, Alexandre (University of New Brunswick), Arthur Anderson (University of New England) and M. Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick)

The distribution and origin of 'Hinkley point metasediment,' a distinctive toolstone from the Maine-New Brunswick Quoddy region

A distinctive speckled stone, mainly found on archaeological sites around the Quoddy region and Cobscook Bay, has been known in the Canadian literature as 'Hinkley Point metasediment' since at least the 1970s. In the spring of 2017, attempts were made to confirm the purported source for this material in Washington

County, Maine. What started as a routine visit to an established lithic source turned into a wild goose chase for a material which, as we stand now, does not appear to be a metasediment and may not outcrop on Hinkley Point. In this paper we present a summary of our ongoing search for this elusive raw material, including a description of its variability and an overview of its known archaeological distribution in New Brunswick and New England. In the process we touch on issues of compounding errors in the literature and cross-border lithic identification.

Rankin, Jennifer (AECOM; Temple University)

The Hoffman Site and The Snyder Paleoindian Complex in Warren County, New Jersey

The Hoffman Site is part of the Snyder Paleoindian Complex, a series of sites in the middle Delaware Valley within a two-kilometer radius and an area frequently revisited throughout the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene. In the 1990s, a cache of over 60 flake blanks and tools was reportedly excavated from the Hoffman Site. More than 20 years later, the Hoffman Site has been revisited through the analysis of the assemblage, geomorphological assessment, and limited archaeological investigations. This paper discusses the work conducted at the Hoffman Site over the past field season and how the Hoffman Site contributes to our knowledge of the Snyder Paleoindian Complex and the nearby Plenge Site.

Rockwell, Heather (University of Wyoming) and Nathaniel Kitchel (University of Wyoming; Dartmouth College)

Update on the Recent Investigation at the Munsungun Lithic Quarry

Red Munsungun Chert appears in archaeological assemblages across Northeastern North America, most frequently in Paleoindian age fluted point sites. Though common in archaeological sites throughout the region, the quarry location for this material, now dubbed the NKP quarry, in far Northern Maine, was only recently discovered and has received little archaeological research. Over the past three years the authors have been conducting geoarchaeological reconnaissance, small-scale test excavations, and geologic sampling at the recently discovered quarry location. This presentation will detail discoveries from our most recent field work and interpretations of the site spatial patterning.

Singer, Zachary (Lost Towns Project; Institute for American Indian Studies), Cosimo Sgarlata (Western Connecticut State University), Peter Leach (University of Connecticut; GSSI), Tiziana Matarazzo (University of Connecticut), Dawn Beamer (University of Connecticut), and Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)

The Templeton Paleoindian Site, Connecticut: Recent Excavation Results

Templeton was first excavated in the late 1970s and early 1980s by Dr. Roger Moeller. Moeller's excavation block yielded three spatial clusters of fluted point production debris comprised mainly of Normanskill chert. The morphology of the fluted preform fragments and channel flakes indicate Michaud-Neponset fluted point production. New excavations at Templeton since 2016 have investigated spatial patterning at the site via a close interval shovel test pit survey and block excavations. These excavations have identified four additional Paleoindian loci, which comprise mainly debitage from biface reduction and Michaud-Neponset fluted point production. In addition to Normanskill chert debitage, some of the newly identified loci contain fluted point production debris of jasper, which is macroscopically

similar to Hardyston Formation jasper. In this paper, we report the results of the ongoing fieldwork at Templeton.

Suttie, Brent (Archaeological Services Unit, Province of New Brunswick) and Anne Hamilton

Pleistocene Shoreline Modelling, Testing and Results from New Brunswick, Canada.

Recent work on Paleoindian sites from New Brunswick, Canada have provided useful attributes for consideration for the modelling of areas to be assessed for Paleoindian occupation. We present the latest spatial models of Pleistocene and Early Holocene shorelines from New Brunswick, and discuss the results of targeted testing of these landforms completed over the last 3 years. Finally, we discuss the results of the ongoing research at the Pennfield, Marysville and Jolicure Paleoindian sites. The Pennfield sites represent a cluster of early Paleoindian activity areas in southwestern New Brunswick, the Marysville Paleoindian site is another early Paleoindian site located on the shores of glacial Grand Lake in central New Brunswick and the Jolicure site represents a Late Paleoindian period activity area from southeastern New Brunswick.

Tremblay, Roland (Ethnoscop Inc)

New Data from the Dawson site, a Century and a Half Later in Downtown Montréal

In 2016, construction work on Sherbrooke Street in downtown Montréal led to the discovery of a late St. Lawrence Iroquoian occupation. The discovery lies just a short distance from the area where in 1859 John William Dawson discovered the remains of an Iroquoian village that he believed was Cartier's *Hochelaga*. The collection from the Dawson Site was studied in the 1960's by James Pendergast who, together with Bruce Trigger, published an analysis of the site in 1972. Our new data adds interesting information to the known collections of the site and offers opportunities to apply current methods of analysis to what is still the only St. Lawrence village site to be found on the island of Montréal. This paper will present these most recent data along with new radiocarbon dates and pottery residue analysis. We then examine how this new information addresses relevant issues in the study of St. Lawrence Iroquoians in the area.

Vavrasek, Jessica (The University at Albany, SUNY and The New York State Museum)

A Look at New Isotopic Results from Jefferson and St. Lawrence County, NY.

Isotopic analysis of faunal remains from New York State is limited, especially in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties. This research analyzes carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and strontium isotopes from both domestic dog and white-tailed deer archaeological specimens from various St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites. Dogs were selected as the target population based on the theory that dogs were more mobile across the landscape due to their relationship with humans; deer were selected as the reference population to fulfill the assumption of localized movement. The isotopic results from the dogs were compared to the deer specimens to test for detectable differences that are not associated to trophic level. Discrepancies in isotopic signatures are evaluated to determine if they are significantly different between species. The results of this analysis will help determine whether the isotopic composition of dogs can be used as proxies for human remains when looking at population movements over short distances.

Wall, Robert D. (Towson University)

Paleoindian Occupations at the Barton Site, Upper Potomac River Valley

Excavations at the Barton Site (18AG3) in western Maryland have revealed a deeply stratified sequence of occupations ranging from the Paleoindian period to Contact. The context of the Paleoindian component is within well-developed alluvial soils on the Potomac River floodplain and well beneath an Early Archaic stratum. The Paleoindian component is radiocarbon dated to earlier than 12,000 years ago. So far the lithic assemblage is represented by a scatter of debitage, including overshot flakes, as well as cores, and tools surrounding a hearth feature. The tools include bifaces, scrapers, and flake tools. Raw materials utilized by the site's inhabitants include primarily locally available sources of Shriver chert. Excavations and analysis completed to date are presented.

Willison, Megan (University of Connecticut)

Indigenous Gender in the 17th Century: Using Mortuary Remains to Discern Two-Spirits or Shifting Gender Roles in Southern New England

Funerary objects from three seventeenth century burial grounds were statistically associated with biological sex categories to discern what, if any, burial items were related to the sex of an individual. A handful of material objects proved to be almost exclusively associated with either sex; what also appeared from this analysis, however, was the discovery of two burial assemblages that possessed a mixture of what are believed to be solely male or female burial goods. Utilizing archaeological and linguistic data, this paper suggests that one explanation for these two burial contexts is the occurrence of nonbinary gender systems. If not being representative of two-spirits, this paper argues that these assemblages may reflect changes in gender roles resultant from European cultural contact. This research has implications for broadening the scope of known nonbinary gender structures in North America and discerning further evidence of indigenous cultural change and perseverance in the seventeenth century.